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7 January 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CHINA REPORT
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SOVIET UNION

JIANGSU VICE GOVERNOR MEETS SOVIET GUESTS

OW281233 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] A special Soviet tour group arrived in Nanjing by plane from Beijing on the morning of 27 October. The group, composed of activists of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, is headed by (?Babayev), a well-known poet and chairman of the Azerbaijan Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The group is on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.

In the afternoon, Vice Governor Yang Yongyi met with the Soviet guests and had a friendly conversation with them. Present at the meeting were (Wang Yang), vice president of the Jiangsu Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; and (Zhao Tierong), deputy manager of the Jiangsu Provincial Tourist Service Company. (Du Kesong), president of the Jiangsu Branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, gave a banquet for the Soviet guests at the Nanjing Hotel in the evening.

After touring Nanjing, the Soviet tour group will go to visit Wuxi and Suzhou.

/12232
CSO: 4005/265

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

JILIN'S SINO-SOVIET DELEGATION--After participating in the activities for marking the 68th anniversary of the October Revolution and paying a friendly visit to the Maritime Region in the Soviet Union, a three-member delegation of the Jilin provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, led by Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of Jilin Province and director of the Jilin provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, returned to Changchun on 11 November. Meeting the delegation at the station upon their return to Chanchun were liu Shulin, vice governor of Jilin Province; Zhu Wenyu, deputy director of the Jilin provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and deputy director of the Jilin Provincial Foreign Affairs Office; (Liu Shiren) and (Wang Yaolin), deputy secretaries general of the Jilin Provincial People's Government; and responsible comrades of departments concerned. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Nov 85 SK] /12232

CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MAHATHIR TALKS TO ZHAO ZIYANG, GOES TO SHANGHAI

BK231312 Beijing in Malay to Malaysia 0930 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and his wife left Beijing by plane this afternoon for Shanghai. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang bade him farewell at the Great Hall of the People, where both prime ministers had friendly and cordial conversations.

Prime Minister Mahathir said: I feel very happy about the past few days. My visit has been a success.

Premier Zhao said: Although Mahathir's visit was short and was his first one, it has been successful, which means a lot to the development of cooperation and friendship between China and Malaysia. Zhao was confident that relations between China and Malaysia will grow rapidly in the 2d decade of their diplomatic relations. Premier Mahathir had invited Premier Zhao Ziyang to make another visit to Malaysia at a time convenient to him. Premier Zhao happily accepted the invitation.

Shortly before leaving for Shanghai, Premier Mahathir held a press conference for Chinese and foreign newsmen in the Great Hall of the People to brief them on outcome of his visit and answered questions asked by newsmen.

/9599
CSO: 4213/45

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING TAGALOG SERVICE ON PHILIPPINES' NEW OPPOSITION COALITION

HK250739 Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] In Manila, a political group sympathetic to slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino formed an opposition coalition yesterday. A three cornered fight for the presidency is now expected. Mrs Corazon Aquino is being pressured by her supporters to run in the special election proposed by President Marcos but she has said she will not make a decision until the Batasang Pambansa announces a definite date for the election.

Another opposition leader, former Senator Salvador Laurel, is the UNIDO's [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] standard-bearer but Mrs Aquino's followers are not inclined to support him.

The new coalition is made up of two national parties and five regional groups. The seven groups have signed a formal coalition agreement and a proposed program of government. The program calls for the removal of the two U.S. military bases, general amnesty for political prisoners and the repeal of the constitutional provision which grants Marcos the power to issue decrees.

/9599
CSO: 4211/15

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC SPOKESMAN ON SINO-VIETNAM RELATIONS

OW201447 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said at the news conference on the afternoon of 20 [November]: The key to normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations is Vietnam's ending its occupation of Cambodia and immediate withdrawal of all its troops.

The spokesman made this statement in answer to questions about a statement by Mr Phan Anh, a Vietnamese official who said in Beijing that Vietnam and China were fully capable of, and possibly can, improve their relations.

The spokesman said: Vietnam, as a member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, participated in the Asia-Pacific international trade fair currently held in Beijing. As head of the Vietnamese exhibition delegation, Mr Phan Anh came to Beijing for the fair. China and Vietnam now have no trade relations whatsoever, nor is the condition available for the resumption of trade relations.

The Chinese Government has long clearly given its position on the issue of normalizing Sino-Vietnamese relations. The key is that Vietnam must end its occupation of Cambodia, and immediately withdraw all of its troops. If this is done, it is possible that Sino-Vietnamese relations will be restored.

/9599
CSO: 4209/145

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINES' LOCAL ELECTION DATE--In Manila, the Malacanang press office reported President Ferdinand Marcos' announcement that the local election originally scheduled for May 1986 may be held at a later date. The president has refused to consider the proposal of the opposition to hold the presidential and local elections simultaneously. The opposition claims the economy cannot afford to have two elections in 1 year but Marcos yesterday gave assurances that the government will not indulge in overspending. He also denied that government expenditures will increase the country's inflation rate. He confirmed that the special presidential election will be held on 7 February and although he said the local election will not be held on the same date, it will be held some time in 1986. [Text] [Beijing International Service in Tagalog 1130 GMT 23 Nov 85] /9599

CSO: 4211/15

DENG XIAOPING MEETS PAKISTAN'S JUNEJO 19 NOV

OW191841 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, met with Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo at the Great Hall of the People on the morning of 19 November. Deng Xiaoping reiterated during the meeting that China will always remain a Third World country, never seek hegemony, always stand on the side of the Third World, oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Deng Xiaoping told Junejo that a successful overall reform in China can create the necessary conditions for sustained development in China over the next 50 or 60 years. He said that China regards itself as a Third World developing country, and it will remain a Third World country even if it gets near the level of a developed country in the next century.

Deng Xiaoping said: China pursues a peaceful, independent foreign policy. China always considers itself a force for peace. The Third World is the main force for safeguarding world peace.

He said: We think that there is hope for peace if China can attain its objectives by the end of the century and if the Third World countries achieve their development.

Junejo visited China in 1968. He said that comparing what he has seen during the current visit with what he saw in 1968, he has found that the changes in China are indeed great. Junejo praised the achievements as a result of Deng Xiaoping's wise leadership and the excellent plans formulated by him for the Chinese people.

Deng Xiaoping said: An individual cannot play a great role if he does not integrate himself with the collective. At present, world opinion is talking about whether China will continue its existing policies if a certain person is gone. Our promotion of more and more younger people to leading positions is an answer to this question and is designed to ensure the continuity of our present policies.

Junejo said: You are right, Your Excellency Mr Deng. The present leading body in China is a good one. China has very successfully controlled its population growth. Pakistan's people are impressed by China's achievements.

Deng Xiaoping said: Speaking of population control, there are some people who attack China's population policy. Their aim is to keep China in an undeveloped state.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out that to control population growth is one of China's policies that is of strategic importance.

On bilateral relations, Deng Xiaoping said: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, China and Pakistan have been very friendly toward each other, and such relations can serve as a model. The history of more than 30 years proves that the friendly relations between us will continue for a long time to come.

Present at the meeting were State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong, and principal members of Prime Minister Junejo's entourage.

Prime Minister Junejo gave a return banquet at the Great Hall of the People on 19 November evening. Zhao Ziyang, Wu Xueqian, and Yang Chengwu attended the banquet on invitation. Prime Minister Junejo and Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke successively at the warm and friendly banquet. They expressed their satisfaction over the successful development of bilateral relations in all fields.

On the morning of 19 November, Prime Minister Junejo and his party, accompanied by Yang Zhong, laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes at Tiananmen Square, and paid their respects to Chairman Mao Zedong's remains at Chairman Mao Memorial Hall.

On the same morning, Yang Chengwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, met with the Pakistani senators and National Assembly members who are accompanying Prime Minister Junjo on the visit.

/12232
CSO: 4005/259

KARACHI REPORTS JUNEJO MEETING WITH ZHAO, LI XIANNIAN

BK181704 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpts] High-level talks were held for about 2 and 1/2 hours between Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing today. In his opening words the Chinese premier extended an enthusiastic welcome to Mohammad Khan Junejo and his delegation, saying that close and friendly relations exist between the two countries and that on most international issues they have traditionally had identical views. He said it is the Chinese policy to strengthen and stabilize friendship and cooperation with Pakistan. He expressed hope that the current talks will improve the relations between the two countries.

In reply, the prime minister thanked him for enthusiastically welcoming him and his delegation. He said after assuming duties as the elected prime minister he had wanted to visit China first. He said in the past 20 years there has been much improvement in relations between Pakistan and China. He lauded the Chinese leadership for looking after the welfare of China. Mohammad Khan Junejo said that the people of Pakistan view China with respect, and they have much interest in knowing more and more about this great country. He said his delegation includes representatives from various ministries who will exchange views with the Chinese officials concerned on bilateral matters and matters of mutual interest. He expressed the hope that these talks will be fruitful. After half an hour of talks, both delegations divided into groups to hold separate discussions on special matters of mutual interests. In the talks, the special aides of both prime ministers assisted.

The prime minister met with Chinese President Li Xiannian in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The prime minister was accompanied by the vice chief of the Army Staff, the NWFP chief minister, some ministers, and other officials.

The Chinese president welcomed Mohammad Khan Junejo and asked about the well-being of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The prime minister delivered a message of best wishes from the Pakistani president. Earlier, members of the delegation accompanying the prime minister visited the palace museum, which comprises palaces of the popular Chinese Ming and Sing families. [passage omitted on description of palace museum]

The members of the prime minister's delegation, comprising senators and national and provincial assembly members, met with the vice chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, Geng Biao, in Beijing today. On this occasion, Geng Biao said we consider Pakistan to be our extremely close friend and we want it to succeed in all fields. He said he is very happy to learn that Pakistan has made great economic progress. He made a special mention of the increase in the production of grains, in which Pakistan has, to a great extent, become self-reliant. He said the success achieved by Pakistan in the last 8 years is praiseworthy. He conveyed congratulations on behalf of National People's Congress to senators, national, and provincial assembly members on their election. In reply to the sentiments expressed by Geng Biao, the senator, Retired Major (?Colonel) (Sherin Dil Khan Niyazi), thanked the people and the Government of China for extending an extremely honorable welcome. He said the people of Pakistan attach great importance to friendship with China. He mentioned the moral, political, and material assistance rendered by China during trying times to Pakistan and said the relations of both the countries are growing stronger and stronger. Referring to the economic development during the past 8 years and political stability after the elections, he said the people of Pakistan will have a strong foundation of welfare.

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CSO: 4656/26

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

USSR 'AGGRESSORS' RESPONSIBLE FOR AFGHAN ISSUE

OW171405 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Unattributed "talk" in the "International Current Events" program: Soviet Union's Refusal to Withdraw Its Army Has Obstructed the Just Settlement of the Afghanistan Issue]

[Excerpts] The UN General Assembly started to discuss the situation in Afghanistan on 11 November. Delegates of Pakistan, Austria, Norway, Nepal, and many other countries denounced one after another the Soviet Union for militarily interfering in Afghanistan and urged it to withdraw its occupation army from there. Li Luye, China's permanent representative to the UN, pointed out: So far, the Soviet authorities' refusal to withdraw their army from Afghanistan has seriously hindered the just settlement of the Afghanistan issue. He said: The Afghan people's heroic struggle has enlightened people: In today's world the policy of seeking world hegemony by having a blind faith in force, humiliating the weak, and resorting to military conquests can get nowhere.

Over 100,000 Soviet troops armed with modern warplanes, tanks, and artillery have been cruelly suppressing the Afghan people who dare to resist the inroads. As a result, millions of Afghan people have lost their families and have been forced to leave home and wander about as refugees. In addition, the Soviet aggressors and troops of the Afghan Karmal regime have repeatedly raided the border area of Pakistan and intruded into its territorial air space, seriously menacing its security. Under such circumstances, Pakistan is very much concerned about the Afghanistan issue and strongly calls for the Soviet Union to withdraw its army from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people settle their affairs by themselves.

Through the UN's mediation Pakistan and the Karmal regime held four rounds of indirect talks to seek a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. Pakistan has always upheld the guidelines and principle of the UN General Assembly's resolution on the Afghanistan issue and called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its army unconditionally. However, the Soviet Union has instigated the Karmal regime's representative to keep to the false reasoning that only when the international community guarantees that no foreign countries will interfere in Afghanistan can the Soviet Union withdraw its Army. As a result, the several rounds of indirect talks have achieved no results. The Soviet Union is adopting this ploy to play for time to consolidate its military occupation in Afghanistan.

Militarily speaking, after the Soviet troops made inroads into Afghanistan, their dream of wiping out the Afghan resistance force at one [word indistinct] did not come true. Instead, it evoked the Afghan people's furious opposition. The Afghan resistance force at present has better weapons; the Afghan fighters have acquired richer combat experience; and their fighting power is growing stronger and stronger. They pledge to fight to death in defending their national independence and are determined to drive the Soviet aggressors away.

The Soviet Army and the Afghan guerrillas at present are in a stalemate. The aggressors are unable to eliminate the resistance force. Though facing more powerful enemy troops, the Afghan guerrillas are able to seek opportunities to continuously deal enemy troops blows and kill and wound large numbers of enemy troops in combat.

By analyzing the general situation, we may safely say that even with greater strength and more advanced weapons, the Soviet aggressors are unable to force the Afghan nation to surrender with humiliation. Internationally speaking, people throughout the world will never allow the Soviet Union to wantonly trample on the international relations norm, occupy a nonaligned weak and small country by force, and enslave a nation which warmly cherishes independence. The consequences of the Soviet Union's turning a deaf ear to the world's public opinion and ignoring the UN General Assembly's resolution on the Afghanistan issue can only be further isolation and a heavier blow.

/12232
CSO: 4005/259

WESTERN EUROPE

FRANCE TO LAUNCH FOUR SPYING SATELLITES

OW290904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--France will start a program next year, code-named "Helios," to manufacture four sophisticated satellites for the purpose of military espionage, a French Army engineer said today.

The engineer, Jean-Yves Leloup, who is now attending a seminar "Space, a Challenge to France," said the satellites will be operational from 1990 to 2000, each having a life span of 2-3 years.

The satellites will enable the French Army to know, through an advanced optical process, "the details" of an object on the ground, if it is not covered, the news agency AFP said.

Daniel Pichoud, another military engineer, said the "Helios" program will cost 4 billion francs (about 510.8 million U.S. dollars) and the government has agreed to budget 125 million francs (15.9 million U.S. dollars) for the program in the 1986 fiscal year.

/9274
CSO: 4000/091

PARIS RALLY PROTESTS 'VIETNAMIZATION' OF CAMBODIA

OW011210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--The Kampuchea-France Solidarity Movement held a rally here today denouncing the "Vietnamization of Kampuchea" by Hanoi.

Speakers at the gathering called on the international community to help stop this criminal policy, which they pointed out, is designed to erase Kampuchea from the world map.

Enumerating many facts, the speakers said the Vietnamization drive, however, will only provoke increasing indignation among the Kampucheans. The people will get united more closely in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and Hanoi will become more isolated internationally, they said.

Kampuchea patriots living in France stressed in their speeches the importance of unity among themselves as an indispensable guarantee for the Khmer people's victory. They wished the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to consolidate its unity so as to carry out the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation through to the end.

/9274
CSO: 4000/091

WESTERN EUROPE

COLOGNE MAYOR CONFERS WITH BEIJING COUNTERPART

OW251911 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--The face of Beijing is being transformed at a great pace, Norbert Burger, mayor of Cologne in the Federal Republic of Germany, said here today.

He told Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong that he had noticed many changes since he was last here two years ago. New buildings had been constructed everywhere.

Burger said he would work hard to promote economic co-operation, friendship and cultural exchanges between Cologne and Beijing. The German city could help with water-supply technology and road construction.

Chen said Beijing was far behind Cologne in modernization. He hoped friendship between the two cities would grow.

A friendship delegation from Beijing will visit the German city next year.

/9274
CSO: 4000/091

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA INTERVIEWS BELGIAN LEGAL DELEGATION HEAD

OW041839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Roger Van Camp, deputy attorney general of the Appeal Court of Antwerp, Belgium, has said he is deeply impressed by China's improving legal system.

The head of a Belgian law delegation in a XINHUA interview before leaving for Tianjin today, praised China's economic laws as being of high quality. He added that China had taken lessons from practice in drawing up legislation, taking into account what from other countries was suitable.

Belgium and all other European Economic Community countries were eager to learn more about China, especially its economic legislature [as received] and judicial affairs, he stressed. The Brussels Bar Association had formed a special team to study China in this regard, said Francois de Bauw, member of the delegation and of the bar association. So, in a sense, he said, the delegation's China visit represented legal circles not only in Belgium but in the EEC as well.

During a two-week visit to Beijing at the invitation of China's Supreme People's Court, the delegation had talks with leading judicial officials from the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the China Law Society and the State Council's Economic Legislation Research Center. "The talks were very fruitful in helping the delegation understand China better," he said. For example, students of the China University of Political Science and Law headed by its vice-president offered legal advice to people on the streets.

The publicizing of legal knowledge in such a way was instructive to legal circles in Belgium and elsewhere. Also in the streets, billboards were to explain typical cases. However, he suggested, China should make greater efforts to publicize its laws and judicial affairs worldwide, along with its increasing international economic and trade activities.

The delegation's China visit is part of the judicial cooperation between the two countries. According to an agreement agreed by the ministers of justice of the two countries, their judicial departments will exchange personnel and information in legal fields.

China plans to send a court delegation and a delegation of correction officials to Belgium.

The two countries are considering the establishment of relations of mutual judicial assistance including helping each other acquire evidence through investigation and process legal documents.

The delegation will stay another four weeks, visiting Tianjin, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. In Beijing, Ren Jianxin, vice-president of the Chinese Supreme People's Court, met the lawyers twice.

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CSO: 4000/091

WESTERN EUROPE

FRANCE'S MITTERRAND HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 21 NOVEMBER

OW221152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1056 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand told a press conference here today that he intends to stay in office until his term expires in 1988, regardless of whether the ruling Socialist Party is beaten in next March's parliamentary elections.

Only his fourth news conference since being elected in 1981, the press conference marked a further step toward the election campaign beginning at the end of this month.

The French president said that the French do not give the socialist government enough credit for bringing down inflation and restructuring the economy. He said, "I have no reason to remain silent" about the success of socialist policies.

Under the constitution adopted by France in 1958, the president may remain in office even if his party does not control the country's national assembly, although this has never happened.

He listed such government-inspired "social gains" as the reduction of the retirement age to 60, the 39-hour work week and the addition of a fifth week of annual paid holidays. He said France's economic situation has improved, and inflation will be kept to about five percent this year. The unemployment rate, however, which is expected to be a major campaign issue, is still a high nine percent.

Turning to questions about French immigration which the opposition has made a political issue, Mitterrand said that those immigrants who were in France legally, with the proper papers, were "at home" in the tradition of French hospitality. But those immigrants who were here without proper authorization would have to return to their own countries, he said.

On the Middle East, Mitterrand said that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the only Palestinian fighting force France recognizes. An international peace conference on the Middle East should be considered since direct contacts between Israel and the Arab nations, specifically Jordan, had not succeeded, he said.

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UK'S HEATH WARNS AGAINST WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO

OW230930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] London, 22 Nov (XINHUA)--Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath warned today that Britain's decision to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) would be a great error which reflects "nasty, narrow-minded nationalism" in operation.

Britain made it clear last year that it would withdraw from UNESCO by the end of 1985 unless it undertook major reforms as Britain wanted. During today's parliamentary debate on that issue, Minister of State for Overseas Development Timothy Raison said the government would decide whether to withdraw within the next four weeks.

Speaking at the House of Commons, Heath said, "If the government insists on the withdrawal it would be making a grave error with very dangerous consequences for this country."

"I regret to come to the conclusion that there is a growth of nasty, narrow-minded nationalism which believes that we can survive without the rest of the world and, in that arrogant form, that we can just tell the world what it ought to do," he said.

George Faulkes, Labour Party spokesman of foreign and commonwealth affairs, said withdrawal from UNESCO would damage Britain's relations with the commonwealth, the EEC and the developing countries.

Raison, while conceding some improvements had been made in the UN organization, repeated the government's accusation that UNESCO had been beset with problems of "inefficiency, over-politicisation" and had been used as "a medium for communist rhetoric." He insisted that the government still had to make a judgment over whether the cost of 6.4 million pounds for Britain staying in the UN organization was worthwhile, he said.

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SINO-BRITISH LIAISON GROUP HOLDS SECOND MEETING IN BEIJING

HK261038 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0758 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Report: "The Second Meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group is Held in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 November (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The second meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group began this morning in the No 2 building of the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing, where the Sino-British negotiations on the Hong Kong issue were held.

At 0935, the British team, headed by chief representative David Wilson, arrived in the No 2 building and was welcomed by the Chinese team led by chief representative Ke Zaishuo. David Wilson greeted his Chinese friends by saying "good morning" in Chinese.

After they sat down, Ke Zaishuo began to talk about the weather, saying that the weather in Beijing was dry. David Wilson said in Chinese: "The weather is fine, quite warm." Ke Zaishuo said: "The weather forecast says the temperature in north China will drop tomorrow." David Wilson immediately responded to his remarks, still in Chinese: "That is a cold current from the north, not from the south." Hearing this, everyone burst into laughter.

Then they began to get down to business. Ke Zaishuo said that the Chinese team welcomed chief representative David Wilson and the British friends to the meeting. He said: I am particularly happy that our group is holding its meeting in Diaoyutai, where the Sino-British negotiations on the Hong Kong issue were held, thus bringing about our final success. Our work team also held a meeting here, which resulted in our excellent cooperation. Now the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group is also holding its second meeting here. This indicates that we will make continuous progress in our work. I have full confidence in this respect.

David Wilson said: We are quite familiar with this place. This is where we solved all the problems facing us and successfully reached an agreement on bilateral cooperation. I agree with what the Chinese ambassador said just now, and I am also confident that the work of our liaison group will proceed smoothly.

Ke Zaishuo and David Wilson introduced the "new faces" of each side who participated in the meeting. The Chinese side introduced Yin Yubiao, specialist from the Treaty and Law Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The British side introduced Alan Carter, director of the Hong Kong Immigration Department. Both chief representatives said that the rest were "old friends."

At 0950, the reporters were asked to leave the building, and the meeting formally started.

The British team arrived in Beijing yesterday afternoon and was entertained at a dinner party given by Foreign Affiars Minister Zhou Man in the evening. David Wilson told Ke Zaishuo this morning that he enjoyed the dinner last evening.

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WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CHINESE STUDENTS IN BONN--Bonn, 22 November (XINHUA)--Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, who is visiting the FRG, met and spoke with Chinese student representatives at the Chinese Embassy here today. Hu Qili extended greetings to them on behalf of the party Central Committee, the motherland, and the people. He then gave a lively account of the achievements in reforms on every front of endeavor in China and the problems encountered in the process. He ardently encouraged them to work and study well in order to serve the four modernizations when they return to China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0206 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/266

PENG CHONG ATTENDS GABONESE DANCE IN BEIJING

OW011637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Dec (XINHUA)--A Gabonese dance troupe performed a tribal dance at its premiere here this evening.

It is the first Gabonese art troupe to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1974.

Vice-Chairman Peng Chong of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee and Gabonese Ambassador Aloise Mboumignanou-Mbouya were among the audience attending the evening.

The dance depicts the life of a tribal chief's son from birth, boyhood, marriage to manhood.

The vigor and force of the dance drew warm applause from the audience.

The troupe arrived here on 28 November and will visit China's southern cities after another show here tomorrow.

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NEED TO TIGHTEN DISCIPLINE DISCUSSED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 17, 10 Sep 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Xue Zhongxin [5641 0022 2450]: "Strictness Should Be Stressed in Discipline Education"]

[Text] Today, the word "strict" should be stressed on discipline education. By means of education, we must enable the broad masses of cadres and people to know that strict discipline is needed in the period of peaceful construction as well as in the years of the revolutionary war. "Strictness" is an important principle in managing the party, state, army and all endeavors.

Some people ask whether reform conflicts with strict discipline. No. In our reform, we want to implement the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home on the one hand, while resisting capitalist ideological corruption and upholding the socialist orientation on the other. To accomplish both, besides using the communist ideal to unify our understanding, we must rely on strict discipline to regulate our conduct. The importance of discipline to reform can be expressed in one sentence: When discipline is strengthened, reform will invariably succeed.

Today, the reform is in the course of step by step exploration and experimentation. Control by administrative means in the national economy has decreased, but measures of control by economic means still lack perfection; direct control has decreased, but the system of indirect control has not been completely created. Under this situation, loopholes of this or that kind are bound to emerge, providing opportunities for small groups and individuals to seek private gain in disregard of the overall situation. Thus, if discipline is not strictly enforced, individuals taking advantage of the loopholes will have no scruples, those violating law and discipline will not be subjected to the proper sanctions and the reform will not develop soundly.

Recently, the newspapers reported some cases. For instance, the massive manufacture and sale of quack medicine in Fujian's Jinjiang prefecture and the case of the large import and resale of automobiles in Guangdong's Hainan Island, which seriously damaged the people's interest and disrupted the economic order of the state, provide us with an important lesson: In the reform, the more we open to the outside and enliven the ecomony at home, the greater must our attention be on strengthening discipline; the greater the liberalization of our economic policies, the tighter must be our organizational discipline. Loosening and tightening, combining the liberal and the strict, is the only way of reform.

Being strict primarily means implementing party and state policies to the letter. Truly defending and firmly implementing party and state policies constitute the supreme criterion of discipline. In terms of party and state policies, we must carry out orders and avoid prohibitions. The prohibition against indiscriminate issuance of bonuses and that against enlarging the scale of investment in fixed assets must be followed precisely. We must not take the pragmatist attitude of satisfying our own needs, implement what is beneficial to us while ignoring what is not, or even distort and revise the policies without authorization. We must not subscribe to the principle of "higher-up's policy and lower level's countermeasure" and rack our brains to go against the party and the state.

Being strict also means equality for all before law and discipline. We must be strict toward the masses, but even more so toward the leading cadres. Regardless of the high or low position, law and discipline must be observed and violations investigated. Today, among the various phenomena of violations emerging in society, many are connected with the unhealthy style of certain leaders. Wherever the style of the leaders is unhealthy, the phenomena of violations are bound to be serious. In his recent speech, a central leader emphasized: "We must have the courage to go up against the tough and investigate and prosecute the leading cadres using power for private gain and other serious problems." He also proposed: "From now on, the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government must earnestly investigate and prosecute the major and important cases involving leading cadres of the county level and above and select instances of a universal educational significance for publication and broadcasting." It is highly necessary. Only when the problems of the leaders are solved will those of the lower levels be rectified fairly easily.

The opposite of strictness is indulgence. What calls for our attention today is that, in addition to the slack discipline of some areas and departments, some leading cardres turn a blind eye to it, even to the extent of overlooking principles for the sake of personal sentiments and turning major problems into minor ones and minimizing minor ones into nothing for their former comrades-in-arms and subordinates. It should be pointed our that failing to investigate, prosecute and rectify violations, indulging and sheltering offenders and letting matters drift also constitute a sort of decadence. The consequence is serious damage to the party's fighting power and progressiveness and must not be regarded with indifference.

The party's and state's discipline is an expression of the basic interest of the entire party membership and the people. We believe that, as long as we earnestly carry out discipline education, the broad party membership and masses will support strict enforcement and consciously observe discipline.

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CHINA'S POPULATION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, 29 Sep 85 pp 2-8

[Article by Wu Cangping [6762 3318 5493]: "A Preliminary Study on Our Country's Strategy for Population Development"]

[Text] The Strategy of Population Development and the Nature and Characteristics of Its Objectives

The strategy of development usually refers to the strategic objective and general policy to be adopted and followed in transforming a backward socioeconomic state to a developed and relatively advanced condition. It includes a series of strategic objectives and the population objective is one of those which involve the whole and every aspect of the overall situation. The strategy of population development is known as the population's strategic objective or population objective for short. In every contemporary country, the discussion of the population objective is invariably linked to that country's developmental strategy and the objective of population development itself is not considered independently.

Some people consider the population objective to be the same as the appropriate, best or ideal population, and some equate it with the environmental or the largest population. There are also those who view the population objective as the principles and policies of population control, the target of population planning or population projections. It is true that such concepts are similar but there are definite differences in various aspects. A population's strategic objective must have the following characteristics:

1. Comprehensiveness and totality. As a part of the general strategy, the formulation of the population objective cannot be considered on its own and we cannot discuss population per se in isolation. We must consider such aspects as the factors affecting the population pattern, the size of the population and the impact of the rate of growth. Although a certain factor may seem appropriate, yet it may not be the case for another factor or when viewed from the perspective of the whole situation. We must use the method of system engineering to bring the whole picture into consideration but we cannot randomly select individual factors from the whole and consider them to be the whole. In this regard, the population's strategic objective is often more comprehensive in its concerns than those of the appropriate population.

2. Its long-term and directional nature. A strategic objective is characterized by its long-term nature. It embodies the general goal, basic policy, and the strategy of a relatively long period in a country's future and the population objective requires a broad and long-term view. Since the population reproduction cycle is relatively long and the replacement of a generation takes more than 20 years, the life cycle of a generation from birth to death will last for 70 years. Because of inertia, a population with a historically high birth rate will continue to grow even though the birth rate has declined below the replacement level, and the converse is also true. Therefore, to formulate the population objective requires not only a long-term view but also observations of its movements, paying attention to the trends of population development. Today, through control, the birth rate may fall below the replacement level, but the population will continue to grow; or, at the time when the birth rate rises, the population may begin to decline. Therefore, the population's strategic objective has to handle well the relationship between present and future population developments. In this regard, the population objective is different from the targets of population planning in any 5-year plans and has to take an even longer view than a long-term target of population planning.

3. Specificity and its coordinating nature. The population's strategic objective must embody the general strategic thinking and be expressed in quantitative targets or target systems. There can be no ambiguity. Quantitative targets can link up the various aspects, areas, departments, and levels; on the other hand, the realization of the population objective has to go through continuous tests and the targets must be quantified. In this regard, the population objective is more specific than population principles and policies. In the past, the population object was usually a single figure for the sum total of the population; even those in the West who talked about the theory of appropriate population also mentioned merely the sum total of the appropriate population and it was not until after the 1950's that more people began to adopt the idea of an appropriate growth rate, although they still have not moved beyond the confines of the idea of the sum total of the population. The sum total of the population is the core of the population objective, but as a population's strategic objective, the sum total alone cannot embody the demands of the general developmental strategy. Therefore, the population strategic objective should also include the level of the population's quality and a set of target system such as the structure and distribution of a population under certain specific figures. But the indicators of the population's quality can be reflected in the strategic objectives of other departments such as public health and education, and the distribution of population can be reflected in the population strategic objectives of various areas, i.e., we can obtain a general picture of population distribution from the population strategic objectives of the different levels of the province (city), prefecture, and county in the country. But the standards for the population's sex and age structure must be included, at least implicitly, in the population objective. Because such important issues as the structure of the production department, the strategies of employment and education, the structure of consumption, and social insurance which are involved in the general developmental strategic objective must be linked with the age structure, we cannot sacrifice the age structure

to reach the target total population. The sum total of the population and its age structure must be coordinated rationally and we must not attend to one and lose sight of the other.

4. Feasibility and flexibility. Since the population strategic objective is determined by the general strategy, it has to be the best and workable. It can be achieved through coordination and a common effort and should never be a castle in the air. In this regard, our population strategic objective should be basically different from some unattainable ideal population objectives proposed for their respective countries by some foreign scholars. The population strategic objective is also different from population projections because the latter can use different data to obtain different predictions. But the population figure projected from various data based on the demands of the strategy of population development is basically the strategic objective of population development which is the final result that should be obtained at a certain period (point) during the long-term process of population reproduction. There is flexibility in selecting different plans to realize this objective. For example, if the population objective is to have zero population growth, we can allow the population to fall gradually and steadily or to fall rapidly below zero and then rise to zero growth. Or, for example, if the population objective is to increase or decrease the total population, we can realize this step-by-step or we can exceed the target and then reverse course to achieve the objective gradually. However, flexibility must conform to the demands of the strategy and feasibility.

Objective Basis for Determining the Strategy for Population Development

There are many objective factors affecting the determination of the strategy for population development. They can be grouped into the following four main categories:

1. Population factors, including the size, rate of growth, and the formation of population, its quality, and distribution.

2. Social factors, including social psychology, marriage, and family relations and traditional customs and habits.

3. Economic and technological factors, including the method of production, the rate of labor production, the structure of production, the structure of technology, employment, and consumption and technological policies.

4. Resources and environmental factors, including resources such as water resources, agricultural and grazing land, forests, minerals and living things, and environmental protection.

The above factors all limit and affect population development, but the degree of influence and limitation varies with different historical and geographical conditions. For example, in an island or arid area, water resources have a significant limiting role on the population. Also, for example, the population capacity differs greatly in an area before and after the development of petroleum resources, or before and after economic development.

But in most cases, whether the population capacity can expand depends on the levels of technology and the development of production forces. Therefore, we cannot consider the strategy of population development based solely on individual factors. Quite often, when viewed from the perspective of such factors as the ecological environment and demands of the labor force, our country's population is too great and has to be reduced; but judging from certain social factors, there is a limit to population control and any further reduction will bring various difficulties. Again, based on some other factors such as ethnicity and the development of resources in thinly populated areas, there is the need to increase the population. Therefore, the formulation of the strategy of population development cannot attend to one factor and lose sight of the other; we have to consider the total situation. But of all the factors, the population factor is still very important because (1) the realistic situation of the population is the point of departure for our formulation of the population strategy; (2) the condition of the population is a given historical product, people can only accept it, directing it towards a beneficial direction and cannot do whatever they want; (3) the inertial increase or decrease caused by the population's age structure cannot be changed or affected by people's will or other factors; (4) the population's sex and age structure, especially the issue of aging is a problem which must be considered in the strategy of population development.

Our Country's Current Strategy for Population Development

China's current strategy is one of rigorously controlling the growth in population. This is based on China's reality and meets the demands of our country's general developmental strategy. Strict population control conforms to the demands of our strategy of resource utilization and environmental protection. Our country's total resources are bountiful but the per capita resource is, however, inadequate. Based on China's size, its population density is more than three times that of the world's average. Comparing our average population level with that of the world's, there are only one-third of cultivable land, one-half of grassland, one-fourth of fresh water resources and one-eighth of the forests. For a long time, on 7 percent of the world's cultivable land, China has provided for 23 percent of the world's population and the burden on the ecological environment is very great. In China, the destruction of the environment such as water and soil erosion, destruction of the soil and forest vegetation covers, increase in desert areas, and the pollution of water resources has been aggravated. Although all these cannot be attributed solely to overpopulation, yet we must admit that the huge size and the rapid growth of the population is an important reason for the rapid deterioration of the environment. It is obvious that based on China's present technological and economic levels, population growth is not conducive to the protection of the resources and the ecological environment. But population growth cannot be halted all at once. Therefore, strict control of population growth is required by the general developmental strategy.

From the perspective of economic and technological levels, as a developing country, our general developmental strategy is no longer that of trying to surpass others as was in the past. Instead, we have adopted a new strategy aimed at satisfying the material, cultural, and livelihood needs of the great masses of the people. Most of the developing countries adopting this strategy have implemented population control. For us, the need is even more urgent; our country is not only the most populous in the world and one of those having the highest population density, it has also one of the world's lowest per capita gross national product which is still low even when compared with many other developing countries. In China, production technology is backward; the rural population has constituted for a long time more than 80 percent of the population; the labor force is still dominated by manual labor; the ratio of such modern and technically advanced departments as mechanization and automation is not high and the scientific, education, and technical levels of the population are low. Under such circumstances of a qualitatively low but large population, to realize the new developmental strategy requires the policy of population control and the improvement of the quality of the population. This is our country's clearest population policy.

Viewed from the perspective of the population itself, population control is indeed the most urgent task. The doubling of our country's population during the 2 centuries before Liberation has been regarded as exerting an unbearable burden on the land. But in the 36 years after Liberation, the population has again doubled, increasing from more than 500 million to the present 1.05 billion. During these 36 years, the average annual birth rate was about 2 percent, with two peaks appearing in the 1950's and 1960's. In particular, at the peak in the 1960's, the average birth rate was about 25 percent, with 20-29 million births every year and this high rate was sustained for 15 years. According to the 1982 census, there were 368 million people in the 5-19 age bracket born during this peak period alone and this group is entering the marriageable and birth period from now until the end of this century. For this group, if we adopt a laissez-faire birth policy and do not provide guidance, within this century, because of the population's inertia, it would not be surprising that there would be 30 million births per year from now on. Even with simple reproduction, there will be about 24 million births per year. This will further increase the already huge size of China's population and in the next century, after the reproduction cycle, it would become even larger and our descendants would find this hard to accept. Thus, faced with this situation, it is wise to adopt the strategy of strict population control at this time. In order to reduce somewhat the number of children of those born during the second peak period beginning from 1962, China has since 1979 advocated the policy of one child per couple.

Strict population control implies that the birth rate has to be lower than the rate of replacement. Based on the data provided by the National Family Planning Commission, the sum total of China's birth rate has declined to 2.07, i.e., it has begun to fall below the replacement level. If this trend continues, two problems will develop: (1) the increased aging of the population; and (2) the population will one day decline instead of increase. But at present, because of the population's inertia in our country created by the population's age structure, even if the birth rate declines further to the present levels of some developed countries, our population will continue to increase to the end of this century. Indeed, it will continue to increase for a period of time even in the next century. The extent of aging and how long it will last, the length of time for the growth in population and the time when a decline will take place and the extent and rate of such a decline will be determined by future strategies and policies. Therefore, the strategy for population development still requires a post-2000 policy and population objective. Population growth cannot be increased or reduced suddenly; this will create an abnormal age structure. Various aspects of social life such as schooling, employment, and consumption also require orderly--not faltering--progress. The great masses of the people also demand a long-term steady population policy. Therefore, there is the pressing need for a long-term strategy for population development.

Preliminary Study of the Selection of Our Country's Developmental Strategy and Objective for Population in the 21st Century

The 12th Party Congress has clearly determined our country's objective for population development for the end of this century. Although it has not specifically laid down the objective for the 21st century, its proposal that "to implement family planning is a basic national policy" has in fact pointed the way for the future strategy for population development. It has clearly indicated that family planning is not an expedient measure and that in the 21st century, the policy of controlling unchecked population growth will be continued. Yet, to say that family planning will be implemented does not imply that, in the future, there will always be strict control of population growth, that the birth rate must be lower than the replacement level and that the policy of one child per couple will be implemented indefinitely.

The options for the next century's strategy for population development are: (1) uncontrolled population growth; (2) gradual reduction in population; and (3) gradual attainment of zero population growth, i.e., the stabilization of the population. The strategy of uncontrolled population growth can basically be rejected and the choices are the last two options. The first has as its initial objective population reduction, to change from growth to reduction and then to population stabilization based on the reduced size. The last option aims initially at zero population growth under the condition of high population growth and then gradual population stabilization. The two options are obviously different and have different implications for the present and future rate of and measures to control population growth.

For a time in the past and until recently, because of China's rapid population growth, it was generally believed that the population was too large and many favored a strategy of population reduction. Since 1979, many scholars have believed that "after a century, our country's target population should be 650 to 700 million." Later, some scholars also proposed that by 2080, the population can be reduced to 930 million and this should be used as the basic reference point for a long-term population plan. But based on the experience of population development within and outside our country, to use population reduction as a strategy is debatable. The following are reasons why this strategy may not be feasible.

First, in order to implement the strategy of changing from population growth to population reduction and to make it work, we must continue to maintain for 2 or 3 generations a birth rate lower than the replacement level. Based on our projections, to have our country's birth rate attain and remain at the replacement level, it will take half a century for the population to stabilize. To demand that the population be reduced first implies that for a considerable period of time in the next century, we have to continue advocating one child per couple. Whether this is feasible as far as social psychology and marriage and family are concerned needs to be studied. Up to now, such a situation has never appeared in this world.

Second, to adopt the strategy of population reduction implies the continual decline of the birth rate. This will certainly accelerate the aging of the population and the extent of aging will be much larger than the country with the highest level of aging today. Based on some scholar's calculations, in order to reduce the population to 700-800 million by 2080, the aging coefficient of those 65 and older will exceed 3 percent and this will continue for 40 or 50 years. The social and economic consequences of such an age structure is difficult to accept. There is no such precedent in this world and there are no satisfactory solutions.

Third, after the population has been reduced, the inertia of population decline will appear. At that time, it will be difficult to stop the decline, restore it to the replacement level and maintain stability. For example, West Germany is now confronted with this situation: they have hoped to increase slightly the birth rate but are unable to find an effective solution.

They predict that the population will continue to decline to about 40 million from today's 60 million. This is an international experience that deserves our attention and we have to be careful in our actions.

Fourth, it is rare, at all times and in all countries, that population reduction is clearly considered to be a strategic objective. There is no guarantee that population reduction can ensure that a relatively smaller population will enjoy a higher living standard. Up to now, we have not discovered a population which has become prosperous simply through a reduction in numbers. In the 18th and 19th centuries, because of famine and heavy emigration, Ireland's population was greatly reduced; but this did not make the country prosperous and today, it is still one of the northwestern European countries with the slowest economic development.

It seems that in the future, our country's strategy has to be zero population growth and the gradual stabilization of the population which continues to grow. Such a strategy has the following advantages:

First, it is consistent with the guiding principles proposed by the party and the state which declare that "to implement family planning is a basic national policy," and that we should "control the size of the population and improve its quality."

Second, based on demographic theories and the practices of other countries, to attain a modernized static population--i.e., one with low birth and morality rates and zero growth--is an inevitable path of human development. In recent years, more and more countries have used the static population as their future population objectives. For China to adopt zero population growth as the objective is to manifest our understanding of the universal pattern of population development.

Third, to achieve the objective of zero population growth requires a lot of effort. To have such a strategic objective means that the extent of the aging of our population will still be high, but it will be much lower than if population reduction is the objective. Based on our projections, it will be slightly more than 20 percent even at the highest point, and the sustaining period will also be shorter, thereby making it easier for the society to accept.

Fourth, the situation of our country's population, including its age structure and the development of family planning, is very uneven between regions and nationalities. As an objective, every region must ultimately attain a stable population, but the rate and time for its attainment can differ from region to region and we cannot apply a uniform rule for everyone. If we adopt the objective of population reduction, the phenomenon of hastiness like "whipping a fast-running cow" will appear.

The Timetable for China To Attain Zero Population Growth and the Estimates of the Size of the Largest Population

Zero population growth has also been referred to as population stabilization. To be exact, it is to let the population become static, i.e., to have both low birth and mortality rates and to let the population's natural growth approach zero. Demographers and futurists have generally viewed a natural growth rate of ±0.2 percent as within the realm of zero growth and 0.3 percent as approaching zero growth.

The prerequisite for zero growth is to have the birth rate reach and remain at the replacement level (i.e., NRR = 1, in China, the TFR is about 2.2). But under the circumstances existing in developing countries with a birth rate reaching the replacement level, zero population growth will not appear at once. Because of population inertia, it will appear only after several decades, a century, or an even longer period of time. Since our country has been strictly controlling population growth, zero population growth may appear sooner; but in general, it will still take 30 to 50 years. The time needed for our country to achieve zero population growth and the size of the largest population are determined by: (1) future changes in the birth rate which are determined by the birth rate for the rest of this century, and the extent to which it is below the replacement level as well as the time needed for it to return to that level and its position relative to the replacement level at the beginning of the next century; (2) the increase in the average life expectancy. The percentage of the older population is an important factor because it determines the extent of aging in the population and set a quantitative limit on the largest size of the population. For example, some scholars have estimated that in the next century, China's population aged 65 will exceed 400 million.

Assuming that the population at that time is 1.3 billion, the percentage of the population aged 65 will exceed 30 percent and as far as our strategy is concerned, we have to consider the serious problem of aging resulting from the reduction in the size of the population. The size of the aging population in the next century can generally be determined at this time because it is determined by changes in the mortality rate. The size of the total population which is related to future births can still be adjusted.

Scholars within and outside China have made many projections for China's population. In order to estimate the timetable for our country's population to stabilize and its largest size, the following listing of several plans already published by our country and the projections by the United Nations and the World Bank is helpful. (Please see the table on the next page.)

Comparing the projections within and outside our country, we can see that:

First, to achieve population reduction requires the birth rate to fall to a definite point below the replacement level and to remain there for a considerable period of time: for example, in the table, the low projection of (1), the middle and low projections of (2) and the low projection of (4). This will be difficult to achieve even based on current optimistic projections.

Second, judging from the size of the population aged 65 and above, there are great differences between the projections. Yet the population born today will be the old people in the next century and their numbers will be determined entirely by the mortality rate and is not related to future births. This shows that the selection of the parameter of the mortality rate greatly influences the size of the population and the extent of its aging. In the table, the difference between (1) and (2) in the next century is as large as 200 million; (4) is somewhere between the two but the difference is still about 100 million. Different estimates will definitely affect greatly the time needed to attain zero population growth and the size of the largest population.

We have also made different projections, one of which is based on the following considerations. (1) The assumption that the parameter of the birth rate is lower than the replacement level is related to the peak of births during the 1960's and it has been followed for the next decade or so; but it is not advisable to hold onto that in the next century. In other words, to advocate one child per couple is only the policy of a generation and before and after the year 2000, it may be advisable to advocate no more than two children per couple or the gradual elevation of the birth rate to and remaining at the replacement level. (2) The mortality rate is based on the assumption that it will continue to decline and that the average life expectancy will increase. This is because the material and cultural life of the people will improve gradually, urbanization will greatly increase and medicine and public health will be better and more developed. Using the most conservative estimate of an increase of 1 year for every decade or so, even before the middle of the next century, the average life expectancy of the population will increase from 68 years in 1981 to 73-74 years.

Source of data	Projections and projection norms (millions		2000	2025	2030	2040	2050	Selection of TFR parameter
(1) "Population Projection and Population Control" People Pub. House, March 1982. Year of Projection: 1979	High	Population total	1,286	1,618	1,687	1,805	1,913	2.3
		Population aged 65 and above	94	221	281	400	433	
		Percent of population 65 and above	7.3	13.7	16.7	22.2	22.6	
	Middle	Population total	1,222	1,431	1,469	1,518	1,542	2.0
		Population aged 65 and above	94	221	281	400	419	
		Percent of population 65 and above	7.7	15.4	19.1	26.4	27.2	
	Low	Population total	1,130	1,178	1,177	1,150	1,087	1.5
		Population aged 65 and above	94	221	281	400	405	
		Percent of population 65 and above	8.3	18.8	23.9	35	37.3	
(2) "On Changes in the Population's Age Structure and the Selection of Population Plans," in Social Sciences in China," No 2, 1984. Year of projection: 1983	High	Population total	1,282		1,499	1,472	1,501	2.3 (1978) 2.2 (1985)
		Population aged 65 and above	91		193	231	216	2.01 (1990) 2.0 (1995)
		Percent of population 65 and above	7.1		12.9	15.7	14.4	1.9 (2000) 2.0 (2010)
	Middle	Population total	1,211		1,225	1,129	1,066	2.3 (1978) 1.8 (1985)
		Population aged 65 and above	91		194	228	211	1.7 (1990) 1.6 (1995)
		Percent of population 65 and above	7.5		15.8	20.2	19.8	See note 1 for other years
	Low	Population total	1,162		1,144	1,054	999	2.3 (1978) 1.6 (1985)
		Population aged 65 and above	91		193	231	203	1.5 (1990) 1.4 (1995)
		Percent of population 65 and above	7.8		16.9	21.9	20.3	See note 2 for other years
(3) United Nations, "Prospects of the World's Population--Estimates and Projections Made in 1982" (in English) New York, UN, 1985	High	Population total	1,304	1,607				
		Population aged 65 and above	86	186				
		Percent of population 65 and above	6.8	12.7				
	Middle	Population total	1,256	1,460				
		Population aged 65 and above	86	186				
		Percent of population 65 and above	6.8	11.6				
	Low	Population total	1,212	1,217				
		Population aged 65 and above	86	186				
		Percent of population 65 and above	7.1	13.9				
(4) Based on the World Bank's report on China in 1984	High	Population total	1,273		1,583	1,626	1,647	2.3 (1980)
		Population aged 65 and above	94.5		235	317	308	2.2 (1990)
		Percent of population 65 and above	7.4		14.8	20	19	2.1 (after 2030)
	Middle	Population total	1,196		1,437	1,461	1,450	2.1 (1980 .7 (1990)
		Population aged 65 and above	94.5		235	317	308	2.2 (2000)
		Percent of population 65 and above	7.9		16	22	21	2.1 (after 2020)
	Low	Population total	1,180		1,225	1,158	1,086	2.0 (1980)
		Population aged 65 and above	94.5		235	317	308	1.5 (1990)
		Percent of population 65 and above	8		19	27	28	2.1 (after 2030)

Notes: 1. 1.5 (2000), 1.5 (2010), 1.6 (2020), 1.7 (2030), 1.8 (2040), 1.9 (2050), 2.0 (2060), 2.1 (2070)
2. 1.3 (2000), 1.5 (2010), 1.7 (2020), 1.9 (2030), 2.1 (after 2040)

At this time, such an estimate of our country's post-21st century births and deaths seems feasible. Based on this projection, China's population may stabilize around the year 2040 and the largest size of the stable population will be between 1.3 to 1.4 billion. At that time, the index of the aging of the population will fluctuate around 20 percent; it may be higher at certain periods but it is estimated that it will not exceed 25 percent.

The above projection and estimate can be substantiated and explained by our country's population development and demographic knowledge. By 2040, the population born before 1975--i.e., those born during the second peak birth period--will all become old, causing the older population to reach its largest size. As a result, the total population also reaches its largest size and stabilizes between 1.3-1.4 billion. Judging from the number of births in the future and the age structure it causes, such a projection is also realistic. According to the formula of static population: $b = 1\mathring{e}_o = B/P$, the average life expectancy is 73-74 years, the population total is between 1.3-1.4 billion and the birth and mortality rates remain around 1.36 percent; then, it is realistic to have the range of 17.6-19.2 million births every year.

The size of China's population aged 65 will be about 300 million by the middle of the next century when it reaches its largest point. It is a definite figure which people cannot change. If the size of the population is about 1.3-1.4 billion, then the index of aging is around 22 percent. The population aged 60 and above accounts for one-third of the population--i.e., there is one old person for every 3 people and this is still one-half times higher than the index of aging in the developed countries today. If we use the plan of population reduction, the population may be about 1-1.1 billion by the middle of next century and the index of aging for those aged 65 and above will be 27-30 percent: for every 100 people, there will be 41-45 people 60 years old. This is hard to imagine. The problem of aging challenges the feasibility of the various plans for gradual population reduction.

As a strategy, the difference between population reduction and zero population growth is this: the former aims at population reduction at this stage and it also requires the population to stabilize after the objective of reduction has been achieved. The latter aims at the stabilization of the population; after this is achieved, the birth rate may be lower than the replacement level so that the population will decline slowly. But at that time, because the age structure is greatly different, the population is not increasing rapidly and there is no need for the birth rate to decline as rapidly as at present. As to whether we should advocate population reduction and the rate and the extent of reduction after the population has been stabilized, it has to be determined by such factors as the condition of the population, developments in production, the increase in labor productivity, the extent of the aging of the population, advances in technology and the state of the society, psychology and the ecological environment. It is difficult for our generation to determine exactly the way to adjust the size of the population at that time. On this question, as Engles said to Kausky, "In a communist society, the people themselves will decide whether they should adopt certain measures for this problem, at what time, with what method and through what measure. Regarding this, I do not consider it to be my mission to recommend and persuade. Those people will never be less intelligent than you and me." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engles," Vol 35. People's Publishing House, 1971, pp 145-146)

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RESEARCH WORKERS ON EDUCATION IN YEAR 2000

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[Article by Zhou Beilong [0719 6296 7127] and Zhou Chengye [0719 2110 2814] of the "China's Education in the Year 2000" Research Group: "China's Education in the Year 2000"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Our country's education has developed greatly over the past 30 years or more since the founding of the PRC. However, /the present situation in our country's education cannot meet the demands of the building of the four modernizations./ Macroscopically, the main problems are: 1) although there are primary and secondary schools all over the country, the educational standars is still very low because of the lack of qualified teachers and necessary teaching equipment; 2) vocational and technical training has not been institutionalized, so the quality [word indistinct] is low; 3) although higher education has developed rapidly, it has also been restricted by an unbalanced structural proportion, the small scale of universities and colleges, poor results, and uneven qualities; and 4) the slow increase in education funds cannot meet the demands of the development of education.

The Development Trend of Our Country's Education

1. The economic development and people's demand to become rich are promoting the development and reform of our country's education system. It is predicted that a new situation, in which the people of the whole country respect knowledge and qualified personnel and pay attention to education, education serves the building of the four modernizations, and economic and social development and the development of education coordinate with one another, will emerge in China. 2) The stress on qualifications will be shifted to actual ability. 3) Equal stress will [be] laid on pre-service training and in-service training and the entire training process will develop vigorously from limited pre-service training to in-service training. 4) Under the guidance of elastic planning, specialized personnel will be trained to meet demand and relations between supply and demand will tend to be coordinated. 5) The ideology of only passing on knowledge will gradually be overcome and more attention will be paid to the development of intelligence and ability training.

The Forecast on the Demand for Specialized Personnel

It is predicted that by the year 2000, China might need 49 million specialized personnel, an increase of 33 million specialized personnel compared with

15.9 million now. The structure of the specialized personnel will have been greatly changed, the proportion of personnel specialized in business administration, finance, economics, politics, and law will increase, and the proportion of personnel specialized in engineering will decrease.

According to an initial analysis, the above forecast on the demand for specialized personnel is a bit too high, the rate of increase in the demand for specialized personnel in the forecast obviously surpasses the rate of economic growth and surpasses what our country can reasonably bear.

We think that /the total scale of our country's higher education should generally conform with the growth rate of our country's economic strength./ The development of higher education should not only meet the demands of economic and social development for qualified personnel, but also conform with what China's economy can bear, so the development of China's higher education should not be too fast. A relatively realistic goal is that in 18 years (1983-2000), China will altogether have 34 million specialized personnel, among whom there will be over 0.7 million postgraduates, 8.7 million university graduates who have completed 4-year regular courses, 8 million college or university graduates who have completed 2- to 3-year specialized courses, and 17 million polytechnic graduates.

Along with the reform of the economic structure, all enterprises and institutions will pay attention to actual results in using qualified personnel and reduce their demand for certain specialized personnel. However, at present, the enterprises and institutions have not paid enough attention to the demand for certain specialized personnel, so the actual demand for certain specialized personnel, such as personnel specialized in making policies and decisions concerning management and administration, will increase.

Lay a Solid Foundation for Elementary Education

In the future, the quality of elementary education will affect the overall success of our country's education and the quality of our nation, so elementary education is of primary importance. Universal education is the basis, but primary school education is the core of the basis. /So, our country's education strategy should be focused on secondary and primary school education./ China should institute a 9-year compulsory education system step by step in a planned way.

It is predicted that by the year 2000, 95 percent of primary school graduates in rural areas will be able to continue their studies in middle schools, compared with 58 percent in 1984 (around 98 percent of primary school graduates in urban areas are able to attend middle schools), qualified junior secondary school graduates will constitute around 90 percent in the whole country, the 9-year compulsory education system will have been basically instituted in China, and China's education will have reached the present standard of that of the advanced countries and surpassed the predicted standard of that of the developing countries in the year 2000. China should develop senior secondary school education in various forms so that by the 2000, half of the people at the same age will have received senior secondary school education, senior vocational secondary schools will have greatly developed, and senior vocational secondary school education will be comparable to ordinary senior secondary school education in scope. By the year 2000, the various secondary and primary schools in most parts of China will have been gradually equipped with necessary teaching and laboratory facilities, musical instruments, sports facilities, fine arts facilities, labor facilities, audio-visual teaching equipment, and so on.

Greatly Develop Various Forms of Vocational and Technical Education

Vocational and technical education is the bridge between elementary education and employment and is also the channel from which the in-service personnel will be trained to cope with the new changes in their occupations. /By the end of this century, our country's vocational education will certainly have greatly developed and almost all young people will have to receive regular or irregular vocational education or training before they enter a technical post./ We should run various forms of schools at various levels to provide pre-service education and in-service education, regular and irregular education (short-term training), education for personnel engaged in production, and education for personnel released from production. In our country's vocational and technical education system, the life-long continuous education provided for the in-service personnel to renew and enrich their knowledge and strengthen their technical ability or to meet the change in their occupations will grow from nothing and develop rapidly. It is predicted that by the end of the 90's,a relatively perfect and rationally structured vocational and technical education system which provides education to personnel of all occupations from junior to senior levels will have been gradually formed in China.

Effective and Multi-Level High Education

It is predicted that the pre-service higher education will mainly be carried out in full-time colleges and universities, whereas the in-service higher education (which will be carried out among the in-service personnel) will mainly be carried out in evening universities and colleges which provide 4-year regular courses or 2- to 3-year specialized courses, through correspondence universities or colleges (including radio and television education), by holding public examinations for private candidates who study by themselves, and in some other forms. In the year 2000, there will be 6 to 7 million college students in various types of institutions of higher learning in China, 10 percent of Chinese youth. /By that time, the scope of our country's higher education will rank second or third in the world and will surpass our country's economic strength./

A reasonable estimation predicts that by the year 2000, China will need approximately 1,000 Universities and colleges if the average enrollment at each university or college in China is around 6,000 students. However, China had already over 1,000 universities and colleges in the autumn of 1985. So in the future, our efforts will be concentrated mainly on strengthening the construction and improving the work efficiency of the existing unviersities and colleges so as to enable our universities and colleges to acquire a stronger capability to train the required number of qualified personnel for our country's construction.

Promote Teachers' Education and Form a Stable and Qualified Contingent of Teachers

At present, the main cause of the low standard of education is the poor quality of the teachers in schools at various levels. So we should carry out research and work out the unified requirements for teachers' qualifications and for the actual number of teachers needed for various types of schools at different levels. Owing to the big proportion of unqualified teachers in primary and secondary schools and the unbalanced economic and social development in various parts of our country, at the turn of this century, some parts of our country will probably use the university or college graduates who have completed 2- or 3-year specialized courses to teach in primary schools earlier than other parts. /However, most parts of our country will only be able to use the graduates from normal schools to teach in primary schools. And as for the secondary schools,/ considering the actual situation, for a certain period of time, most parts of our country will only be able to use the university or college graduates who have completed 2- to 3-year specialized courses to teach in their secondary schools. Nevertheless, after basically instituting the 9-year compulsory education system in the whole country, if possible, our country will begin to /gradually use university or college graduates to teach in the secondary schools./

We must run normal schools and teachers' colleges well and work hard to improve the work efficiency of the existing normal schools and teachers' colleges so as to ensure the supply of qualified teachers for various types of schools. Apart from the teachers' colleges and teachers' universities, ordinary universities and colleges (especially the comprehensive universities) should undertake the responsibility of training more qualified secondary school teachers.

Gradually Increase the Investment in Education

We should bring into play the enthusiasm of the state, the collective, and the individual to invest in education and solve the problem of education funds through various channels. 1) The purpose of increasing the investment in education is to increase the overall national economic results. /The rate of increase of the investment in education should be higher than that of the national income and that of the national financial expenditure./ By the end of this century, the national educational expenditure will account for 6 to 7 percent of the national income, compared with approximately 4 percent at present (at the beginning of the 80's). 2) The economic departments should gradually carry out the training of qualified personnel on a remunerative basis and establish a close link between the use of qualified personnel and the economic results. 3) A proper proportion of the local reserve financial resources should be spent on education and township financial income should mainly be spent on education. Central authority finance should subsidize and support some areas and aspects to develop education. 4) We should open up more channels of financial resources, develop the enthusiasm of the various social sectors to run schools, make free use of the funds donated by foreign countries or international organizations as well as low-interest loans to develop our country's education, and also make the necessary laws and regulations to guide our work in this respect.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SYMPOSIUM ON BASIC THEORIES OF EDUCATION HELD

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[Article by Kang Wandong [1660 5502 2767] and Xie Jinglong [6200 2529 7127]: "Current Problems Regarding Basic Theories of Education; A Summary of the National Symposium On Basic Educational Theories"]

[Text] The first symposium of the Basic Educational Theory Committee of the National Educational Research Association was held in Beijing in early July. After conscientiously studying the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee On the Reform of the Educational System" and the major speech delivered by Comrade Wan Li at the National Conference On Education Work," comrades attending the symposium came to the unanimous conclusion that the "Resolution" has pointed out the direction for the reform of the educational system and the development of socialist education, and has brought forth, at the same time, many important theoretical questions which need to be answered by educational theorists. The symposium can be summarized as follows:

I. On the Issue of Reform of Traditional Educational Ideologies and Methods

The reform of traditional educational theories and methods involves understanding of traditional education. Without such an understanding, it will be difficult to determine what should be continued, and what should be eliminated.

A. Concepts of Traditional Education

1. Traditional education involves historically determined concepts. For example, Dewey referred to the educational ideology of Feuerbach, and the educational system that evolved from it as traditional education, while referring to his own his school of thought as new, or progressive education. Zan-ke-fu [phonetic] labeled the educational theory of Kri-luo-fu [phonetic] as traditional, while referring to his own beliefs as a new form of education. Some educational schools of thought in China to a greater or lesser degree were influenced by these educators. Therefore, in order to gain correct understanding of traditional education and its manifestations, we must make concrete, scientific analyses of the thinking of these educators, and determine what to affirm and what to negate. Only in this manner can our studies aid in today's educational reform.

2. The concept of traditional education can be understood from two different angles: the historical and the generalized. As a historically determined concept, it refers to the thinking and educational systems of certain educators in history. As a generalized concept, it refers broadly to all current theories and systems relevant to contemporary education. However the two concepts cannot be artificially separated as current educational theories have been influenced by certain past educators throughout history. When Comrade Wan li spoke of traditional educational thinking at the National Conference on Educational Work, he was referring to traditional education in its general sense, and did not mention any historical educators.

3. Traditional education refers to the customary educational theories, methods and systems that have been handed down through generations and have their own special characteristics. The term "traditional education" does not necessarily contain a derogatory meaning, and cannot be equated with backwards conservatism. Some aspects of traditional education are stale and outworn and need to be eliminated; its best aspects are worthy of continuation and development, such as the Confucian elicitation method of teaching and the concept of the teacher setting himself as an example of virtue and learning for his students advocated by generations of Chinese educators. The good aspects of the tradition will also develop along with the times, while others will gradually lose their vitality and meaning and become decayed. During the current era in which major changes are occuring, the outworn aspects of the tradition become obstacles to historical progress, and need to be changed.

Even the positive aspects of traditional culture (including traditional education), are two-sided. One side contains our precious historical heritage, while the other can become a heavy burden. The Zhonghua nation has a cultural tradition several thousand years old of which every son or daughter of China should feel proud. However, the richness of a cultural tradition often causes people to look backwards to the past, instead of to the future and its development. For example, whenever a new school of thought appears in education, there are people who immediately quote a few out of context phrases from the ancient philosophers to prove that the new thinking existed a long time ago in China. This hinders progress. Fine cultural traditions should be continued, but continuation does not mean copying, but rather development.

Some comrades feel that a distinction ought to be made between traditional education, and traditional educational thinking and methods. The extended meaning of traditional education must encompass a great deal, and include traditional educational thinking and methods. More attention should at present be concentrated on problems revolving around traditional educational thinking rather than methods, because the root of problems relating to educational methods lies with educational thinking and ideology. A teacher whose educational ideology does not change will experience difficulty in grasping good methods.

B. The Time Boundries of Traditional Education

There are two viewpoints in this regard:

1. Traditional education involves a constant process of both assimilation and rejection and should not therefore be defined according to time periods. When we speak of traditional education, it is in relation to modern education. Compared to the latter, the former is old and belongs to the past, which is what distinguishes it from modern education. According to this view, traditional and modern education exist in all eras and are constantly evolving. Traditional education is not necessarily outmoded, and modern education is not necessarily scientific and correct. Comrades espousing this point of view proceed primarily from the relativity between traditional and modern education, and define traditional education in terms of modern (meaning the present time) education.

Some comrades believe that by traditional, outdated education is primarily meant educational ideologies and methods that do not, meet the needs of socialist modernization, and that it is impossible to define education in terms of time restrictions. It would be inaccurate to lump together old, feudal education with education prior to the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, referring to both as traditional education, because outmoded traditional educational thinking and methods still exist today.

2. Traditional education does involve boundaries of time. Traditional and modern education are relative to each other. The very use of the words, "traditional" and "modern" reveals this. In the world as a whole, modern education began with large-scale capitalist industrial production, while anything existing prior to it is to be termed traditional. Although comrades holding this view define traditional educational in terms of the modern, their standards in determining the beginning of modern eduction is not the "present time," but the level of development of socialized production, science and technology. The basic point of view of these comrades is that modern education is the product of modern production. Some comrades hold that one cannot solely rely on the forces of production (the means of production and science and technology), to determine the origins of modern education, and the border between traditional and modern. Relations of production and other social factors derived from it must be taken into consideration, as it is a complex of factors, and not merely one sole factor that affects education.

C. Various Manifestations of Outmoded, Traditional, Educational Ideology and Methods

Comrades at the symposium listed the following manifestations: the underestimation of intellect and talent; the attitude that education is a consumer industry; the underestimation of the role of service industries and therefore the field of professional education. an emphasis on the force-feeding of knowledge instead of its elicitation; the respect for memorization of book-learning, instead of practical training; the emphasis on prudence and following old ways, instead of advocating originality and competitiveness;

the preference for obedient, servile students; an overly strict discipline which discourages the student's ability to think independently; cramming and the spoon-feeding of knowledge, etc. Many such examples could be listed, but where does one find the concentrated expression of traditional, outworn educational thinking and methods? There are two viewpoints in this regard: The first is that the key to understanding traditional, outdated educational thinking is to be found in its closed, conservative nature, more specifically in its emphasis on book learning alone, absolute obedience towards superiors, its stressing of the average, and the elimination of individuality. These are primary factors hindering the flowering and development of men and women of talent. Another opinion holds that the various manifestations of outmoded, traditional education are to be found concentrated in three standards of evaluation involving the appraisal of schools, students, and teachers. Some incorrect values concerning the evaluation of the above are prevalent in society at present, which if not changed, will render other reforms impossible.

II. The Relationship Between Education and Economics

Opposing opinions have always existed in educational theory circles on this question. Some comrades believe that the key to diverging views lies in differing definitions of the word, "economics," which are as follows:

1. Economics and the economy refer primarily to the production of material goods. The study of the relationship between education and economics primarily entails a revelation of the mutual effect that education and material production have on each other and the laws involved.

2. Economics should be understood as the mode of production, which includes both the forces and relations of production. Both factors have to be dealt with in the study of the relationship between education and economics.

3. The meaning of economics should be understood comprehensively. The concept of economics contains the following four definitions: (1) the economic base; (2) the production and reproduction of material goods; (3) the national economy; (4) economic returns. The study of this question can proceed from these four angles to gain an overall understanding of the relationship of education and economics.

Comrades at the symposium also inquired into questions regarding the concept of "education first," or the idea that the development of education precedes that of the economy.

The concept of "education first" is a strategy for the development of education formed under new historical conditions. Although this term was not used in the "Resolution", it was implied in fact. Whether educational development can precede economic development, and how to use the principle of historical materialism to understand this problem are major questions in the current study of basic educational theory. The following three viewpoints were raised during the discussion:

1. Economic development determines educational development, because the production of material goods provides the material basis for the development of education. If attention is not paid to this, there is a risk that the basis for educational development will be lost. Therefore, the formulation "education first" is incorrect.

2. Educational development can precede economic development, but there are prerequisite conditions, namely that the development of the productive forces creates the need for it and makes it possible. If such conditions are met, educational development may precede economic development. This does not violate materialism, but rather shows an adherence to dialectics. This idea has been advocated by educators in the past, such as Huang Yanpei's [7806 8746 1014], support of vocational education and Tao Xingzhi's [7118 5887 4249] espousal of the development of rural education. Similar suggestions were brought up during Japan's Meiji Restoration Period. The reasons for the success of some of these programs and the failure of others can be found in whether or not the development of productive forces creates this kind of need and has provided the possibility for it. Some comrades held that the preconditions for "education first" ought to include the relations of production. Tao Xingzhi advocated the creation of 1 million schools, the recruitment of 1 million comrades and the rebuilding of 1 million villages a long time ago. However, there was no way this could have been achieved in the old society, primarily because of the limits of the relations of production.

3. Some articles suggested that the possibility of developing education before the economy appeared first in periods of technological revolution. This theory divides the relationship between educational and economic development into three stages: Stage one takes place during the transition from primitive to feudal society in which educational development lags behind economic; Stage two occurs during the period of large-scale capitalist industrial production during which educational and economic development proceed side by side; The third stage is the new era of technological revolution in which educational development precedes economic development. Some comrades disagree with this, and believe that there is already a need for and possibility of the prior development of education over economics during the period of large-scale capitalist industrial production. In this period, science directly serves the processes of production, and makes greater and greater demands on the educational level of the laborers. The 1833 English factory laws required that 2 hours be set aside daily for child laborers to receive an education. Subsequently a compulsory educational system was established. During the period of large-scale capitalist industrial production school doors finally opened up to the laboring people, not due to any charitable motivation on the part of the capitalists, but due to the effect of the development of the productive forces, which provided a need for and possibility of developing "Education first." Therefore the belief that the parallel development of education and the economy existed during this period does not correspond to the objective facts of history.

III. The Relationship Between General Education and Vocational Education

This involves the proportional relationship of different levels of personnel. In order to proceed from the needs of cultivating a varied labor force, vocational and technical education should be greatly developed. At the same time, it should be understood that the different types and categories that personnel take on are decided by the level of development of the productive forces. As modern science, technology, and production develop, the laborer needs not only a specialized skill, but greater general and scientific knowledge as well in order to adjust to changes in vocation and to create a foundation for further cultural elevation. Therefore, the generalizing of vocational education and the vocationalizing (professionalization) of general education has become a widespread trend in the development of world education. In the long run, the development of vocational and techncial education should not lower the general educational level of those receiving such an education, thereby lowering the quality of new university students. The United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and other countries all went a circuitous route before reaching the conclusion that general and vocational education must be properly balanced. Now that we are greatly developing vocational and technical education, we ought to assimilate the experiences and object lessons of other countries, and take as our guiding principle from the very beginning the continuous elevation of the cultural and educational level of our entire nation.

IV. Methods of Educational Research

Comrades at the symposium believed that the level of the science of education in China is not only lower than advanced international standards, but is also lower than levels within China in other fields of philosophy and social science. Although there are more than one reason for this, a major one is the backwardness of theoretical methodology in education, which is why educational theory workers must study this area.

A. The Correct Utilization of Marxist Methodology

Some comrades believe that we are often one-sided in our understanding and use of Marxist philosophical methodology, reflected in such beliefs as that as long as the primary contradiction has been resolved, all the other secondary contradictions will automatically fall into place. We therefore need to study more questions relating to "transformation." In regard to the issue of the relationships and contradictions between the various factors in education, comments such as the following are frequently made in education textbooks: "Their relationship is one of dialectical unity characterized by mutual integration and interaction." Of course this is not wrong, but if we remain at this stage without explaining the special characteristics of the mutual integration or the process of the transformation of contradictions, and the conditions under which this transformation can occur, what help does it give us in understanding complex educational phenomona? Because of over-simplified ways of thinking, our educational theories are full of absolute conclusions. Some comrades sharply pointed out that our use of Marxist methodology is still on a fairly elementary level.

Some comrades also suggested that we not only thoroughly delve into the specific viewpoints of Marxist educational principles in our study of Marxist-Leninist educational principles, but more importantly, must use the Marxist standpoint, ideas, and methods to develop those principles. Marxist educational principles are facing a challenge, as is Marxist philosophy. For example, is the integration of education and productive labor the watershed between socialist and capitalism, or is it the universal law of large-scale industrial production? [sic] How are we to understand the question of how capitalist relations of production hinder overall human development in today's world characterized by the swift development of science, technology and modern production? We will not be able to convince anyone if we fail to study new conditions and questions, and merely repeat certain conclusions drawn from the classics.

Some comrades believe that to change the backwardness of our educational theory requires changing the modes of thinking of our educational theorists. Our inability to use three-dimensional thinking and insistence on straight-line cause and effect thinking frequently lead to the over-simplification of complex educational problems.

B. Energetically Absorbing and Learning From Successful Results and Methods of Research in Other Sciences To Improve Overall Research in The Science of Education

Many comrades believe that current trends in modern science towards integration and synthesis have strengthened the interconnectedness and mutual permeation of all the sciences. Many problems in the modern science of education are comprehensive and multifaceted. This characteristic necessitates that education researchers enthusiastically absorb and learn from the successful results and methods of research of other sciences, and strengthen their multi-disciplinary and multi-methodological research. The multi-disciplinary approach is the most important change in educational research over the last 10 to 20 years, and is the major trend in future research. Therefore, educational theorists must take care to renew their knowledge and alter its very structure, so that they understand not only social sciences, but a little natural science and technology as well (especially mathematics and computer technology). They must not only be experts in their own field, but must have an understanding of sciences outside their own fields. Educational theorists must take note of new discoveries methods and developments in sciences such as psychology, biology, mathematics, sociology, linguistics, philosophy, anthropology, aesthetics, systems analysis, information theory and cybernetics, and be aware of the implications these developments will have on education. If we continue to restrict ourselves to such a small frame of reference, the routes available to us for research will become increasingly narrow. Some comrades believe that educational researchers should be aware of the interconnectedness among the various sciences, and strengthen their comprehensive studies, but cannot oversimplify the knowledge and methods of other sciences to blindly apply in education. Rather the outside information must be changed and properly digested in order to include it in the educational theoretical system.

C. Placing Equal Emphasis On Both Qualitative and Quantitative Research

Many comrades believe that judging from current trends in scientific development, all fields are leaning heavily towards mathematics. The highest stage of scientific knowledge ought to be the harmonious synthesis of qualitative and quantitative research. Marx said, "A science can reach perfection only if it successfully utilizes mathematics." The development of mathematics and computer technology has provided many definite conditions for quantitative research in social science. It is inevitable that mathematics and quantitative analysis will be used in the science of education. However, most of our education textbooks and academic theses still remain at the stage of qualitative analysis, and contain little information concerning quantitative research. This needs to be changed.

Some comrades hold that quantitative research must be built upon a foundation of qualitative research, and that there must be theoretical basis for the utilization of mathematical models. It is not true that only quantitative research is scientific and objective. Educational phenomenon form a complex multi-faceted, constantly changing system involving much randomness and a large information flow. Many problems cannot be dealt with via the quantitative approach.

Some comrades believe that China's education research should be freed from the restrictions of the simple summarizing of experience, the conducting of surveys and compilation of material, but should go all out to develop scientific experimentation in education, stress the integration of qualitative and quantitative research and engage in more mutli-disciplinary, multi-methodological research. We should replace single variable research with comprehensive, multi-variable methods involving systems analysis and integration, and master research methods that provide leads to getting to the source.

Many comrades hold that the effectiveness and value of all scientific research is intimately connected with the research methods particular to each field, and that the creation and reform of scientific methods are deciding prerequisites for achieving breakthroughs and developments in science. Therefore, for the last few years inquiry into methodology has been strongly emphasized in philosophy and the social and other sciences. Education lags far behind in this regard, and efforts should be made to catch up as rapidly as possible.

12221/12948
CSO: 4005/202

SICHUAN PROMOTES OUTSTANDING YOUNG CADRES

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 37, 16 Sep 85 p 23

[Article by Li Tianqing [2621 1131 3237] and Sun Anping [1327 1344 1627]:

[Text] Since the second half of 1984 the Sichuan provincial committee, in line with the central leadership's general policy of the four transformations of cadres and the need to rectify the party, further strengthened and adjusted the leading elements of the provincial-level departments, committees, bureaus, and agencies. A group of outstanding young cadres in their 30's and 40's took up leading roles in the bureaus and agencies; some richly experienced key workers in their 50's also reinforced the ranks of the leaders. The leading group's age structure resembles a staircase. Its educational structure shows a relatively high educational level. This is a great step forward in the four transformations of the cadres.

As a result of these adjustments, the 50 bureaus and agencies of Sichuan Province have the following 4 characteristics: the first is an increase in the number of young cadres and a drop in their average age. Before, of the 198 leading cadres in the leadership of the bureaus and agencies only 42, or 21 percent, were under 50. In this group only 15 cadres were under 45 and just 5 under 40. The average age of the leadership was 52.5. Now, among the 225 leading cadres in the leadership of these bureaus and agencies, 90, or 40 percent, are under 50. The number of those 45 or younger increased to 66 while those 40 or younger increased to 22. The two youngest cadres are 27 and 30 and the average age is now 48.4, 4 years younger than before. The second characteristic is a rise in the educational level of the cadres. The cadres now have a relatively high educational structure. Earlier, among the leaderships of 50 bureaus and agencies, only 83, or 41 percent, had a university education. Now 117, or 52 percent, have reached this level. Earlier, seven agencies, among them the Grain Bureau and the Civil Administration Bureau, did not have a single university graduate. Now young university-educated cadres compose more than half of the leaderships of these agencies. The third point is that the number of specialized cadres has increased and the intellectual structure of the cadres as a group is more rational. In these bureaus and agencies the number of cadres with an intermediate or higher level of technical training has increased from 19 to 53. Among these cadres are 45 engineers, an accountant, a statistician, 5 lecturers, 2 highly qualified engineers, and a research assistant. The fourth point is that in order to fulfill work requirements, promote the stability of the group, and further the replacement of the old by the young, 10 comrades of 50 years or over were promoted to the leadership of the bureaus and agencies.

The principal methods and preliminary experience of Sichuan Province in adjusting the leading groups of the provincial-level bureaus and agencies are:

1. The provincial committee attached great importance to the strengthening of leadership. It attacked the problem vigorously. In November 1984 the provincial committee called a conference of the responsible comrades of the provincial-level bureaus and agencies. The secretary of the provincial committee, Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], and the vice secretary, Nie Ronggui [5119 2837 6311], each gave talks at the conference. They said that in line with the general policy of the "four transformations" of the cadres we must further adjust the leading groups of the provincial-level departments, committees, bureaus, and agencies. They emphasized that the main point is to promote a group of outstanding cadres in their 30's and 40's who have a pioneering spirit. While we ask the bureaus and agencies to promote young cadres we insist upon upholding the standards of virtue and talent. We must judge not just on diplomas but on the actual people who have attained them. While intent on promoting outstanding young cadres, we must also pay attention to employing properly key workers about the age of 50. At the conference the provincial committee's organization department and the provincial security agency introduced their experience in adjusting the two levels of departmental leadership. This gave direction and encouragement to those engaged in the task of adjusting the leaderships of the leading groups. While making adjustments, the responsible comrades of the provincial committee personally investigated and rigorously resolved cases in several units in which the promotion of some candidates was questioned. They thus guaranteed the quality of the new leading groups.

2. Select people by democratic recommendations, follow the mass line, and smash the old way of doing things behind closed doors. Do not set restrictions and do not call the tune. Leaders should not make promotions. We must rely on the recommendations of the broad cadres and masses and on the assessment of these recommendations by the party. Before, the Provincial Grain Bureau believed that it lacked talented people and that young cadres were difficult to select. This time, through the recommendations of the workers of the entire bureau, some junior cadres were recommended. After it sifted through the recommendations, two young cadres were finally promoted to the leading group.

3. Uphold the principle of selecting outstanding young and middle-age cadres, stressing the selection of talented cadres of good character in their 30's and 40's. Both within and outside the province some comrades who originally proposed to promote cadres in their 50's have since embraced the spirit expressed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his talk on ignoring restrictions and choosing outstanding young cadres in their 30's and 40's and have decided to promote talented people in their 30's and 40's.

12369/12948
CSO: 4005/116

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL CULTIVATES NEW YOUTH WITH 'FOUR HAVES'

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 38, 23 Sep 85 p 20

[Commentary by Zheng Ping [6774 1627]: "The Principal Task of the Communist Youth League Is To Cultivate New People with the 'Four Haves'"]

[Text] On 3 June 1985, the central leading comrades after hearing a summary report of the work of the central organ of the Communist Youth League stated clearly that "cultivating a generation of idealistic, virtuous, cultured, and disciplined new people is the entire work of the Communist Youth League. The entire task of the Communist Youth League is the struggle to succeed in this work."

This is the league's guiding ideology and the measure of its accomplishments.

Taking the cultivation of new people with the qualitites of the "four haves" as the league's main task is based on the league's decades of experience in this work. The Communist Youth League has since its founding always considered as its main task the cultivation of youth so that they will be a generation of communist new people. In 1980 Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed greatly strengthening the Communist Youth League's work in these areas. Deng stated that the children and youth of our country must be cultivated so they will become a generation of idealistic, virtuous, cultured, and disciplined young people. This goal is the crystallization of our experience in working toward our goal of cultivating young people to be communists in our country's new historic period. Thus the 11th Congress of the CYL clearly enunciated its fundamental goal and task of cultivating youth in these words: "Educate youth with a communist spirit and help them use Marxist-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, and modern science and culture to arm themselves. We must guide youth in the construction of socialist modernization and forge an idealistic, virtuous, cultivated, and disciplined generation of communist successors." The congress added these words to the CYL charter.

Taking the cultivation of new people with the "four haves" as the fundamental task of the CYL is a strategic necessity in the construction of a distinctly Chinese brand of socialism. Of our country's 1 billion population, 630 million were born after Liberation. Among these are 290 million youths. The broad mass of youth is our country's vital army for the construction of the four modernizations as well as for the future construction of the motherland.

The hope of our country, our nation, and our industry is our youth. In order to carry out the four modernizations, construct a distinctively Chinese brand of socialism, realize the goals of the party's central leadership to quadruple agricultural and industrial production by the close of the century, and, in the 50 years that follow, make our country into a strong, highly cultured, and very democratic nation, we shall need to rely on a new generation of idealistic, virtuous, cultured, and disciplined people. Only if we can cultivate many new people with these "four haves" can we succeed relatively early in constructing a distinctively Chinese brand of socialism. The CYL is the helper of the Communist Party and bears direct responsibility for improving the organization of the masses of youth and working with them to cultivate a generation of new people with the "four haves."

In recent years the CYL has organized many worthwhile activities for youth and is becoming ever more active on every level in promoting energetically the construction of the four modernizations and the healthy development of youth. The increasing importance placed on the work of the CYL by the party and by society is a very positive phenomenon.

Our country is now in a difficult struggle to make itself stronger, conquer poverty and backwardness, and construct socialist modernization. In this critical period the CYL is standing shoulder to shoulder with the party in completing the great transformation now going on. A great deal of difficult and painstaking effort is needed to help young people form a correct view of the world and grow into a new generation possessing the "four haves."

What work should the CYL do in the new situation in order to cultivate youth into new people possessing the "four haves"?

First, every level of CYL organization should strengthen and improve its ideological and political work. Young people are not willing to listen to or accept the old methods of speech and action, slogans, frequent criticisms, and investigations. We must change our methods to suit the characteristics of young people and develop political and ideological work in order that young people will keep the faith during reforms and have a fighting spirit.

Second, we must frequently teach people to be patriotic. No matter what the topic, be it the construction of the four modernizations, great communist ideal, or disciplined education, if we do not link it to patriotism it will not work. History proves that the old generation of revolutionaries first devoted themselves to the revolution not because they understood communism but because of patriotism. Today as we cultivate a new people with the "four haves" we must also begin from patriotism.

Third, we must study and resolve the new questions and new duties that the opening to the outside world has created for youth work, correctly handle the relation between opening up and eliminating pollution, and stress educating youth to reject corrupt and to eliminate pollution. We must help them improve their powers of discrimination and their immunity to ideological disease while guiding youth to bring their enthusiasm and creativity into full play as the opening to the outside world is implemented.

Fourth, we must concern ourselves with youth and love and look after youth. We must reach out to youth, make friends with them, and be honest with each other.

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CSO: 4005/116

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC OFFICIAL OPTIMISTIC ON FUTURE OF XIZANG

OW301435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Lhasa, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--Tibet has a bright future for its development, with the Communist Party Central Committee's special policies and help from China's other nationalities, the Bainqen Lama said here Thursday.

"We should firmly carry out the special policies and flexible measures specially worked out for Tibet by the Party Central Committee to invigorate Tibet's economy as soon as possible," said Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, who is on an inspection tour of Tibet as National People's Congress Standing Committee vice-chairman.

The Bainqen said life has improved greatly for the Tibetan people since his 1982 Tibetan tour, though a small number of people still cannot make ends meet.

Speaking at a meeting of cadres of the autonomous region, the Bainqen stressed that cadres and people of Tibetan nationality should respect equal rights for people of other ethnic minorities in the region and strengthen unity with them.

The Bainqen said the history of more than 30 years since Tibet's peaceful liberation shows that only in the embrace of the big family of the nation can the Tibetan people achieve real happiness and the Tibetan nationality become prosperous.

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CSO: 4000/089

COMPANY TO HELP HANDICAPPED PEOPLE OPENS

OW021759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--A company was officially set up here today to work to expand employment opportunities for handicapped people.

Operating under the Chinese Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, the China Kanghua Investment and Industrial Company Ltd, southern region division, will devote its efforts to setting up factories to provide employment opportunities for the handicapped, and support existing welfare enterprises and promote their technical transformation. It will invest in welfare enterprises producing items that are closely associated with the lives of the handicapped.

Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli, Director-in-Chief of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped Deng Pufang, and a number of local government officials joined more than 800 people in celebrating the opening of the company.

According to officials of the company, it has signed agreements for setting up an electronic products factory, a washing machine factory and a weaving factory in Guangzhou. It has also signed an agreement for setting up a 2.4 million-yuan joint enterprise for producing integrated circuits with a Hong Kong firm.

The company plans to set up branches in Fujian and Hunan Provinces, and the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region.

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CSO: 4000/089

NATIONAL ETHNIC LITERATURE CONTEST AWARDS GIVEN

OW021248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--Awards were given to minority authors, poets, and translators in the second national ethnic literature contest, sponsored by the Chinese Writers' Association and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Novels, novelettes, short stories, poems, prose, nonfiction, and literary critiques were among the 118 works honored.

According to the Chinese Writers' Association, 30 percent of the works were written in 10 ethnic languages, and the authors and translators represent 40 nationalities from 21 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

There are 250 ethnic members of the Chinese Writer's Association, making up 9 percent of the total. More ethnic writers have joined the association's local branches.

The first national ethnic literature contest was held in 1981.

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CSO: 4000/089

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES EXPANDED IN PAST 5 YEARS

OW021322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government allocated 11,450 million yuan for social relief facilities during the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985), and another 6,000 million yuan was contributed by collectives and people's organizations.

According to the State Statistics Bureau, this figure does not include aid to natural disaster victims.

Among the 9.5 million peasant households receiving social welfare from the government, five million will have incomes above the poverty line and their living standards will equal those of other local people by the end of this year.

The People's Government has launched a drive in 90 percent of China's counties to help peasants who are badly off because of natural and man-made calamities or other factors.

A Ministry of Civil Affairs spokeswoman explained that in addition to subsidies for daily life, the government as well as collectives offer the poor peasants interest-free or low-interest loans to help them develop production. This is the main way to make them self-sufficient, she stressed.

In 86 underdeveloped counties in 21 provinces and autonomous regions, 5,400 economic undertakings have been set up with a total investment of 240 million yuan to help the 560,000 peasant households there.

Over the past five years, the spokeswoman said, great strides have been made in China's social welfare facilities. There are 355,000 orphans, aged and handicapped people being cared for in government homes and homes run by various organizations, an increase of 97 percent over 1980. The living expenses per person in these homes has increased from 159 yuan in 1980 to 360 yuan in 1985.

To help the handicapped find jobs, 6,600 welfare factories have been set up in cities all over the country. They now employ 116,000 people, 70 percent of the total handicapped in the cities with ability to work.

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BRIEFS

DIPLOMAT KOO'S MEMOIRS BEING PUBLISHED--Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--The publication of the 12-volume reminiscences of Wei-chun Ku (V. K. Wellington Koo), a noted Chinese professional diplomat, is scheduled to be completed by 1988, according to the Zhonghua Book Company today. Ku, who served as a diplomat under the northern warlords and the Kuomintang government, died recently in the United States at the age of 98. The publication work began in 1982 and the first three volumes have already come off the press. The fourth to sixth volumes are expected to come out next year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW] /9274

CSO: 4000/089

FUJIAN'S HU PING MEETS HONG KONG VISITORS

OW030838 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Sponsored by the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA News Agency, a group of 38 people including diplomats from four countries and areas stationed in Hong Kong, reporters of foreign wire service stationed in Hong Kong, Hong Kong newspapers reporters, and people from economic circles, arrived on the evening of 20 November in Fuzhou for a 2-day visit following their visits to Xiamen, Quanzhou, and Wuyi Shan.

Governor Hu Ping and Vice Governor Chen Binfan met the guests at the provincial government building last night. Hu Ping told the guests about the natural resource advantages of Fujian's mountain and coastal areas, Fujian's relations with Overseas Chinese, its special economic zones, and its relations with Asian countries. He also told them about the situation in mail, commercial, and transportation services with Taiwan. He said: There is much work to be done to transform these natural advantages into economic strength. Hong Kong is an important port for developing our province's indirect trade; it is an important channel for economic, trade, financial, and technological information; it is also a good place to strengthen our good relations with foreign role of Hong Kong and hope that Hong Kong will be prosperous and stable. We like to have better cooperation with Hong Kong in various fields.

Governor Hu Ping feted the guests following the meeting.

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CSO: 4005/267

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI STRESSES MAINTAINING ORDER IN SUBURBS

OW270925 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Rural Affairs Committee under the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee [zhong gong shang hai shi nong cun dang wei] held a meeting for agricultural departments on 26 November in Shanghai County's Hongqiao Township to exchange experience in making comprehensive efforts to maintain public order, mobilize party organizations at all levels to make concerted efforts to maintain social order, further promote the development of spiritual civilization in rural areas, and create a good environment for reform and economic development.

The meeting noted: Since August this year, Shanghai's suburban counties have continued to make comprehensive efforts to maintain public order, thereby improving the standards of social conduct. However, new situations and problems have appeared. Some unlawful elements have been embezzling collective property, creating troubles, and disturbing public order. In some places, pornographic videotapes and unwholesome tabloids have been spreading unchecked, and feudal and superstitious activities have been gaining ground. This has affected and hampered reform as well as the development of the commodity economy in suburban and rural areas and undermined the social environment.

The meeting urged leaders at all levels to fully understand the significance and effect of comprehensive efforts in maintaining public order under the new situation, and to adopt measures to prevent and reduce crime. Meanwhile, they should vigorously enrich the masses' cultural lives, and promote the development of the two civilizations in rural areas.

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CSO: 4005/267

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ON PLACING DEMOBILIZED CADRES

OW011431 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Huang Huang, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, heard reports given by the work group of a unit under the Nanjing Military Region on 25 November. He said: An effective way to place surplus cadres is to have them return to their native places to learn on the job and await a job assignment. It is also a reform of the work of placing demobilized cadres. It can support the locality's modernization drive as well as facilitate army cadres adapting themselves to the work of the locality as quickly as possible, thereby shortening the time required for transforming a military commander into a specialist in the economic construction. We welcome comrades to return home to learn on the job and await a job assignment.

Comrade Huang Huang said: There are lots of things that demobilized cadres can do while learning on the job and awaiting a job assignment in their native place. Here are three major areas: First, a large number of comrades well versed in the policies, imbued with a strong party spirit, and experienced in the party's work will be needed in the grassroots party rectification work this winter and next spring. Many demobilized army cadres meet these qualifications, and their return to the locality can give us a strong impetus in successfully carrying out party rectification. Second, a large number of comrades capable of conducting theoretical study and experienced in ideological work are needed in the economic structural reform to guide the people to apply scientific thinking in blazing ways for advance and to ensure smooth progress in the structural reform. Third, demobilized cadres with lofty ideals, aspirations, and enterprising spirits are encouraged to carry out the building of socialist civilization in rural areas.

In conclusion, Comrade Huang Huang said: Local governments and organizations at all levels should energetically support the army cadres who have returned to their native place to learn on the job and await a job placement. It is necessary to show concern for them in their thinking, work, and everyday life so that the work of placing demobilized cadres can be smoothly carried out to support the army's reduction-in-strength reorganization.

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CSO: 4005/267

SHANGHAI MOVES TO HANDLE RURAL IRREGULARITIES

OW010949 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, as part of the overall rural party rectification work, the rural affairs committees under the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and the Shanghai Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission have decided to deal swiftly with 25 cases in order to consoldiate and promote the results of party rectification in county-level organs in suburban Shanghai. They have also decided to take an active leading or coordinating role in handling eight of those cases involving graft and corruption among leading party cadres.

Addressing a meeting in this connection on 29 November, a leading comrade of the Rural Affairs Committee under the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission noted: Through readjustment in the first phase of party rectification, rural organs have achieved some results in cracking down on graft and corruption among party cadres and other irregularities. Consequently, the party style is improving gradually. However, our task of thoroughly improving the party style is still very pressing because we still have many problems. Some of these problems are quite serious. The Rural Affairs Committee under the municipal Party Committee has urged party committees at all levels to share the work and cooperate fully in order to achieve better results by the end of January next year.

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CSO: 4005/267

XINHUA SAYS POPULATION RATE DROPS IN JIANGSU

OW020650 Beijing XINHUA in English 0640 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Nanjing, December 2 (XINHUA)--The annual population growth rate in Jiangsu Province has dropped to 7.54 per 1,000 during the Sixth Five-Year Plan Period (1981-1985), compared with 9.22 per 1,000 in the previous five-year period.

In the past three years, the population growth rate in the coastal province was only five per 1,000; the lowest since 1949 was 4.52 per 1,000 last year.

The province has a population of 62.16 million this year, 2.78 million more than in 1980, according to the provincial authorities.

The Provincial Family Planning Committee reported that both birth and mortality rates have dropped in the last five years.

The annual birth rate averaged 13.46 per 1,000 during 1981-1985 period, 2.02 per 1,000 less than five years ago.

Officials of the Family Planning Committee said that mortality has slipped to 5.92 per 1,000, as compared to 6.26 per 1,000 five years ago. Life expectancy has risen to 69.5 years.

A survey made by the provincial authorities this year shows that illiteracy has declined to 24.62 percent, a 2.72 percent less than in 1982, when the latest national census was made. Illiteracy went down 13.3 percent between 1964 and 1982.

The census also indicates that the proportion of people over 60 years old rose from 3.71 to 5.58 percent, and the percentage of children under 14 years old dropped from 39.93 to 28.89 between 1964 and 1982. In the same period, the average age of the population went up from 19.4 to 25.6 years of age.

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CSO: 4000/87

ZHEJIANG PROVINCE SETS UP COMMUNITY CENTERS

OW271811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Hangzhou, November 27 (XINHUA)--China's Zhejiang Province has set up community centers in 696 townships, 25 percent of its total, according to a provincial official here today.

Before 1979, the province only had community centers at the county level. The province has also opened over 2,000 centers at the village level in the past few years.

The new centers, the outcome of China's rural economic reforms, generally include libraries, recreation rooms, cinemas and theaters, table tennis rooms, and basketball and volleyball grounds. Some also have parks.

Peasants, especially the young, go to the centers after work to read, play chess, dance, listen to music, and play ball games.

The centers also offer courses on agriculture, dancing, drawing, photography, cooking, dressmaking and designing, dramas and plays, and wushu (martial arts such as shadowboxing, swordplay, etc.).

Local peasants themselves often give performances at the centers on holidays or during slack seasons, the official noted.

The centers are mostly sponsored and run by local townships, rural enterprises, and individual peasants who have become better off during the rural reforms.

One of the biggest is in Jinxiang town, Cangnan County. Local enterprises and peasants have spent 3.6 million yuan to build the center which includes a 10,000-seat cinema and a cultural park. Some 300 amateur artists often give performances there at their sparetime. On an average, the center receives 1,000 visitors a day.

With community centers also set up in many fishing villages on small islands, the fishermen don't have to go ashore for recreational activities as they used to do in the past.

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CSO: 4000/87

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI SOCIAL SCIENCE PAPER--A new paper on social sciences has been published by the Bookcand Information Center of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences. The paper, entitled SHEHUI KEXUE BAO [4357 2585 4430 1331 1032 SOCIAL SCIENCES NEWS], carries both news and commentaries. The inaugural issue of this paper contains inscriptions by Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Shu Tong and Xia Zhengnong, members of the Central Advisory Commission. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 85 p 1 OW] /12858

SHANGHAI HEALTH CENTER CITATION--Shanghai, 23 Nov (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal Health Education Center today was recognized one of the health education cooperative centers for the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO). The WHO has contributed 280,000 U.S. dollars to the center, which was set up in 1959. In cooperation with the WHO, the center has since last year trained more than 80,000 health education personnel and made 6 documentaries and TV films on health. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 28 Nov 85 OW] /12858

SHANGHAI TO HOST SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL IN APRIL--Shanghai, November 29 (XINHUA)--Shanghai will host a festival of Shakespeare's plays in April 1986. Plays to be put on during the one-month festival will include "The Merchant of Venice" by the China Youth Art Theater, and "Hamlet", and "Othello" by the Shanghai Drama Institute. Also planned are productions of "King Lear", "Twelfth Night", "Much Ado About Nothing", and "The Tempest". The festival will be sponsored by the China Shakespearian Society and Shanghai Drama Institute. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 29 Nov 85 OW] /12858

SHANGHAI DRAMA INSTITUTE HONORS LATE EDUCATOR--Shanghai, December 2 (XINHUA)--A ceremony was held at the Shanghai Drama Institute today to unveil a bronze bust of Xiong Foxi, former president of the Institute, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of his death. The school has, since its founding 40 years ago, contributed a great deal to introducing foreign dramas by Shakespeare, Moliere, Ibsen, Dumas and Chekhov. Next spring, it will host China's first Shakespeare Festival. Over the past four decades, the school has trained more than 4,000 students, becoming one of the leading schools of dramatic art in China. The school has accepted resident students from the United States and Japan, and held exchanges with 17 countries and regions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW] /12858

FRG INSTITUTE SET UP AT SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY--Shanghai, December 4 (XINHUA)--An Institute for Federal German Studies, the first of its kind in China, was set up recently at Tongji University, Shanghai. Li Guohao, a noted expert on bridge mechanics and winner of the Federal Republic of Germany's Goethe Medal, is the honorary president of the Institute. Tongji, a polytechnic, has had cooperative relations with German cultural and educational circles since its founding in 1907, and closer contacts have been established since 1979 with the West German universities of Ruhr, Bochum and Darmstadt in teaching, scientific research and academic exchanges. The Institute, staffed by 74 researchers, will concentrate on the development of German politics, economy, science, technology, culture and education, as well as Sino-German relations. The establishment of the Institute has had the support of the State Education Commission and the Foreign Ministry. Assistant Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan, former Ambassador to Federal Germany Zhang Tong and student of German studies Huan Xiang were invited to be its advisers. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /12858

XIAMEN BOTANICAL GARDEN--Governor Hu Ping on 26 November inspected a subtropical botanical garden in which plants were transplanted from overseas. The garden, located at Gulangyu, Xiamen, is run by some Overseas Chinese. Hu Ping said during the inspection: While retaining distinctive domestic features, the garden should serve as an example of botanical imports. Governor Hu Ping encouraged the comrades at the botanical garden to carry forward the fine tradition of having close ties with Overseas Chinese, hand the tradition down from generation to generation, link economic and technological development work with their Overseas Chinese connection, and turn the garden into a scientific research center for subtropical plants. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Nov 85 OW] /12232

JIANGXI SPORTS MEET--The second athletic meeting of Jiangxi's Public Security Department opened at the Jiangxi Provincial Stadium on the morning of 1 December. Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, responsible comrades of party, government and army departments concerned, and nearly 20,000 spectators attended the opening ceremony. [Excerpt] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 85 OW] /12232

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN'S HE ZHUKANG INSPECTS COUNTIES HIT BY FLOODS

HK031009 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Excerpts] On 28 and 29 November, Governor He Zhukang inspected rural areas in three counties--Xiayi, Yucheng, and Minquan, and comforted the masses who had suffered from floods in autumn. Some rural areas in the counties were seriously hit by floods this year.

On the morning of 28 November when Governor He came to (Dongfeng) township in Xiayi County whose flood disaster was most serious, he said to the county and township cadres present: "Difficulties here are now relatively big. We must first help the households who suffered from the disaster rebuild their collapsed houses to guarantee that they can spend their spring festival at home. It is also necessary to apply the method of linking mutual aid and cooperation with state relief work to really solve their problems of food.

On the afternoon of 28 November, Comrade He Zhukang held a forum in Yucheng on the problems of the current rural economic development which needed to be studied and solved. He pointed out that the reasons for the big changes in Shangqiu Prefecture over the past few years are numerous but the main one is that it has carried out reform. He demanded that organs at all levels in Shangqiu Prefecture really strengthen and improve leadership and do well in grasping reform of the rural economic structure.

On the morning of 29 November, Comrade He Zhukang came to the (Shangzhuang) Forestry Center in Minquan County. He encouraged (Zhang Wensheng) to seriously sum up experience, to provide information about production, supply, and marketing to thousands upon thousands of households, and to lead all of them toward getting rich together.

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CSO: 4005/260

GUANGDONG OFFICIAL DENIES PRC INTERFERENCE WITH HONG KONG TV

HK180459 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] Now you see it, now you don't. It's Hong Kong television in Guangdong some people with private aerials pick up.

Many mainland Chinese in Guangdong province have tried to tune their television into Hong Kong programmes, but are often frustrated.

"The Guangdong television authority fears stiff competition from Hong Kong's TV and it tries every means to stop us from watching it," grumbled a young Guangzhou taxi driver.

The common belief is that the Guangdong TV authority has sent out frequency signals to distort reception of Hong Kong channels.

The deputy director of the Guangdong Television Station, Mr Niu Zuyin, denies this. He said distortion is caused by better transmission equipment it has installed and says: "As a result our signal is much stronger than it was, which means signals coming from Hong Kong stations are adversely affected." "It is an inevitable development in the broadcasting industry."

The fact remains that whether the 60 million mainlanders in Guangdong should be allowed to watch Hong Kong television programmes continues to be a matter of contention.

Former first party secretary of Guangdong, Mr Ren Zhongyi, has said local television authorities should not be afraid of competition from Hong Kong and should produce good programmes to woo back viewers. His liberal view is not shared by hardline officials in the provincial party committee. And it has led to the disappearance of certain aerials.

Some families were told to tear down roof aerials capable of receiving Hong Kong television. Then they were allowed to restore them after a few months--only to be told again to take them down after a short while.

The yo-yo policy can be expensive for an average worker and it may cost him 200 yuan (about HK$500)--a month's salary for some people--to erect an antenna (commonly known as the fish-bone aerial) powerful enough to receive Hong Kong programmes.

Many are still willing to spend the money despite reports that authorities were encouraging people to tear down offending antenna of a neighbour's house by offering five yuan (about HK$12.50) reward for each aerial dismantled.

To counter that threat residents set up mobile antennas which were hidden during the day and raised clandestinely in the evening.

The official argument was that too many antennas on buildings were environmentally undesirable and dangerous during typhoons because many were erected by people who knew nothing about electronics.

However, in August many homes turned to communal public aerials, a cheaper alternative costing an average family in a residential about HK$300 to pick up Hong Kong programmes.

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CSO: 4000/82

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN NOTES 'GRAVE SITUATION' IN NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION

HK270307 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Posts and Telecommunications Bureau jointly held a telephone conference on newspaper and periodical distribution work on the afternoon of 26 November. (Sun Nansheng), deputy director of the Propaganda Department, presided. (Zhang Xiufa), director of the Posts and Telecommunications Bureau, made a speech.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Zheng made an important speech. He stressed: The party committees at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to the current grave siutation of slow progress of the work of receiving and ordering party papers and periodicals, with receipts and orders far below the same time last year. They must truly grasp strengthening newspaper and periodical distribution work as an important measure for stepping up the building of spiritual civilization. It is necessary to thoroughly understand and implement the circular of the CPC Central Committee and State Council on putting a stop to the random collection of funds and fees from the peasants. We must change the situation in a few units where people are forced to take out subscriptions, and also prevent things going their own way. We must strengthen leadership and ensure that the spirit of the central circular promotes newspaper and periodical distribution work.

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CSO: 4005/260

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ZHANG YANNING STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AT HUBEI FORUM

HK220951 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] At yesterday morning's national forum on ideological education in enterprises, Zhang Yanning, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; and (Yu Qinghe), secretary of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, spoke one after another. In their speeches, they stressed that conducting education in the situation and policies is the most fundamental task to implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and to strengthen ideological and political work in the enterprises.

In dealing with the current economic situation of our country, Zhang Yanning said that the past 7 years following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are one of the best and crucial periods since the founding of our country. Judging from the situation in the development of the national economy, during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, there are six obvious characteristics in the economic development in our country:

1. The economy has increased regularly and steadily and has speeded up year after year. The previous situation of big rises and falls has changed.

2. The proportional relations between agriculture and light and heavy industries have been coordinated.

3. [Words indistinct] work has begun shifting to the path of regarding the raising of economic results as the center.

4. Under the premise of persisting in putting the ownership by the whole people into a predominant position, many kinds of economic forms have developed simultaneously. [Words indistinct] has improved.

5. Opening to the outside world has been persisted in and the long-term situation in closing our country to international intercourse has been broken.

6. The living standard of urban and rural people has been markedly raised. The discrepancy between urban and rural areas has gradually diminished.

While talking about how to strengthen ideological and political work in the enterprises, Comrade Zhang Yanning said:

1. We must seriously solve leading cadres' problems in understanding the strategic principle of simultaneously grasping the two civilizations, overcome the tendency toward devoting themselves to economic work while disregarding the building of spiritual civilization as well as ideological and political work.

2. It is necessary to regard correcting party style as the key point, to vigorously strengthen the building of ideology and work style in the leading groups of the enterprises.

3. It is essential to improve ideological education for workers and to strengthen [words indistinct] of the enterprises.

4. It is imperative to improve and strengthen enterprise CPC committees' leadership over ideological and political work and to strengthen the building of political work teams.

In his speech yesterday, (Yu Qinghe), secretary of the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, emphasized: It is necessary to give play to the characteristics and superiority of trade union work and to strengthen workers' ideological and political work. He said that using communist ideology to educate the working class is a fundamental task of the trade union organizations and units, and it is an important component party of the party's ideological and political work. Those who hold that ideological and political work is a matter for the CPC committees and that trade unions can do it if they chose. This idea should change. As the trade unions are a link which connects the party and the workers, they must first work well ideologically and politically. It is essential to pay attention to discovering and using the advanced exemplary figures who emerge from among the workers and who radiate communist ideology. It is also essential to conduct mass self-education.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NATIONAL IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION FORUM STARTS IN HUBEI

HK210822 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beginning today, a national fourm on ideological education in enterprises is ceremoniously being held in Motor Vehicle Plant No 2, Shiyan City, in our province. Under the guidance of the spirit of the National Congress of Party Delegates and the direct concern of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, this forum is being jointly held by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, State Economic Commission, and All-China Federation of Trade Unions. The main tasks of this forum are to discuss and study how to unfold education on the situation and policies among the workers of enterprises, how to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization, and how to strengthen ideological and political work.

Attending this forum are responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, political work departments on the economic front, and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; comrades of departments concerned of the State Council who are responsible for political work; and representatives of some enterprises, totaling some 300 people.

The national forum on ideological education in enterprises held a rally this morning. Attending the rally were leading comrades, including Zeng Delin, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; Zhang Yanning, vice minister of the State Economic Commission; (Yu Qinghe), secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee; and Li Haizhong, Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and director of the Economic Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee. The rally was presided over by Vice Minister Zhang Yanning.

The comrades present at the rally seriously listened to the important speech of deputy department head Zeng Delin. The speech was divided into four parts.

The first part was on seriously studying the documents of the National Congress of Party Delegates and the speeches of the leading comrades of the central authorities and on enhancing the conscientiousness of persisting in simultaneously grasping the two civilizations in the enterprises and for strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization and the party's ideological and political work.

The second part of the speech of deputy department head Zeng Delin was on conducting education on the situation and policies in the industrial, communications, financial, and trade systems throughout the country this winter and next spring, on consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, and on promoting reform of the enterprises, production, and construction.

The third part of the speech of deputy department head Zeng Delin was on strengthening education on ideals and discipline and on striving for a basic improvement in party style and the general mood of society in 2 years so that the enterprises can establish good common practices.

The fourth part of his speech was in vigorously improving and strengthening the enterprises' ideological and political work.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu spoke at this morning's rally. On behalf of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, he extended greetings to the forum and briefly informed the participants of our province's achievements in the building of the two civilizations and its future plans. He demanded that our province's comrades attending the forum concentrate their energies on making the forum a success, on seriously studying the forum documents and the good experiences of our fraternal provinces and municipalities, on practically and realistically reporting our work, and taking the opportunity of the east wind of this forum to push all aspects of work in our province a step forward.

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CSO: 4005/260

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG TO PARTICIPATE IN SEA RESCUE EXERCISE--Guangzhou, November 22 (XINHUA)--Guangdong Province will send observers, a helicopter and a tugboat to take part in a maritime search and rescue exercise to be organized by the Hong Kong authorities from November 26 to 29. An 11-member delegation from the local maritime search and rescue center will arrive in Hong Kong next Tuesday. Apart from the Guangdong contingent, participants in the exercise will include maritime and civil aviation departments of Hong Kong, and British and American armed forces units. China has joined the 1979 International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, and became a member country of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization in July this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW] /12858

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS STATUE UNVEILING IN GUANGZHOU--Guangzhou, November 24 (XINHUA)--A copper bust of Liao Chengzhi, a late Chinese leader, was unveiled in Zhongshan University, Guangzhou City, this afternoon, Liao Chengzhi (1908-1983) was member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The bust weighs 250 kilograms and stands 80 cm high on a 1.8 meters high marble pedestal. On the front of the pedestal were golden inscription of Deng Yingchao, chairwoman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Wang Zhen, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, and more than 1,000 people attended today's unveiling ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 24 Nov 85 OW] /12858

OFFICIALS ATTEND CELEBRATIONS HONORING COMPOSER--Guangzhou, December 3 (XINHUA)--Nearly 2,000 people gathered at a rally today to mark the 80th anniversary of the birth of famous Chinese composer Xian Xinghai in Panyu County, his birthplace. Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi, Honorary President of the Chinese Musicians Association Lu Ji, and President of the Chinese Musicians Association Li Huanzhi joined local officials and people in the celebration activities. The meeting was keynoted by a call to sing songs composed by Xian Xinghai, who died of illness in 1945, as a weapon to unite and educate the people and invigorate their revolutionary spirit in promoting socialist culture and ethics. At the end of the meeting, a statue of Xian Xinghai was unveiled at the People's Park of the town of

Shiqiao. It was reported that more than 30,000 peasants, workers and students in Panyu County took part in a song festival four months ago to perform Xian Xinghai's works. To commemorate this famous revolutionary musician, the Guangzhou Conservatory and a park in Guangzhou have been renamed after him. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW] /12858

PLA HEROES GREETED--The No 4 subgroup of the PLA Heroes and Models Report Group arrived in Nanning from Hengyang today. It was welcomed by leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the region including Chen Huiguang, Jin Baosheng, Li Zhenqian, Hou Depeng, and Li Xinliang. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Nov 85 HK] /12232

CSO: 4005/260

SOUTHWEST REGION

BIRTH CONTROL GAINS GREATER ACCEPTANCE IN SICHUAN

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAO in Chinese 20 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Huang Jialiang [7806 1367 0081]: "Fourteen Million Couples in Sichuan Take Contraceptive Measures"]

[Text] In recent years, Sichuan, the province with the largest population in China, gave serious attention to popularizing knowledge of scientific contraception, vigorously launched high-quality pre-conception services, enabled couples of child-bearing age through the province to choose willingly contraceptive measures of various kinds, and reduced significantly unplanned pregnancies and births. Last year the birth control rate of couples of child-bearing age reached 89.26 percent, and over 14 million couples practiced contraception.

As shown by statistical material, male vasoligation and adhesion, which are safe and simple and do not affect sexual function, constitute a contraceptive practice most popular with couples of child-bearing age. Chosen by 43.11 percent of couples practicing contraception, it is the most popular among contraceptive measures of all kinds. Intrauterine devices of various kinds are next in popularity, chosen by 37.29 percent of the couples; 12.55 percent chose tubal ligation; 7.14 percent used contraceptive medicines and apparatuses; only 0.8 percent followed the traditional rhythmic cycle and external ejaculation.

This year, many areas established contraceptive medicine and apparatus service centers. Basic level birth control personnel went to the townships and villages and rendered door-to-door service. Contraceptive medicines and apparatuses were issued by designated persons at specific times in fixed quantities to the proper couples, making it convenient for the masses, and more and more people adopted the use of contraceptives. Currently, the demand for high-quality condoms and contraceptive diaphragms in cities and towns exceeds the supply, while long-lasting injections and pills are popular with large numbers of peasants and minority couples.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN UNIVERSITY HOLDS FORUM ON 9 DEC MOVEMENT

HK280346 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] On the morning of 27 November, the Chengdu University of Technology held a forum marking the 50th anniversary of the 9 December Movement. Comrade (Zheng Fang), advisor to the university, lively introduced to the students the causes and aftermath of 9 December Movement by citing his experiences.

In his speech, he said: We must carry forward the revolutionary tradition. But this does not mean that we must indiscriminately copy what we did in the past. otherwise, we shall be unable to conform to the present situation. Different historical periods bring about different tasks. At present, we must have a political situation of stability and unity. Only thus can we concentrate our efforts on doing well in the four modernizations.

He hoped that the students would value their good times and overcome problems in their study, so that they would promptly become qualified personnel. The participating students spoke one after another on such issues as carrying forward the tradition, advancing with the party, getting a clear idea about responsibility and striving to become qualified personnel.

[Name indistinct] of the Computer Department held that, compared to the situation at the time the 9 December Movement took place, the present situation has undergone a fundamental change. Being university students under the new historical situation, we should carry forward the revolutionary tradition and shoulder the responsibility of building the four modernizations and invigorating the nation.

[Name indistinct], member of the university CYL and [words indistinct] of the Mechanical Engineering Department, said in his speech: [Words indistinct] being university students of today, we shall be the ones who implement the Seventh 5-Year Plan, as well as the pioneers of the modernized motherland in the 21st century. We must turn our ardent love for the motherland into the strength of striving to become qualified personnel. Therefore, we shall not let the motherland, our times, the party, and the people down.

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CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG RADIO ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK TASKS

HK010223 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Important Tasks in Ideological and Political Work"]

[Excerpts] The enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee, which has just victoriously concluded, was an extremely important meeting in the history of Xizang's construction. The most fundamental point about the meeting was that it explicitly proposed taking further and totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, further eliminating leftist influence, and further straightening out the ideological line as the guiding idea. This correct guiding idea was unanimously supported by the participating comrades.

However, to turn the correct guiding idea proposed by this meeting into united understanding and action on the part of the party members and cadres throughout the region and to firm up the work tasks for this winter and next spring proposed by the meeting, it is essential to carry out still more arduous and meticulous work. Hence, the ideolgoical and political work departments and personnel are shouldering an unshirkable and important task.

In accordance with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and in connection with Xizang realities, the regional CPC Committee has decided that the focus of ideological and political work in the region should currently be on further and totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, further eliminating leftist influence, and further straightening out the ideological line, and ensuring that we seek truth from facts, base all efforts on Xizang realities, and perservere in reform and in opening up, to enable the people of Xizang to become rich and happy as soon as possible.

At present the general situation in Xizang is good. However, there are also highly complex contradictions and problems. There are many practical and even special difficulties, and also a great deal of muddled and even confused thinking. In these circumstances, ideological and political work cannot just be limited to dealing with specific problems as they arise. It is essential to stand at the plane of the whole region, take a strategic view of problems, and grasp the main ideological obstacles hampering our advance.

At present the main ideology hampering our advance is leftism. To solve this problem, we must further and totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminate leftist influence, and straighten out the ideological line. In further and totally negating the cultural revolution, we must, in ideological line, focus on clearing away the idea, in vogue during the cultural revolution, which denied that Xizang is a nationality [word indistinct] area with very strong local characteristics. Extensive criticism of the theory that Xizang is a special case resulted in dealing with problems in the same fashion irrespective of the circumstances and mechanically copying what others did. Extensive criticism of the correct guideline of cautious and steady development resulted in risk-taking and impetuosity.

In further clearing away leftist influence, we must in ideological line focus on the leftist ideas mainly characterized by separating subjective from objective and understanding from practice, and proposing skipping stages, which were divorced from Xizang reality.

Negating the cultural revolution and eliminating leftist influence are for the purpose of distinguishing between right and wrong and further straightening out the ideological line.

Why have the pernicious impact of the cultural revolution and leftist influence still not been completely eliminated in Xizang? First, we were under leftist influence for a long time in the past. Moreover, the region failed to launch the discussion on the criterion of truth, and the effort to make up for the missed lesson later was not extensive and deepgoing enough. The central instruction on gaining a fresh understanding and making a fresh study of Xizang, proposed by the central authorities at the forum on Xizang work last year, was not implemented very well. Education in totally negating the cultural revolution in the first batch of units carrying out party rectification was not done thoroughly.

Ideologically, it is because our level of Marxist theory is low and we lack political sharpness. We have lacked all-round and profound comprehension of the central important instructions on work in Xizang and of the very strong local characteristics of Xizang. As a result we have missed several excellent changes.

Hence, it is very essential now to propose again further negating the cultural revolution, eliminating leftist influence, and straightening out the ideological line. This can be described as a practical effort to make up for the missed lesson in discussing the criterion of truth.

In order to make up for this missed lesson, ideological and political work must be carried out in a measured way under leadership. We must adopt a series of effective and practical measures. First, we must seriously convey and study the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee. Leading cadres must take the lead in studying the documents and unifying their thinking. We must launch the party members, cadres, and masses to systematically summarize and list the expressions in common use in the region during the cultural revolution and the current manifestations of leftism, and analyze and criticize them, clarifying them one by one. We must thoroughly eliminate the vestiges of the cultural revolution in the urban and rural areas throughout the region.

This education should be focused on leading cadres at and above county level. We must also listen extensively to the views of non-party patriotic figures, intellectuals, and the masses of all sectors. Units now carrying out party rectification must regard totally negating the cultural revolution as the central content of party rectification. Units that have completed rectification must make up for the missed lesson.

Our aim is, through this education, to distinguish between right and wrong, enhance people's spontaneity to carry out the party's correct line, and unite as one to look ahead.

What are the criteria for judging whether our performance has been good in totally negating the cultural revolution, eliminating leftist influence, and straightening out the ideological line? We should see whether, the subjective matches the objective and understanding matches practice. We should see whether our ideolgoical understanding and our principles and policies accord with Xizang realities. We should see whether a new situation has emerged in our reforms and opening up, whether a new momentum has formed in building the two civilizations, and whether there has been a big improvement in the living standards of the peasants and herdsmen.

In the future, no matter whether the central authorities are coming to inspect our work or whether we ourselves are reviewing work during this phase, the main thing is to look at what we have achieved, not at what we have thought and spoken of. In a word, practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. There is no other criterion.

While tightly grasping this focal point, we must also launch important educational activities at different levels in carrying out our ideological and political work, and to routine ideological and political work well.

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CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES GRASSROOTS PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK290417 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpts] According to Sichuan Ribao, the provincial CPC Committee's guidance group for party rectification convened a telephone conference on the evening of 28 November to implement the circular of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on arrangements for rural party rectification, and make specific arrangements for rectification in grassroots units below county level.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy head of the guidance group, spoke on how to implement the spirit of the central circular and the provincial CPC Committee's views, and get a thoroughly good grasp of party rectification work.

Nie Ronggui said: Grassroots party rectification work in Sichuan is to be carried out on the basis of continued party rectification at prefectural and county levels. A lot of work has been done at these levels since the National Conference of Party Delegates, and a certain degree of success has been achieved. However, some problems have not yet been properly solved. We must resolutely implement the series of instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on correcting unhealthy trends. It is essential to start with the leadership and have one level grasping another. Each [word indistinct] problems in party style must be solved. Units where the main problems have not been solved cannot announce the completion of their rectification, nor can they unfold grassroots rectification.

He said: Grassroots party rectification below county level must be carried out in a planned way in groups. We must first organize pilot projects. We must absolutely not rush into mass action without doing preparatory work first.

Comrade Nie Ronggui stressed in conclusion: Grassroots party rectification covers a broad area and involves a lot of work. The units are scattered and the conditions are complex. The task is arduous. The party committees must strengthen leadership. The province and the prefectures and cities must send cadres down to help with the work. County CPC Committee secretaries must personnally tackle party rectification. The party rectification work groups must be strengthened. This winter and next spring, the province and the prefectures must reduce the number of meetings. The principal leading cadres of the county CPC committees must keep their trips out of their counties to a minimun and concentrate efforts on grasping their work well to ensure that both rectification and economic work are a success.

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CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU'S HU JINTAO, WANG CHAOWEN MEET PLA HEROES GROUP

HK221041 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon [21 November], leading comrades of the party, government, and army, including Hu Jintao, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Wang Chaowen, governor; and Jiao Bin, commander of Guizhou Military District, went to the place where the PLA Report Group of Heroes and Models were staying, to visit the heroes and models.

At 1530 hours, the leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army arrived at the First Guest House of the Guizhou Military District. After Comrade Hu Jintao cordially shook hands with the heroes and models one by one, he said: You must have had a tiring journey. The 30 million people in Guizhou have looked forward to your coming. Respectively on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the Guizhou Military District, Comrades Wang Chaowen and Jiao Bin and I have come to visit you. We greatly welcome your coming. You are the representatives of heroic PLA units, warriors in defense of our motherland, builders of spiritual civilization, and propagandists of ideals and discipline. You really represent the spiritual style and features of the youths of the 1980's. The provincial CPC Committee has demanded that all people, particularly party members and cadres, throughout the province must learn from you. It is necessary to learn from your lofty ideals and dedicatory spirit.

Comrade Wang Chaowen said: People of all nationalities in our province warmly welcome your report group of heroes and models to Guizhou. The reports on the heroic deeds which you will give will be an encouragement to the 30 million people throughout the province and will promote very well the building of the two civilizations throughout the province.

The leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army also presented to the heroes and models the picture albums which reflect the achievements scored by all fronts in Guizhou over the past 35 years.

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CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PREFECTURES, CITIES HOLD MEETINGS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK210508 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, recently the CPC committees of all cities prefectures, and autonomous prefectures in the province held standing committee meetings, plenary meetings, or enlarged meetings to seriously analyze and study the existing problems in party rectification, stressing that effective measures should be taken to properly and successfully fulfill the tasks of the second stage of party rectification.

In the course of implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Committee, most areas are concentrating their efforts on the following:

1. CPC committees at all levels are earnestly studying the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the documents of the enlarged meeting of the provinical CPC Committee. On the basis of summing up and examining the work in the previous stage, they have mainly studied the problems on how to eradicate the idea of carrying out party rectification perfunctorily and on how to avoid slackness.

2. They have put correcting party style in an important position, have firmly grasped the work of investigating and dealing with important and principal cases and have solved one by one problems in correcting unhealthy practices.

3. They have conducted in-depth education in ideals, party spirit, target, and discipline, strengthened ideological and political work, and solved the existing problems purposefully.

4. In line with the principle of administering the party strictly, they have seriously carried out the work of registering party members and treating party members according to procedures.

The CPC committees of all cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures are determined to properly carry out the second stage of party rectification by adhering to high strict demands and do it well from start to finish.

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CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG LEADERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS WITH COLLEGE STUDENTS

HK160257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, regional CPC Committee Secretary Song Hanliang and other leading comrades chatted with representatives of the students of Xinjiang University in the office of the student association. Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, and other leading comrades arrived at the university in the morning.

The 20 student representatives raised problems of concern to them and reflected their requests and aspirations. The forum was cordial and the atmosphere warm. Comrade Song Hanliang and the others answered their questions on the situation, reforms, prices, housing, and food.

Comrade Song Hanliang said: How did the present fine situation come about? It shows that the line, principles, and policies laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are completely correct. Song Hanliang cited his own experiences in grasping the development of petroleum and non-ferrous metal production when he was working at Karamay and in the regional government to show that the policy of reform and opening up is correct and should not be doubted. Although some problems may emerge in practicing this policy, these do not constitute the main current. The reasons for the emergence of the problems are, first, some people lacked ideological preparations and were unable to withstand the shock of reform and opening up. Second, ideological and political work has been weak. These problems can be solved.

He said: [Word indistinct] has rich resources, which are its strong points. We have many favorable conditions. Hence, the goal of sextupling the total value of industrial and agricultural output is attainable, and the people throughout the region are full of confidence in this.

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CSO: 4005/265

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PARTY SECRETARY WELCOMES PLA REPORT GROUP

HK140201 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] This morning the province, Kunming City, and the Yunnan Military District jointly held a rally at the provincial coliseum in Kunming to warmly welcome the PLA Heroes and Models Report Group.

At about 0800, when the members of the PLA Heroes and Models Report Group entered the hall accompanied by elading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the hall was astir with jubilation. When Zhao Tingguang, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and host of the meeting, introduced the PLA heroes and models to the participants, they once again burst into thunderous applause.

Zhu Zhihui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the rally.

(Yu Zhonggui), director of the Political Department of the Yunnan Military District, also delivered a speech at the rally.

Leading comrades of the province, Kunming City, and the Yunnan Military District Pu Chaozhu, He Zhiqiang, Li Shuji, Liu Shusheng, Liang Jia, Li Xingwang, (Yin Jing), (Wang Xintian), (Sun Cuiping), and Liu Minghui, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, attended the rally.

Also attending the rally were other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC Advisory Committee, and the provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, Kunming City, the Yunnan Military District, and the provincial armed police general detachment; some retired veteran comrades within the party; and responsible persons of the provincial and Kumning City organs and the organs of the provincial Military District.

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CSO: 4005/265

WU JINGHUA SEES OFF XIZANG TOUR GROUP

HK181135 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] On 14 November, the United Front Work Department of the Regional CPC Committee held a farewell party in Lhasa for a group of our region's patriots, which will soon go to visit the interior. At the farewell party, Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, said to them: When you go to visit the interior this time, you must see more of the excellent situation of the interior and the development and changes in various places of our motherland. From these visits, you must bring back the experiences that suit Xizang's construction, to build a new socialist, united, rich, and civilized Xizang. He also asked: On behalf of the people of all nationalities and circles in our region, all members of the visiting group must give sincere regards to and thank the comrades of all fraternal provinces, municipalities, and cities who have supported our region's construction.

This group of patriots visiting the interior comprises 40 persons, with Zheng Ying, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the regional CPC Committee, as its head; with (Zhadong Suolanglunzhu), vice chairman of the Xizang Prefectural CPPCC Committee and (Lada Awangdanzeng), vice president of the regional Buddhist Association, as the deputies; and with (Jiangre Esangdanzeng), regional CPPCC Committee Standing Committee member, as its secretary general.

This group of patriots will visit Chengdu, Guilin, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, [words indistinct], Hainan Island, and Beijing for the purpose of study. The visiting group will leave Lhasa on 15 November.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

IDENTITY CARDS--Of the first group of nine cities in the whole country which are to issue identity cards to residents, two cities, Chongqing and Chengdu, have made smooth progress in their work. They will begin issuing the cards to their residents before the end of this year. It is estimated that all the residents, over 4 million people, in the urban areas of Chongqing and Chengdu who should have the cards issued to them will receive them in the first half of next year. The work of issuing identity cards to the residents in the other seven cities, Zigong, Dukou, Neijiang, Leshan, Luzhou, Deyang, and Wanxian, and some counties will be unfolded in an all-round way from January next year. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Nov 85 HK] /12232

DISASTER RELIEF PERSONNEL--On the afternoon of 21 November, responsible comrades of the region Wu Jinghua, Redi, Duojicairang, Mao Rubai, Shengqin Luosang Jianzan, Jinzhong Jianzan Pingcuo, and Pu Qiong went to the regional No 1 Hostel to meet the commanders and fighters of an air force crew and a certain air force depot who have been carrying out disaster relief work in northern Xizang. These personnel have worked hard to overcome all kinds of difficulties and have dropped relief materials to the masses in the disaster areas within a relatively short period of time. They have safely flown 62 hours over the roof of the world, covering 40,000 kilometers. They have air dropped 120 tons of materials at 180 points. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mnadarin 1130 GMT 22 Nov 85 HK] /12232

HALL OF 1 DEC MOVEMENT--A ceremony to cut the ribbon to open the Memorial Hall to the 1 December Movement was performed at the Yunnan Normal University this morning. The ceremony was performed by He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, and Zheng Boke, former secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Work Committee. Present at the ceremony were Pu Chaozhu, Liu Shusheng, Zhao Shumin, and Zhao Tingguang of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Guiying of the provincial People's Congress; Chen Liying of the provincial government; and Liang Jia of the provincial CPPCC. [Excerpts] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Dec 85 HK] /12232

CSO: 4005/265

NORTH REGION

COLLEGES IN TIANJIN PROMOTE EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Teachers and Students in Tianjin's Higher Institutions of Learning Vow To Succeed in Educational Reform and Promote the Two Civilizations"]

[Text] For successive days, the broad masses of cadres, teachers, and students of Tianjin's institutions of higher learning studied the bulletin of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th party Central Committee and the documents of the National Party Congress. They all expressed their determination to succeed, under the spiritual encouragement of the plenary session and national congress, in educational reform and contribute their effort to the development of education and the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

After the publication of the bulletin of the Fourth Plenary Session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's opening speech at the party congress, the teachers, students and workers took the initiative to listen to broadcasts, watch television, read papers, and hold discussions and forums in diverse forms to talk freely about their understandings.

Listening to the broadcasts, Tianjin University professor Yu Guocong [0151 0948 3827], a labor model and standing committee member of the city CPPCC, declared excitedly: "The main goal of struggle proposed by the party Central Committee for the Seventh 5-year Plan period is a magnificent blueprint of China's four modernizations program. To achieve this lofty goal, education is the foundation and science and technology the key. As an educational worker, I deeply feel my tremendous responsibilities." Lecturer Li Zekun [2621 3419 2492] of the Chinese language department and responsible person of the admissions branch of the Tianjin Teachers University said: We teachers must respect and improve ourselves, unite and struggle and, by our practical acts in promoting the educational reform, win honor for the party congress and unfold grand prospects for the reform. Encouraged by the spirit of the meetings, the cadres and teachers of Nankai University, Textile Industrial College, and Finance and Economics College resolved to struggle vigorously, produce more personnel, create more scientific and technological results and make their proper contributions to the four modernizations program.

At the Nankai University league cadres' forum, the attending students unanimously felt that the party Central Committee's decision to promote younger people to the leading organs of the central government is a momentous undertaking in our party history and will conduce to the continuity of the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee. Meanwhile, retaining a part of the old comrades to play the roles of policy-makers is the need of the party's and people's basic interest and compatible with the will of the masses throughout the country. Some students of the Tianjin Medical College said: "We must take the veteran revolutionaries as our models, assiduously acquire medical knowledge and serve as reliable successors in the future." The students of the Tianjin Teachers University and music, commerce and foreign language colleges generally said: We college students are the participants of the Seventh 5-year Plan. The party and people have pinned high hopes on us. We must, from today on, resolve to become useful persons and dedicate ourselves to the country.

6080/12795
CSO: 4005/177

TIANJIN UNIVERSITY INTRODUCES NEW ACADEMIC SYSTEM

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Tianjin University Experimentally Introduces Flexible Academic System"]

[Text] Beginning this semester, Tianjin University adopted a multilevel dovetailing flexible academic system in teaching. The credit system was introduced for all 5,000 plus undergraduates of the classes of '84 [sic] and '85, and fairly major reforms were made in the management, methods, and substances of teaching.

According to the provisions of the new academic system, students may graduate in 4 years after completing the required credits; superior students with potentials completing the required credits ahead of schedule may graduate 6 months or 1 year in advance, or they may be recommended to enter the graduate school of the university ahead of schedule and work on their Master's degree; after completing the basics for the Master's degree and taking a stringent test, outstanding and creative Master's candidates may proceed to training for the PhD.

The new academic system also broadened the caliber of specializations and experimentally introduced the overlapping of majors and taking electives outside the students' chosen fields. After completing the required credits within the time limit and satisfying the requirements for two majors, a student will be awarded two Bachelor's degrees. In work assignment, the school will recommend students with two degrees to the hiring units as superior graduates, in order to give such students a stronger adaptability after graduation. For the comparatively poor students who are unable to complete the required credits in 4 years, their years of study may be extended, but the total may not exceed 6 years.

In the reform of teaching methods, the school vigorously attempted to refine the curriculum, stressing spontaneity and guidance, and training students in the abilities to study on their own, ponder and explore and in the creative spirit. Under the new teaching system, all courses fall under three major categories: required, limited, and elective. The various departments combined the related basic and technical basic courses of major fields and formed specializations by dividing the courses into groups and limiting their election.

They teach the different students in accordance with their aptitudes and organize and guide them to choose their electives, so that students in the same major will have different knowledge structures and abilities, thereby enhancing their creativity.

According to the provisions of the new system, individual students are permitted to change their departments and majors. In regard to the small number of students who did not make the proper choice of majors when applying for the entrance test and are found unsuitable for their choices, but who indeed have strong points for other fields, in line with the need of the state and by approval of the two departments concerned, they may be permitted to change their departments and majors. Undergraduates may take the self-study courses ahead of schedule and be exempted from taking such courses and given credit if they have indeed mastered them and passed the examinations (except politics and physical education).

If the courses selected are found unsuitable after registering for them, a student may drop them and, with the help of his adviser, make new selections, but the period of trial class attendance may not exceed 2 weeks.

6080/12795
CSO: 4005/177

NORTH REGION

STUDY OF BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DOCUMENTS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Liu Weiping [0491 5898 1627]: "Do a Good Job in the Building of the Two Civilizations, Promote the Various Work of the Capital"]

[Text] The 23rd meeting of the Standing Committee of the 8th Beijing Municipal People's Congress convened on 25 September.

The meeting occurred just at the happy occasion of the opening of the National CPC Congress and the 4th and 5th Plenums of the 12 CPC Central Committee. Committee members studied the national party documents the entire day and freely discussed their understanding of them. Committee members emphasized that we must do an equally good job in the construction of both material and spiritual civilizations according to the spirit of the congress, in order to welcome the first year of the Seventh 5-year Plan.

Chairman of the National CPC Congress, Zhao Pengfei [6392 7720 7236] said that the current congress was an extremely important meeting of historical significance. All the problems discussed were related to big, strategic issues of overall importance. The Congress' suggestions regarding the Seventh 5-year Plan not only concern plans for the last 5 years of the 1980's, but also will play a decisive role in the implementation of the overall tasks and goals for the year 2000. The people of the entire city should seriously study and understand the spirit of the current congress. Assistant Chairmen Hou Jingru [0186 6975 1172], Pu Jiexiu [3184 3381 0208], and Chen Mingshao [7115 2494 4801] attended the forum sponsored by the CPC Central Committee as responsible persons representing the democratic parties. In their addresses, they stated that the Congress was very successful, and that if the entire party and people unite to construct the two civilizations together, China's future prospects were great. Beijing School of Aeronautics professor and committee member Ning Huang [1380 2853] referred in his address to the congress to Comrade Deng Xiaoping call for a great strengthening, and certainly not weakening of ideological work and of ideological and political rank and file. This is extremely important and relevant. Over the last few years, there really has been a problem of weak ideological and political work in institutions of higher education, which has led to some uncivilized, unhealthy tendencies among the students. Party and political departments in the schools should treat the strengthening of the student's ideological-political work as an important task. Author and committee member Liu Shaotang

[0491 4801 2768] called for the adopting of effective measures to educate youth in the revolutionary tradition and enable them to mature into a new generation with ideals, morality, education, and discipline. Party committee member and party branch secretary of Gengdian Village in Fangshan County, Zhang Ahenliang [8022 2182 0081] related with great emotion on how Comrade Chen Yun in his address to the congress, said we must continue to stress grain production. He said that since the implementation of the system of responsibility of production after the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, agriculture in the outlying areas has developed greatly, but that in recent years money in some places has become so important that grain has been neglected and agricultural efforts have begun to wither. This needs to be dealt with seriously. In their addresses, Deputy Chairman Pan Yan [3382 8746] and some committee members praised the leadership of the CPC Central Committee highly for their initiation of the new retirement and promotion system which has put an end to the actual problem of a lifetime system for leadership posts that existed in the party.

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CSO: 4005/206

CADRES FROM SHANXI WORK, STUDY IN JIANGSU

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "Seek Education With an Open Mind To Develop Oneself"]

[Text] From the last part of April, the 39 cadres from our province, who would assume positions and study in Jiangsu, left here and arrived at their respective places for study. In accordance with the requirements put forward by the Jiangsu Provincial Committee, they conscientiously studied, undertook in-depth investigations, and achieved good results.

For 3 months now, these comrades have accepted local leadership, consciously taken the initiative, and sought education with an open mind. They either participated in office meetings or went into the basic levels to carry out investigation and research, putting priority on studying what Jiangsu was bringing in from the outside and linking to internal matters, invigorating the economy, and in particular developing the advanced experiences of the rural enterprises. Comrade Li Buan [2621 5943 1344], who was in Yixing County to study, took with him the question of how to invigorate the production of rural commodities and visited more than 10 units, such as the planning committee, the economic committee, the scientific committee, and the rural enterprise bureau. Dou Zhian [4535 1807 1344], Tian Huoqing [3944 7202 0615], Liu Debao [0491 1795 1405], and other comrades separately took questions with them into the countryside and the factories on many occasions to conduct investigations. According to our understanding, during this period the majority of comrades completely covered the principal commodity production bases and economic work departments in their areas.

In order to better digest the experiences acquired, some comrades emphasized the study of theory, some focused on works on economic theory, and some subscribed to newspapers and magazines. During the daytime they "went out" to understand conditions, while at night they sat down to do analysis and research. In 3 short months, the majority of comrades had accumulated working notes of 30,000 or 40,000 words in length and had written one or two articles.

During this intensive study, these comrades never forgot construction in their native townships. They sent back in a timely manner the experiences which they had studied and the news they had acquired. At the same time, they actively propagandized about the superior position of our province and served as a "link" for economic cooperation between the two areas. During the work period many comrades, along with local cadres, received inspection teams from our province which had gone to Jiangsu. Some took part in professional discussions and assisted in formulating economic contracts for the purchase of equipment and technology transfer. These comrades are determined to continue to work hard and to seize the hard-to-get opportunity for conscientious study in order to learn a few more skills to help Shanxi prosper.

6722/12795
CSO: 4005/168

HEBEI PARTY COMMITTEE EMPHASIZES CADRE TRAINING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 85 p 4

[Article: "Hebei Provincial Party Committee Puts Emphasis on the Quality of Cadre Training"]

[Excerpt] Correspondent Liu Binhua [0491 6333 5478] and reporter Wang Gengnan [3769 1649 0589] report: In the training of cadres, the CCP Hebei Provincial Party committee does not solely go after quantity nor excessively issue diplomas. It emphasizes seeking the facts and application, and from start to finish puts the quality of training at the top.

Since the 12th Party Congress, party committees at all levels and concerned units in Hebei Province have fully utilized a variety of channels such as party schools, cadres institutes, colleges, and middle schools, broadcasting, television, and correspondence schools, teaching by published materials, career colleges, and night school. They have adopted various methods such as combining long and short courses, combining study away from the job with study on the job, etc., so as to provide approximately 480,000 man hours of cadre training. At present, there are approximately 140,000 cadres who are studying college and middle school level courses. In the process of training cadres, provinces, localities, cities, and counties at all levels have paid strict attention to defending four critical areas and ensured the quality of training.

One critical area is to run classes and schools well. The provincial committee instructed the concerned departments to formulate conditions and methods for inspection and approval whereby party schools would operate college- and middle-school-level classes on a 2-year system. After this was accomplished, the provincial committee approved and passed them on to the localities for execution. Those which were not in accord with the conditions could definitely not be used as a stopgap. When the Lang Fang local committee party school petitioned to open major specialized studies courses, the provincial committee temporarily would not give its approval because the weakness in teaching qualifications; only after 13 teachers were transferred in did it permit the school to open.

Another critical area is to do a good job in enrolling new students. For testing, there must be uniform assignment of topics by the province, uniform organization, uniform judging, and uniform admissions standards. In September last year, the party school of the Cheng De local committee and the Zhangjiakou municipal committee, starting out with the hope of training more talented persons and following the line of uniform grades which the province had formulated, enrolled more than 30 students for its specialized studies courses. Afterwards, corrections were made.

Another critical area is doing a good job in teaching. The crux in the quality of teaching lies in persons qualified to teach. Party schools now in every locality and city have on the average more than 30 full-time teachers. Almost 90 percent of them are graduates from specialized schools, and 60 percent of them are at the level of lecturer. At the same time, attention must be paid to emphasizing teaching quality and giving priority to elevating training. During the course of 2 years the party school of the Shijiazhuang municipal committee has sent 25 teachers out to conduct training.

Another critical area is that of handling graduation and granting diplomas. Those who are to graduate must undergo province-wide uniform testing. Those who do not pass must not be graduated; diplomas must not be granted in excess. Excessively granting diplomas on the one hand causes harm for the cadres and on the other hand leaves a legacy of trouble for party undertakings.

By strict attention to these critical areas, we guarantee the quality of cadre training and improve the political and profession character of the cadres. This year, of the 582 cadre students who graduated from the major specialized studies courses in the party schools of six local and municipal committees throughout the province, all of them achieved standards for graduation. The 180 students of the Gan Dan committee's party school combined the reality of work with writing more than 500 articles, of which 123 have already been published in provincial and muncipal newspapers.

6722/12795
CSO: 4005/168

IMPORTANCE OF SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION DISCUSSED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Unequivocally Solve the Ideological Problems"]

[Text] The National Party Congress satisfactorily completed the scheduled tasks and came to a successful conclusion. In their speeches, our central leaders Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian all stressed the building of a spiritual civilization. In studying and implementing the spirit of the congress, we should give extremely serious attention to this issue and greatly advance the building of a spiritual civilization.

The building of a socialist material civilization and that of a spiritual civilization must be promoted together, without favoring one or the other. It is a major principle long voiced by our party. The two civilizations are the two large wheels in promoting the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics. Material civilization is the indispensable base for the building of a socialist spiritual civilization, and the latter will not only give the building of the former a tremendous impetus, but also ensure its correct orientation. The two civilizations serve as the conditions and goals for each other. If the building of a spiritual civilization is not strengthened, that of a material civilization will encounter ideological obstacles and even disruptions and follow evil ways. It is impossible for our revolution and construction to succeed by relying on material conditions alone. This principle has long been proven in decades of revolutionary practice. In each and every difficult revolutionary period prior to liberation, in spite of the fact that our party's strengths were still weak, due to the strong spiritual prop of our faith in Marxism and communism, we remained undaunted in the face of setbacks, grew stronger as we fought and finally won a victory and created new China. Today we are in the course of producing good results in our economic construction, and the material conditions are many times better than the past. If we see only the material factors to the neglect of human ones and fail to promote the building of a spiritual civilization, and if people have no revolutionary ideal, spiritual prop, and lofty ideological realm, it will be difficult, when deviated from the socialist orientation, for the material conditions, no matter how good, to produce an impact and for the state's magnificent construction plans to succeed. One should say that, in recent years, we have performed important work in building a spiritual civilization, but the result is not ideal enough. The National Party Congress this time pointed out the problems in this aspect and the orientation of improvement. Our party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of members should arouse our vigilance, give true attention to the building of a spiritual civilization, earnestly strengthen ideological-political work in all aspects, and rectify the party style and social mood.

Today, clearing up ideological confusions and furnishing unequivocal answers to the problems of right and wrong constitute an important task in ideological-political work. The main current of the ideological state of Tianjin's cadre masses is good and sound, but there are also some comrades whose thinking is relatively confused, and one outstanding problem is "considering money in everything." This ideological trend is corrupting some people, and the principle of commodity exchange has seeped into the political life of party and government organs. The party's ideological-political workers should justly, forcefully, and unequivocally tell everyone: "Considering money in everything" is a manifestation of bourgeois individualism under the new situation, and it is corrupting our revolutionary ranks. Today, some comrades cannot clarify the boundary line between implementing the principle of material benefit and "considering money in everything," feeling that the former calls for the latter. It is incorrect. The purpose of advocating distribution according to labor and recognizing material benefit is to struggle for the material welfare of all the people. Each and every individual should receive his specific material benefit, but it absolutely does not mean promoting the individual in disregard of the state, the collective, and other people, concentrating only on one's own material benefit, or advocating "money" as one's sole focus. If so, what is the difference between socialism and capitalism? Under socialist conditions, the intent of the principle of distribution according to labor and material benefit includes the correct handling of the economic relations between the state, the enterprise, and the individual laborer; it does not mean personal interest only. Thus, when implementing the principle of distribution according to labor, we must teach people to establish the communist ideal, train them in the superior quality of selflessness, and sacrifice and promote the spirit of dedication.

Today, publications and videotapes spreading decadent capitalist and feudalist living styles are circulating in some areas. In philosophy, political economy, and sociology and in theories and moral and ethical concepts, comments expressing doubt of the basic Marxist principles have repeatedly appeared. The situation has produced an influence in our city and manifested itself to different degrees in certain aspects. Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently emphasized time and again: "In China's endeavor to modernize, we absolutely must not promote liberalism, nor follow the Western capitalist path.... Once the liberal ideological trend develops, our cause will be disrupted.... In our country, promoting bourgeois liberalism is following the capitalist path." The problems incisively brought up by Comrade Deng Xiaoping deserve our pondering. To achieve the four modernizations, we must uphold the socialist path, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the CPC, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. On this issue of basic standpoint, we absolutely must not deviate in the least bit.

In our contact with the outside, the idea of worshipping and flattering things foreign has also engendered somewhat and it calls for attention. The purpose of introducing the open-door policy is to increase our capacity for self-reliance, and that of importing advanced technology is to promote the development of the national economy. They must not damage the national economy. In the course of implementing the open-door policy, we must guard against and combat the capitalist ideology and resist any idea and act of worshipping and flattering things foreign. In our cultural and artistic endeavors, referring to, and assimilating the good things of foreign countries are necessary, but for China's culture and art to have a foothold in the world, we must after all develop our own national things. If a nation fails to develop its own culture and preserve its national characteristics, it will have no hope, nor a standing in the forest of world cultures. In short, in the course of economic, technological and cultural exchanges with foreign countries, we must rectify the guiding ideology and take the stand of bringing prosperity to the nation, promoting the four modernizations, and making the country rich and the people strong. We must continuously enhance our national self-respect and self-confidence, and guard against the psychology and ideology of worshipping things foreign.

6080/12795
CSO: 4005/177

YOUTHS IN BEIJING PARTICIPATE IN CIVILIZATION ACTIVITIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Cao Jianguo [2580 1696 0948] and Yu Zhenyong [0060 2182 3057]: "Twenty Thousand Youth in Capital Go to the Streets to Propagate 'Three Do's and Three Don'ts' and Correct Backwards Habits, Using Their Actions To Welcome The Convening of the National CPC Party Congress; Act as Civilized Models For City Residents and Help Establish a Civilized City"]

[Text] Twenty thousand youths went out onto the streets of the capital yesterday or propagate the "three do's and don'ts" with the slogan, "Don't use foul language, but used civilized speech; don't spit on the ground, but cultivate good habits; don't litter, but create a beautiful environment." This was part of the activities initiated by the CYL's municipal party committee to encourage youth across the city to act as civilized models for Beijings residents and help establish a civilized city.

Students from 7 universities and technical secondary schools, 46 middle schools, nearly 100 elementary schools and CYL members from units of public transportation, finance and foreign trade, food industries, and the post office participated in yesterday's activities in the eastern western, Xuanwu, Chongwen, Chaoyang, Haiding and Shijingshan Districts. The main purpose of the activities was to promote further the use of courteous, civilized language and to implement the municipal government's two regulations forbidding spitting and littering.

The propaganda activities of units such as the Medical University of Beijing, the Beijing Academy of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacology and the Beijing School of Health and Hygiene were particularly welcomed on busy Wangfujin street. Crowds of people gathered around their pictorial displays, blackboard bulletins and health information booths, looking at specimans, observing tuberculosis viruses in human saliva through microscopes, or listening closely to speeches on health and hygiene. One 40-odd year-old man remarked that the activities were great, because there were things to see, which helped one remember. Youth from public transportation units began activities at the Wangfujin trolley stop, the Yongding Gate Bus Station and the Beijing Train Station. The trolley company engaged in propaganda on the trolleys while offering paper bags to the riders to use to dispose of their garbage. Nearly 100 elementary schools conducted a "little crane on the move" activity yesterday. Young Pioneers set up "three do's and three don'ts" propaganda booths in the streets and in the schools, and together with middle school students, supervised and inspected the quality of service in stores.

According to our understanding, in Daxing, Miyun, Fangshan, Huairou, Tong County, and other suburban districts and counties, another nearly 20,000 CYL members were mobilized yesterday and the day before to sweep the streets, stores, bus stations and other public places. They also did some work to improve the environmental hygiene in the streets and young people's playgrounds. "Red Scarf Inspection Posts" and "Health and Hygiene Inspection Posts" were set up in Mishan, Huairou, and other counties.

The CYL central authority, leading comrades from the Beijing Municipality and responsible comrades of the CYL's municipal party committees participated in yesterday's activities. A leading comrade of the municipal government said that the purpose of the regulations passed by the city government forbidding spitting and littering is to struggle against uncivilized, unhygienic backwards habits, and that youth must go in the forefront of the activities to correct these backwards habits and act as models to lead others. By engaging in street propaganda the youth are creating positive public opinion for, and making contributions to the capital's spiritual civilization. However, uncivilized and unhygienic habits cannot be completely changed in a short time. The key is to be persistent and resolute. It is hoped that even more people will participate in the activities.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK280239 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The 17th Standing Committee meeting of the provincial People's Congress opened in Shenyang today. The meeting was presided over by Zhang Tiejun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Attending the meeting were Wang Guangzhong, Xie Huangtian, Lou Erkang, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Cui Ronghan, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the committee members, totalling 53 persons. Attending the meeting as observers were Bai Lichen, vice governor, Sun Guyuan, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and (Zhang Jujin), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and the responsible comrades of the relevant departments and bureaus of the provincial government and the various city People's Congress Standing Committees.

This meeting is being held mainly to study and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. During the 5-day meeting the delegates will hear reports given by the provincial government on family planning work, on the implementation of the medicines management law, and on strengthening market administration; and will examine and discuss a draft regulation of Liaoning Province on forbidding gambling, a report on the handling of motions submitted to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for discussion by the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and a report of the provincial government on the handling of criticism, suggestions, and opinions raised by deputies of the third and four sessions of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

This morning Vice Chairman Wang Guangzhong relayed the guidelines of the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th NPC. In the afternoon, the committee members held group discussions on the current situation, economic reform, the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the building of spiritual civilization, and the building of democracy and the legal system.

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CSO: 4005/268

LIAONING HOLDS REPORT MEETING ON DOCUMENT STUDY

SK301322 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The party committee of the organs subordinate to the provincial CPC Committee held a report meeting on the guidance for studying the documents adopted at the National Conference of Party Delegates in the auditorium of the provincial CPC Committee's organs this afternoon.

At the meeting, Comrade Gao Zi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, delivered a speech dealing with his personal understanding of the issue of party style in order to answer the questions raised by comrades in studying these documents.

In his speech, Comrade Gao Zi stated: The key to testing the correctness of party style lies in determining whether the party's line is right. Practice has shown that the party's line, principles, and policies issued in the period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct. Over the past few years, the party organizations at all levels have done a great deal of work in straightening out party style along with the party rectification drive.

However, we have lagged far behind in the work of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and have incurred many problems in this work.

After citing various manifestations of the new malpractices in his speech, Comrade Gao Zi pointed out: The major sources of the malpractices are the corrosive ideas of the bourgeois and feudalist exploiting classes and the vicious inflation of individualism, as well as the weak management over party affairs and ideological and political work. Some party members have been defeated by the sugarcoated bullet of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, to straighten out party style, we will not do without conducting education on party spirit, ideals, and discipline.

After citing these questions in his speech, Comrade Gao Zi put forward some concrete measures for straightening out party style.

Concluding his speech, he stated: The entire party should engage in consolidating party style and achieve good results in this work. The people are talking about party style, and they have not been disappointed in it and are patient in waiting for a better turn. They believe that the will certainly be able to successfully straighten out its style. Therefore, the broad masses of party members should all the more have confidence in or be responsible for achieving a turn for the better in party style.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPC MEETING ON RECTIFICATION WORK

SK010308 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] At a meeting held this morning at the Liaoning Zhonghua Theater in Shenyang City with the participation of responsible comrades from the party committees and the party leading groups of provincial-level units that have undertaken party rectification work in the first or second stage, Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy leader of the Party Rectification Guidance Group of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech on arrangements for work to further straighten out party style.

In her speech, Comrade Chen Suzhi stated: Straightening out party style represents the key to straightening out social morale. Through the party rectification drive, provincial-level units have achieved a great turn for the better in various areas of party style. However, work in this regard has not be done satisfactorily. The current malpractices inside the party have seriously damaged the party's prestige and image and adversely affected the relationship between the party and the masses. If we fail to deal with these malpractices in the party rectification drive, we will disappoint the masses and break our promise to the people.

The party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee decided that, from now to the end of January 1986, the provincial-level units that have undertaken first-stage party rectification work should take time to carry out an overall examination of their work of consolidating party style in line with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. Units that are carrying out party rectification work should apportion a period of time for concentrating on rectification and correction work, emphasizing on party style, and should emphatically deal with the malpractices of seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and indulging in bureaucracy. Those that have failed to consolidate party style cannot shift their party rectification work to another stage. Those that have failed in this regard and have shifted their work to another stage should conduct the work again in order to make up for their deficiencies.

Provincial-level units, on the basis of conducting earnest study, should earnestly review, examine, and sum up the party rectification work done in the former stage among the party members from top to bottom. Efforts should be made to determine whether the new or old malpractices that the masses seriously complained of have been corrected, to determine malpractices that have not been corrected, and to map out measures for dealing with them. Each industry and trade as well as every front should discover the manifestations of their own malpractices. Efforts should be made to discover problems among the leading bodies by presenting concrete facts, map out measures for blocking evil trends, and determine whether we have investigated and dealt with the serious losses caused by major cases and bureaucracy and whether we have strictly dealt with the personnel involved in major or serious cases.

In her speech, Comrade Chen Suzhi stated: In order to deepen the work of consolidating party style and to improve party style in a down-to-earth manner, the leading bodies in various units must hold a meeting on their organizational life before the end of 1985 and all members of the leading bodies should first conduct self-examination in party style to see whether they have boldly checked the malpractices in their own units and trades. The principal responsible comrades of the CPC committees should earnestly practice what they advocate, set themselves as examples in the work, and take personal charge of the work of consolidating party style. The leading comrades in charge of economic and professional work should also grasp the work in this regard.

Party organizations at all levels in the departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus should direct the work of consolidating party style among their subordinate units and should be responsible for their subordinate units in this work. Efforts should be made to make party organs assume responsibility for the party's work. Every party member, including party committee secretary and ordinary members, should participate in regular organizational activities in line with the schedule and present his ideological and work status to the party branch. Efforts should be made to systematize the party's regular organizational activities in which criticism and self-criticism should be carried out in order to enable every party member to play a part in the party branch and to discover and deal with problems in a timely manner. It is necessary to establish and improve various regulations and rules and to strictly and resolutely deal with, according to the party's policy, comrades who have committed relatively serious malpractices, have refused to examine and correct themselves, and have exerted great influence on the masses.

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Suzhi stated: Only by earnestly implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, enhancing the work of consolidating party style, and vigorously conducting ideological and political work will we certainly be able to do a good job in dealing with the problem concerning party style, which has evoked strong repercussions among the masses inside and outside the party, and will the cadres of the provincial level organs truly be public servants of the people who can serve the people wholeheartedly and can exert efforts to achieve a turn for the better in party style and social morale.

Attending the meeting were Shang Wen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, and Comrade Li Huang. Ge Xifan, Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission, presided over the meeting.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING HEARS REPORTS

SK301000 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The 17th Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held its second plenary session on 29 November. Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress, presided over the session.

At the session, participating members heard the report given by Yang Kuifu, chairman of the provincial Family Planning Commission, on the family planning work done by the province; the report given by (Wang Zhenfan), deputy director of the provincial Public Health Department, on the implementation of the medicines management law; the report given by (Wang Guoda), director of the provincial Cultural Department, on the strengthening of market administration; the report given for approval by (Bai Yuntao), deputy director of the provincial Public Security Department, explaining the province's draft provisions on forbidding gambling; the report on the disposition of the motions put forward at the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and submitted to the Standing Committee for examination; and the written report given by the provincial People's Government on the disposition of the criticism, suggestions, and opinions offered at the third and fourth sessions of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

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LIAONING MEETING ON EMPLOYING RETIRED SERVICEMEN HELD

SK010720 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The dual purpose personnel trained by the army units have played a backbone role in local construction on all fronts. According to statistics compiled by nine cities, this year some 4,400 retired servicemen who are competent for both military and civilian services have returned to the rural areas. Through recommendations, some 3,600 persons have been employed. They have contributed to the building of the two civilizations in the rural areas.

From 27 to 29 November, the provincial government and the provincial Military District jointly held a meeting in Beizhen County on the development and employment of retired servicemen who are competent for both military and civilian services. The meeting exchanged the experiences of six PLA units stationed in Bezhen, Yingkou, Haicheng, and Benxi Counties.

Zuo Kun, vice governor; (Fang Buqi), vice chairman of the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region; (Wang Youhan), commander of the provincial Military District; Liu Dongfan, political commissar of the provincial Military District; and Nan Qixiang, deputy commander; attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

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NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION ACCEPTANCE GROUPS FORMED

SK281350 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] In order to ensure that our province's second stage of party rectification work will not be carried out perfunctorily, and that the party rectification task will be fulfilled with high standards and good quality, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to transfer a group of cadres from the provincial-level organs to form party rectification acceptance groups. The leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee will lead these groups to go deeply among various cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures, as well as provincial enterprises that have completed their party rectification work, in order to give them an overall acceptance test.

The provincial CPC Committee called on the acceptance groups to persist in meeting high standards and following the mass line in the course of conducting acceptance tests, and to stress the acceptance tests for the leading bodies at all levels. They were urged to prominently grasp the problems concerning party style and to conscientiously investigate whether the unhealthy trend of abusing one's powers to seek personal gains has been thoroughly exposed, whether new malpractices have been checked, whether the cases of serious violations of law and discipline have been conscientiously handled, and whether the problems that the masses are most concerned about and that engender the most complaints and are of universal significance have been solved.

On 28 November, the party rectification acceptance groups left for Jilin, Yanbian, Baicheng, Liaoyuan, Gongzhuling, the Jilin chemical industrial company, and the provincial oilfield administrative bureau to carry out their party rectification acceptance work.

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QINGHAI'S YIN KESHENG ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK180253 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] On the morning of 14 November, at a forum on propaganda systems for ideological and political work, Comrade Yin Kesheng, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed that strengthening the unity of leadership groups is the most important condition for doing good work in higher learning institutions. Along with development of reform of the educational structure, higher learning institutions must further strengthen the building of the two civilizations; must further strengthen ideological and political work; and must set high and strict demands on school administration, starting with leadership groups.

In view of this, Comrade Yin Kesheng spoke with emphasis, of the importance of strengthening the unity of leadership groups in higher learning institutions.

Comrade Yin Kesheng also raised four specific demands on strengthening the unity of leadership groups.

1. Leadership groups must have a correct appraisal of the situation and must distinguish between principal and secondary aspects. Only by reaching ideological unanimity, can they take unanimous action. It is normal that they hold different views on specific problems, but this can be easily settled. However, if they have different views on the situation, or view the situation in a wrong way, it would be difficult for the members of leadership groups to take concerted action.

2. Leadership groups must pay attention to party style and discipline. We work for a common objective and we must proceed from our cause in doing everything. Upholding principle should be reflected in safeguarding our common cause, and it is not permissible to engage in unprincipled disputes. Every leading member must strictly observe party discipline. Every individual must subordinate himself to the organization. The minority must be subordinate to the majority. Lower levels must be subordinate to higher levels; and the whole party must be subordinate to the Central Committee.

3. It is necessary to adhere to the principles of seeking truth from facts and handling matters impartially. In handling all matters, we must refrain from magnifying, exaggerating, distorting and shrinking facts.

4. Members of leadership groups must keep in touch and discuss with each other. They must support and understand each other, and make concerted efforts to carry out work properly.

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GANSU HOLDS FIRST MEETING ON LOCAL LEGISLATION

HK170816 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The first provincial meeting on local legislation was held in Lanzhou from 11 to 13 November. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and People's Government.

More than 200 people attended the meeting, including comrades concerned from the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; responsible comrades from provincial departments, commissions, bureaus, and offices; responsible comrades from the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate; and the comrades concerned from the People's Congress Standing Committee, and provinical Vice Governor Nian Dexiang delivered speeches at the meeting.

Li Dengying said that since 1980, the provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee, with the power vested in it by the constitution and by local organization law, have enacted and promulgated a total of 16 local laws. In addition, the provincial government has enacted and promulgated 157 administrative regulations. The People's Congress Standing Committees of Gannan and Linxia Autonomous Prefectures and seven autonomous counties have also made full preparations for official legislation by formulating regulations on autonomy and other independent regulations.

In his speech, Li Dengying put forward several specific suggestions on further properly formulating local laws. He emphatically pointed out that local laws are related to work in all fields. They involve many spheres such as political, economic, legal, cultural, educational, scientific, and public health spheres. Therefore, it is necessary to work out a plan for formulating local laws so that we can carry it out in a planned way and purposefully.

In his speech, Nian Dexiang said that legislation work occupies a very important role in reforming the economic structure and developing economic construction. comrades of all government department [word indistinct] deeply understand the relationship between rule by law and the reform of the economic structure and economic construction, realize the important significance of rule by law to government work, have a pressing attitude toward legislation work, and speed up the work.

At the beginning of the meeting, provinical Governor Chen Guangyi spoke. At the conclusion of the meeting, provinical People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Wu Jian made a summation speech.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU LEADERS DISCUSS SITUATION WITH UNDERGRADUATES

HK181025 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 November, Liu Bing and Jia Zhijie, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, went to the Gansu Engineering University and met cordially with some 100 representatives of the teachers and students of the school. They spoke glowingly about the situation, answered questions, and exchanged views. They were warmly welcomed by the teachers and students.

In a sincere and harmonious atmosphere, students posed verbal and written questions on how to view the current situation and party rectification and how to appraise university students in the 1980's.

While dealing with the current situation, Comrade Liu Bing said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has restored the tradition of seeking truth from facts, formulated a series of correct principles and policies, and greatly aroused the masses' enthusiasm. So far as our province is concerned, since rural areas implemented the production responsibility system, the livelihood of the peasants has undergone a very great change. The majority of places in our province have solved the problems of clothing and food and the masses' problems of clothing and food in some places have greatly imporved. A small number of the masses still have difficulties. The present period is one of the best and most crucial periods since the founding of our country.

In the problems of party style, Liu Bing said that it is nearly 2 years since party rectification and some problems have certainly existed in party style. For example, some people have taken advantage of their powers to pursue private ends and bureaucratism is serious. Some people have availed themselves of loopholes in reform to indulge in unhealthy trends. Our party is investigating and dealing with these problems one by one. We must trust our party that it can completely rely on its own strength to solve these problems.

In the course of conversation, Comrade Jia Zhijie patiently explained and answered questions on Gansu's economic situation and the development of qualified personnel, which were posed by students. He informed them that some items in the industrial departments in our province, including the machinery and electronics departments, have changed quickly from the backward state to national advanced levels. He also looked forward to the future of Gansu where the students could receive good education and enlightenment.

While dealing with appraisal of university students in the 1980's, Comrade Liu Bing said that the great majority of university students in the 1980's have ideals; fervently cherish our party, our motherland, and socialism; keep forging ahead; and are a promising generation. He hoped that university students will treasure today's hard-won situation of stability and unity, study hard, and become pillars of the state after graduation.

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NINGXIA MAKES PROGRESS IN MINORITY NATIONALITY WORK

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Ma Qixin [7456 0796 2450], chairman of nationality committee, standing committee, Ningxia autonomous regional people's congress: "A New Phase in Ningxia's Nationality Work"]

[Text] It has been 1 full year since the implementation of the "Autonomy Law for Minority Regions of the PRC." Under the warm concern of the party Central Committee and State Council and the correct leadership of the Ningxia party committee, the region's party, and government organs of all levels and people of all nationalities earnestly studied and thoroughly implemented the law, further fulfilled the party's minority policy and raised the enthusiasm of the people in building socialism.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, as a result of the party's minority policy, the economic and cultural undertakings of the minorities developed fairly rapidly, their cultural level improved significantly and their unity continuously strengthened. In recent years, the region made an unprecedented progress in minority work. It was mainly manifested as follows:

We successfully shifted the focus of minority work and promoted the economic development of the minorities. Pursuant to Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction that "the key to minority work is an economic issue," the regional party committee paid serious attention to minority economic development. In line with the regional and minority characteristics, we formulated the agricultural policy of "vigorously planting grass and trees, developing animal husbandry to further agriculture, suiting measures to local conditions and comprehensively promoting farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line industry, and fishery" for the mountain area in the south. Meanwhile, in the southern mountain area, we readjusted the agricultural structure, liberalized the economic policies, lightened the burden on the peasants, raised the purchasing price of agricultural by-products, introduced production responsibility systems in diverse forms, rendered vigorous support in finance and material, broke down the backward "closed model" and unitary production, fully developed the special productive skills of the minorities and regional strong points, preliminarily transformed the impoverished and backward area, and improved the people's living standard.

We further strengthened propaganda education in nationality unity and implemented the principle of equality and the policy of regional autonomy. Around the Spring Festival of 1980, we launched throughout the region a fairly extensive and intensive propaganda education on the party's minority policy. By means of propaganda and educational activities in various forms and the effort of bringing order out of chaos in minority theories and policies, the broad masses of cadres and people underwent an education in the Marxist nationality concept. Meanwhile, the inspection groups sent by the regional party committee proceeded to the plants and mines, villages, schools, organs, and military units in all areas, scrutinized the implementation of the minority policy, widely listened to the opinions of the cadres and people of the various nationalities, solved some problems, reinforced the idea of the interdependence between the Han people and the minorities and improved the consciousness of the cadres of all levels in fulfilling the party policy. The leaders of all levels gave greater attention to the training and employment of minority cadres, and a group of them joined the leading groups of the various levels. By the end of 1984, Hui cadres among the leaders of the regional level constituted 47.37 percent; minority cadres of the levels of department chief and assistant chief constituted 24.11 percent; Hui cadres serving as prefectural and municipal secretaries and assistant secretaries, commissioners and mayors constituted 26.92 percent; Hui cadres were elected as magistrates of Jingyuan, Haiyuan, Xiji, Guyuan, Tongxin, Wuzhong and Lingwu, the seven counties of compact Hui communities.

Minority education made a certain development. We started a group of minority middle and elementary schools for boarding students in the southern mountain area. By the end of last year, the seven counties of compact Hui communities established 7 Hui middle schools and 67 Hui elementary schools for boarders, with a total enrollment of close to 10,000, all under grant-in-aid. Beginning in 1980, Ningxia University, Guyuan Teachers College and Northwest Second Minority College set up minority preparatory classes. In admission policy, institutions of higher learning adopted the measure of lowering the grade requirement or following specified proportions on minority students and ensured the annual admission of a certain number of minority students to colleges and universities of all kinds. By the end of 1984, over 1,100 minority students were enrolled in the region's higher institutions of learning, about the same number in technical secondary schools, over 32,200 in regular middle schools, and over 16,000 in elementary schools. The State Nationalities Commission and the autonomous region made special allocations to build the Northwest Second Minority College and train minority personnel.

We earnestly implemented the policy of respecting the customs and habits of minorities. In October 1980, the regional people's government promulgated "Provisions on Respecting the Customs and Habits of Minorities." The departments of commerce, supply and marketing, and second light industry ensured the production and supply of food articles and daily necessities favored by the Hui people. In 1981, the region made special allocations for building networks and stations to supply Muslim food articles and satisfy the needs of the Hui people. It set aside 3.5 million yuan to build the Yinchuan Muslim refrigeration plant and expand and service those in Wuzhong and Guyuan, thereby basically solving the cold storage problem of counties of compact Hui communities. The labor department issued special instructions on recruitment of minority workers and solved the shortage of Hui workers in Muslim service trades. The region built close to 40 plants and stations for minority daily need articles, resumed the grain and oil supplies and holidays for the three major minority festivals and increased the rice rations of the Chaoxian people and other minorities.

The region fulfilled the party policy of freedom of religion. We redressed all the unjust, false, and wrong cases against figures in the religious circle and the religious believers and fulfilled the policy; successively restored and opened up over 1,400 mosques and other 1,800 activities centers, 1 Catholic church and 3 activities centers, 3 Christian churches, and 8 Buddhist temples and 15 activities centers, thereby basically satisfying the people's need of religious life; made suitable arrangements for the more than 600 persecuted influential religious figures at the people's congresses, CPPCCs and religious organizations of the various levels, and over 300 of them became deputies to the regional people's congress and members of the CPPCC; restored the regional Islamic Association and Yinchuan city Patriotic Catholic Association. All these won the support and approval of the broad masses of religious people and produced a positive impact on maintaining and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity.

In terms of our work in the past few years, though we made great achievements in the region's minority work, some problems still exist. For this reason, we must focus on the following tasks:

We must earnestly implement the autonomy law for minority regions. The party and government organs concerned of the various levels must handle the study, propaganda, and implementation of the autonomy law as a major undertaking and launch in manifold forms fairly systematic and intensive education of the broad masses of cadres in autonomy law and minority policy. Ningxia is an autonomous region with the Hui people as the main body. As strengthening natinality unity is a momentous task never to be overlooked, we must make the people of all nationalities fully realize that, without unity, there will be no common prosperity and development for the various nationalities.

We must accelerate the economic development of minority areas. Economic construction is the key to the success of minority work. The party and government organs concerned of the various levels must place the development of minority economy on their important daily agenda, assign special persons in charge, make scheduled studies and, in line with the minority characteristics and regional strong points, import technology, personnel, capital and equipment and develop the minority economy. We must uphold the principle of reforming, liberalizing and enlivening, suit measures to the localities, readjust the agriculture structure and promote the development of commodity economy. We must develop the Muslim strong points and promote economic relations with the Islamic world. We must further liberalize the policies and boldly introduce reform measures conducive to the minority economy. We must fully develop the positive roles of professional branches concerned and vigorously launch economic and technical cooperation. We must teach the people of all nationalities to establish the idea of self-reliance and arduous struggle and rely on party policies, on science and technology and on their own effort to overcome poverty and get rich. In regard to minorities in outlying mountain areas and below the poverty line, we must, in finance, funds, goods and materials, and technology, give them support and priority, in order to hasten the pace of their economic development.

We must earnestly train and employ minority cadres and vigorously improve their political and professional qualities. The various departments concerned must launch special topic studies on the training and employment of Hui cadres, adopt feasible measures, and change the improper proportion between the number of Hui cadres and the Hui population.

Vigorously developing the culture and education of minorities is a strategic task and a basic measure to train minority cadres and scientific and technical personnel, enable the minorities to become masters and exercise their autonomous rights, and change the backwardness of minority areas. We must earnestly fulfill the regional party committee's demands and stipulations on developing minority education. In line with our practical conditions, we must open more Hui middle and elementary boarding schools under the grant-in-aid system and increase the admission and consolidation rates. We must think of all means to train qualified teachers. Meanwhile, we must further promote minority cultural, sports, and health undertakings and the development of material and spiritual civilizations.

We must earnestly fulfill the policy of freedom of religion, reinforce and expand the patriotic political alliances of the various minority religions, strengthen their patriotic and socialist education, and mobilize their positive factors to struggle together for the great cause of the nation's four modernizations program.

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NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI ARRANGES TOWNSHIP PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK210217 Xining Qinhgai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee's party rectification gudiance group recently issued a circular on launching party rectification in the third group of second-stage units, that is, in townships, towns, and neighborhoods. The circular pointed out: Rectification in this group will be conducted in the new situation in which the whole party is implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and carrying out reform of the structures of the economy, education, and science and technology. Hence, in the course of party rectification, it is essential to unswervingly implement the guiding idea of the central authorities that party rectification should be closely linked to reform and serve the reforms and economic development. Education in party spirit must be grasped well from beginning to end. Great prominence must be given to straightening out the party style.

Regarding the main questions to be solved in this group, the circular stresses the following points: 1) Conduct education in party spirit to enhance the party members' ideological and political qualities. 2) Grasp straightening out party style as the prominent focal point. 3) Further emancipate the mind, be bold in pioneering and reform, and work hard to develop rural and pastoral economy. 4) Strengthen the building of the party organizations and ensure that the party governs itself properly. 5) Party rectification must be closely linked to examining and readjusting the leadership groups.

The circular points out in conclusion: The units involved in this group for party rectification cover extensive areas, and urban and rural units have different characteristics. The party committees of the counties, districts, townships, towns, and neighborhoods must make unified arrangements, strengthen leadership, and provide careful guidance. Responsibility systems must be set up at various levels to grasp party rectification and ensure its healthy development.

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CSO: 4005/265

BRIEFS

IDENTITY CARDS IN XINJAING--On the morning of 20 November, the regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department and the Xinjiang Journalists Association jointly held a news briefing at which they announced that from now on the region is to start the work of issuing identity cards to residents. The PRC regulation on resident identity cards is an important administrative regulation for instituting the system of resident identity cards. Every resident must abide by this regulation. Every resident over the age of 16 who is entitled to an identity card must apply for an identity card, and must have his photo taken and his identity card stamped according to the relevant stipulations on instituting the identity card system and the relevant requirements on card making. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Nov 85 HK] /12232

GANSU EDUCATION DEVELOPS RAPIDLY--Education developed rapidly in the province during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. According to statistics, there are now 19 higher learning institutions in the province with an enrollment of 27,000 students, an increase of 50 percent over 1980. There are now 108 secondary technical and teachers' schools, an increase of nearly 100 percent over 1980. Adult education, such as TV universities, workers' part-tine universities, and evening universities, has also developed rapidly. There are now 28,000 students in various TV universities and workers' part-time universities in the province. [Summary] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Nov 85 HK] /12232

CSO: 4005/265

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PLA OPERATIONAL RESEARCH, PLANNING SOCIETIES--The 1985 annual meetings of the PLA Military Operational Research Society and Military Overall Planning Society opened in Beijing on 26 November. The purpose of the two annual meetings was to assist the PLA leading organs at all levels in organizing and expediting theoretical and applied study, as well as promoting academic exchange in the fields of military operational research and military overall planning, so as to raise the scientific and modernization standards in Army command and administration. The PLA Military Operational Research Society and Military Overall Planning Society were founded in October last year and January this year, respectively. As fresh PLA mass academic organizations emerging in the process of Army modernization, the two societies have concentrated experts and scholars in military operational research and military overall planning, as well as leading cadres at all levels of the Army. [Report by Zhang Shengyou] [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 85 p 1] /9365

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE CIRCULAR--According to a station report, the PLA General Political Department recently issued a circular to the whole Army on its decision to start popularizing common legal knowledge in the Army from next year for a period of 3 years. The circular pointed out: To earnestly popularize legal knowledge, consciously observe party discipline and state laws, and safeguard and respect state laws under the new historical conditions is an important political task for the Army. Leading cadres at all levels, particularly cadres at and above the regimental level, must exert even greater efforts in broadening their legal knowledge. The circular called on all PLA units to link the campaign to popularize common legal knowledge with the activities to persistently uphold the four basic principles and help people foster lofty ideals, high moral and cultural standards, and a strong sense of discipline, with the structural reform and reduction-in-force and reorganization program of the PLA, as well as with other PLA tasks. The circular also called on all PLA units to regard the campaign to popularize common legal knowledge in the Army as an important aspect of building socialist spiritual civilization together with the people. It also urged all PLA units to earnestly learn from society and from the people, while actively helping local authorities popularize common legal knowledge. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Dec 85] /9365

CSO: 4005/285

TAIWAN PAPER ON KIRKPATRICK'S TAIPEI SPEECHES

OW030544 Taipei CHINA POST in English 30 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Dr Kirkpatrick's Speeches"

[Text] Former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Dr Jeane Kirkpatrick delivered two important speeches Thursday before the people of the Republic of China to explain to them U.S. policy on several vital issues.

Dr Kirkpatrick told a special dinner meeting at the Grand Hotel sponsored by the American University Club, the Columbia University Alumni Club and the Georgetown University Alumni Club that U.S. policy toward the Republic of China is based on the Taiwan Relations Act and the peaceful resolution of any conflict with the Chinese Communists.

She also told the members and their guests that the United States has profound friendship for the ROC and a deep interest in the ROC's solving its own problems. She also said that economic and trade relations are two important factors in U.S. relations with Asian nations. She warned about the current protectionist sentiment in the United States to help all the Asian nations realise the strong pressure on the U.S. government.

Dr Kirkpatrick's speech in the morning at the Air Force Recreation Center outlined the current U.S. policy on major world issues with special emphasis on U.S.-Soviet relations. She explained President Ronald Reagan's SDI project and stressed the strong Soviet reaction in their own words--"outrageous aggression."

It is obvious that the Soviets' expansionist moves will not be stopped by the recent Reagan-Gorbachev summit at Geneva. Dr Kirkpatrick failed to mention its implications in her speeches except to emphasize the rapid Soviet arms expansion in Asia and other regions.

The people of the ROC are naturally concerned over Soviet expansionism, which threatens the peace and order of the Asian and Pacific region. We are even more concerned about the U.S. policy of rearming the Chinese Communists to deter the Soviets. As the Chinese Communists' arms are so backward and outdated, it would take 40 to 60 billion U.S. dollars to rearm them in order to catch up with the Soviets. It is doubtful whether the Chinese Communists can ever catch up with the Soviets at all.

The most the Chinese Communists can be expected to do is to provide a listening and observation post on Soviet activities. They cannot possibly be made into a counterbalance to the Soviet aggression activities in Asia. Moreover, any great strengthening of the Chinese Communist armed forced will inevitably threaten Peking's neighbors in the Asian Pacific region including the Republic of China on Taiwan, the ASEAN nations, South Korea and Japan. It is therefore a dangerous policy for the United States to pursue. In view of the constant threat by the Chinese Communists to use force against Taiwan, any American military aid to Peking would merely encourage it to attempt aggression against Taiwan.

As a former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, she should be reminded that the Chinese Communist entry into the United Nations constitutes a violation of the UN Charter because of the expulsion of a charter member of the United Nations--the Republic of China. Moreover, the Peking regime was branded by the United Nations as an aggressor and therefore its entry into the U.S. [as received] was even more outrageous. Dr Kirkpatrick alluded to Peking's help in the United Nations on some issues, but she failed to note that Peking has voted more often against the United States than with it in the United Nations.

Nevertheless, Dr Kirkpatrick's visit to the Republic of China has enabled her to learn about our views on many vital issues of the world. We hope that after her return to the United States, she will be able to tell the American people the hopes and expectations of an old ally with genuine friendship for the American people and their leaders.

/12232
CSO: 4000/090

TAIWAN VICE PREMIER LIN RETURNS FROM AFRICA TOUR

OW041239 Taipei CNA in English 1057 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Taipei, 4 December (CNA)--"President of South Africa P.W. Botha was very grateful to President Chiang Ching-kuo for sending me to visit his country at the time when South Africa needs friendship the most from the outside world," said Vice Premier Lin Yang-kang.

Upon arrival at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport Wednesday from a three-nation Africa trip, Lin said he and his party had visited South Africa, Malawi and Swaziland and extended President Chiang's greetings to the leaders and people of the three nations.

Lin said he presented a letter from President Chiang to President Botha in which President Chiang lauded President Botha's wise and positive leadership. President Chiang also assured President Botha of the friendship from the Republic of China for South Africa.

President Botha, during an hour-long talk with Lin, explained the current difficult situation South Africa faces in the international arena and said the kindness and friendship from President Chiang was an inspiration to him and the South African people.

Lin said ROC [Republic of China] diplomatic personnel and agricultural experts both deserve credit for their efforts of winning friendship in their resident countries.

The vice premier also praised Ambassador H.K. Yang's achievement in South Africa which he said very few diplomats can match.

Members of the Chinese community in each of the three countries are all law-abiding and have also helped in promoting the image of the Republic of China, he said.

On hand to welcome Lin and his party today were Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, Education Minister Lee Huan, and South African Ambassador P.H.J.J. Van Vuuren.

/12232
CSO: 4000/090

END

JPRS-CPS-86-002

8 January 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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8 January 1986

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GENERAL

PRC TO SEND MORE DOCTORS TO THIRD WORLD

HK050659 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Dec 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] Guangzhou--Medical cooperation and technical exchanges are expected to be strengthened between China and the rest of the world, Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli told CHINA DAILY in an interview.

"This includes sending abroad more medical teams and expanding medical ties with more countries," the minister said.

China at present has more than 1,200 doctors working in 41 countries, mainly in the Third World. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), more doctors will go to the Third World countries where Chinese medical teams since 1963 have treated about 166 million patients and trained an estimated 1,200 local medical personnel.

Cui, 64, is now in Guangzhou attending a national conference on oncology, the medical science that relates to tumours. Earlier, he opened an international symposium on leprosy, which was also held in the city.

Referring to China's medical programmes in the Third World, the minister described this cooperation as one of the most effective and successful vehicles to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people "with their brothers and sisters in Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Cui said that countries around the world, both developed and developing, have shown great interest in traditional Chinese medical practices, such as acupuncture, acupuncture anasthesia and herbal medicine. He added that about 1,000 doctors from over 80 countries have been trained in the acupuncture training centres in Beijing, Shanghai, and Nanjing under the joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Public Health and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Joint studies of traditional Chinese medical herbs are also under way between China and some countries in Asia and Africa, Cui added.

The effectiveness of acupuncture and traditional medicinal herbs may help some Third World countries reduce their imports of Western medicines, which consume a great deal of money annually, the minister said.

Meanwhile, Cui said, China has been seeking overseas financial and technical assistance to modernize its health work, mainly from some specialized agencies of the United Nations and the World Bank.

Also, he said his ministry is expanding medical cooperation with developed countries such as the United States, Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Australia and Japan. Close ties have also been established between China and East European countries through government agreements signed in the past two years, he added.

According to the minister, China is up to advanced world levels in many medical fields, particularly in clinical medicine, micro-surgery, treatment of burns and bone fractures.

The focus of medical cooperation with developed countries, Cui said, will be placed on some new branches of medicine urgently needed in China, such as immunology, molecular biology, clinical pharmacology and genetic engineering.

Cui said the ministry has decided to send abroad more doctors and medical scientists to further their studies in the next five years--about 400 to 500 each year, twice as many as the annual average in the past few years.

At the same time, he said, China will sponsor several international conferences on medicine next year and will invite well-known foreign doctors to train Chinese medical personnel, the minister said.

Last year, more than 2,000 foreign doctors and public health officials visited China and over 1,000 Chinese doctors and medical workers toured overseas under various exchange programmes.

/12913
CSO: 4000/095

UNESCO OFFICIAL, OTHER REGRET BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

OW060920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 December (XINHUA)--Britain's decision of withdrawing from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has made UNESCO Director General and some countries regret while a U.S. spokesman described the decision as understandable.

Britain Thursday confirmed a decision at a cabinet meeting to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of this year despite widespread opposition at home and abroad.

London threatened the withdrawal a year ago for reasons it listed of the U.N. body's politicizing its activities, inefficiency, and wastefulness.

The United States withdrew from UNESCO last year for the same reasons.

In response to Britain's decision, UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'bow expressed his "deep regrets," saying that Britain "was instrumental in establishing" the organization and "has always played an active role" in it. M'bow described the decision as a surprise to those who had tried to seek an agreement over the past years on the organization's controversial plans and practice.

The French Ministry for External Relations said that France, host country for UNESCO, expressed its regrets over the British move.

A French representative to the U.N. organization said that the withdrawal was "unjustified" because UNESCO had made "enormous progress" recently.

While regretting the British decision, a Federal German spokesman in Bonn said that reform could only be achieved from within the organization. "Federal Germany hopes that results will soon be achieved, which will allow Britain and the United States to resume membership,," said the spokesman.

The regret and hope expressed by the Bonn spokesman was shared by the Dutch Foreign Ministry.

A spokesman for the Belgian government said that it intended to remain in the U.N. organization although it disagreed with its "bad management."

Spanish Culture Minister Javier Colana said in Madrid that the British decision was "sad", adding that it is "more necessary than ever to have an institution for international cultural dialogue."

Canadian Ambassador to the United Nations Stephen Lewis said in Ottawa that his country would remain in UNESCO because "it is determined to survive."

In London, the Labour Party's spokesman David Owen described the government decision as "a kick in the teeth for the Third World and another step down the road to Britain's isolation."

In Moscow, the Soviet News Agency TASS said the British decision had been made under the pressure of the United States.

In Washington, however, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said that "obviously that is a British decision."

Another State Department spokesman said that his government accepted and understood the British decision and hoped the UNESCO "will seriously address meaningful reform."

/12913
CSO: 4000/095

GENERAL

BRIEFS

CANADIAN EXPERTS RECEIVE CITATIONS--Wuhan, 2 December (XINHUA)--Two foreign experts received citation certificates here today from the Wuhan Municipal Government for their contributions to two local factories. They are Robert Kritzer from Federal Germany, who has worked in a brewery, and Leslie Chelminski from Canada, who has worked in a plastic products factory, in this Hubei provincial capital. They have both acted as technical advisers to the factories since 1984 and cooperated with technicians there to help improve the quality of the products. Mayor Wu Guanzheng presented the certificates to the experts at today's ceremony. Another expert, Werner Gerich from Federal Germany, who is director of the Wuhan Diesel Engine plant and received a citation in January this year, was also present at the ceremony attended by more than 100 people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC GROUP MET--Beijing, 3 December (XINHUA)--President Li Xiannian met and exchanged views on international issues with a delegation from the Christian Democratic International led by its President Andres Zaldivar here this afternoon. The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/095

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY TO ASSIST TIANJIN IN STUDY

OW100904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tianjin, 10 December (XINHUA)--The newly-formed Tianjin Institute of Sociology is to cooperate with New York State University in a study of family structure and lifestyles in this port city.

The study, which will be carried out over the next few months, will involve a sample survey of 1,000 families.

Wang Hui, a sociologist and deputy secretary general of the Tianjin Municipal Government, said sociological research in Tianjin over the past two years had involved the departments of education, political science and law, family planning, statistics, housing management, communications and transport, as well as women, youth, and religious organizations.

Social studies in the city have been made on the conditions of the aged, crime, changes in living standards, family relationships, juvenile delinquency, social education and suicide.

Consumer problems, housing, divorce, construction and management have also been investigated.

The Municipal Government often consults sociologists in the effort to cope with social problems.

There are now 30 graduates and 100 undergraduates studying in sociology department of Nankai University.

/12913
CSO: 4000/096

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

CHINESE FILM WINS AWARD--Honolulu, 8 December (XINHUA)--A Chinese film, "Yellow Earth", won the East-West Center award and Eastman Kodak award of excellence for cinematographer at the Fifth Annual Hawaii International Film Festival which ended here last night. Sponsored by the East-West Center, a non-profit educational institution in the United States, the film festival reviewed 38 feature films and more than 50 documentaries and shorts presented by 16 countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific region and the United States. "Yellow Earth", directed by Chen Kaige and cinematographed by Zhang Yimou, both young Chinese, has drawn an enthusiastic audience since the festival began on 1 December. At the award presenting ceremony last night, President of the East-West Center, Victor Hao Li, highly praised the outstanding work of young Chinese film makers to "best promote the understanding between Asia, Pacific and the United States. This was the second time that the festival gave its only two awards to a Chinese film. The Chinese film "River Without Buoy" won the same awards during last year's film festival. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 9 Dec 85 OW] /12913

U.S. MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS MET--Beijing, 5 December (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Peng Chong of the National People's Congress Standing Committee met with two business management specialists from the United States here today. Mike L. Liaw, president of the International Investment Consultants Company, and Linda Lin-yau Hu, vice-president of the Pacific Simulation Engineering Incorporation (PSI), arrived here on 2 December to give lectures to Chinese managerial personnel. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /12913

CSO: 4000/096

HU YAOBANG COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW071205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 December KYODO--Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said Saturday that it will take another 40 years to heal the scars the Chinese people suffered in the Sino-Japanese War. Hu made the observation in a meeting with Japanese novelist Toyoko Yamazaki in Beijing, Japanese sources said.

After citing a joint intervention in China by eight powers, including Japan, Britain and the United States, in 1900, Hu added that only 40 years have passed since the end of the Sino-Japanese War.

He was quoted as saying that the Chinese people have finally begun forgetting about the intervention by the big powers, but it will take 40 more years for them to improve their sentiment toward Japan.

The Chinese leader said the bilateral trade imbalance and official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, dedicated to Japanese war dead, have added to the ill-feelings of the Chinese people toward Japan.

Japan's trade surplus with China amounted to an estimated 1 billion dollars this year.

Visits to the Yasukuni Shrine by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other cabinet ministers on 15 August to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II triggered anti-Japanese demonstrations in China.

Hu declined Yamazaki's request to comment on recent remarks by Chinese officials critical of Japanese cooperation in the Baosham steel project.

Yamazaki said the Chinese mass media unfairly ignores Japan's cooperation in the project.

Hu said the Chinese press should take a friendly attitude toward cooperation provided by foreign countries, according to the sources.

/12913
CSO: 4000/093

FURTHER ON WU XUEQIAN'S REVIEW OF SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

HK090036 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0845 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Report: "Wu Xueqian Speaks on Sino-Japanese, Sino-Soviet, and Sino-U.S. Relations"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 8 December (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHEO--Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister answered questions raised by a "LIAOWANG" reporter on Sino-Japanese, Sino-Soviet, and Sino-U.S. relations.

The 49th issue of "LIAOWANG", which will be on sale tomorrow, carries an article entitled "Wu Xueqian Speaks on Our Foreign Policy and the International Situation."

Commenting on Sino-Japanese relations, Wu Xueqian said: Generally speaking, the development of Sino-Japanese relations in recent years has been smooth. There have been many exchanges in every field between China and Japan and these changes have been made through extensive channels and have been rich in content. The Chinese government has always suggested that Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation are in the fundamental interest of their peoples and are favorable for upholding peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific area. To continually consolidate and develop Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation and to truly establish long-term and stable good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries is an unswerving basic national policy of the Chinese government.

In order to achieve this goal, aud push forward Sino-Japanese friendship into the 21st Century, the government of the two countries should continue to scrupulously abide by the spirit of the Sino-Japanese joint declaration and the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Friendship, and implement the four-point principle of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability." In addition, they should also value their friendship, which has not come into existence easily, and properly and actively solve those problems that exist in bilateral relations by conducting consultations on the basis of the above principles.

Wu Xueqian is of the opinion that a more important thing is that in the course of their long-term relations in the future, they should strive to add to the positive factors, to eliminate the negative factors, to do more work in an indepth and down-to-earth manner, and to refrain from doing things which hurt the feelings of the people's of the two countries and which affect their relations in order to ensure the healthy, smooth development of their friendly relations.

Japan is one of China's friendly neighboring countries. We pay close attention to developing with Japan long-term economic and technological cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. We hope that through practical and effective efforts on the part of both sides, Sino-Japanese trade will actively expand and attain steady, balanced development, and that the two sides will together create conditions for promoting cooperation between them in investment, technology transfer, and so on, and bring about a new situation in this respect.

/12913
CSO: 4000/093

NORTHEAST ASIA

SABOTAGE DISRUPTS JAPANESE RAIL TRAFFIC

OW291006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0928 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, 29 November (XINHUA)--State-run railway traffic in Tokyo, Osaka and several other cities was disrupted today following sabotage of communication cables.

Early this morning, signal and communication cables in Tokyo, Osaka and several other cities were cut off and Asakusa railway station in Tokyo was attacked by flamebottles and time bombs. As a result, trains came to a standstill and millions of passengers were stranded.

It is reported that the Central line and Yamanote line in Tokyo were the most seriously hit. Tens of cables, including signal lines, telephone lines, power-supply control and ticket-booking lines were disrupted.

Japanese policy authorities accused radicals who support a strike by the powerful labour union in Chiba county which opposes the break-up of state-run railways and the creation of private ones for the sabotage. "More than 40 people have been arrested up to now," police said. However, a union leader dismissed the charge, saying, "the strike has nothing to do with the case and we will hold the strike originally planned."

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami in separate speeches today vowed not to permit any "illegal strike" and said it would take measures to tackle the ultra-left clique to prevent similar events."

The state-run railway authority said it would take one day to restore the lines, which have affected more than 10 million people.

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CSO: 4000/093

SAKURAUCHI QUESTIONS WAR CRIMINALS ENSHRINEMENT

OW050323 Tolyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 5 December KYODO—Former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi says he has doubts about the manner in which Japanese Class-A war criminals are enshrined along with the country's 2.4 million war dead at Tokyo's Yasukuni Shinto Shrine.

The manner of "joint enshrinement" could be a problem in view of article 11 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, signed after the war between Japan and the United States and other allied countries, Sakurauchi said at a press conference here Wednesday.

The Yasukuni Shrine has become the center of controversy both in Japan and abroad since Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his fellow cabinet ministers paid it an official visit 15 August to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II..

China, South Korea and other Asian countries have criticized the visit as a possible sign of a resurgence in Japanese militarism.

Wartime Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other Class-A war criminals are among those enshrined.

The article of the peace treaty cited by Sakurauchi as the basis of his doubt says that the Japanese government accepts the rulings on war criminals by the Tokyo military tribunal and other war criminal trials.

Sakurauchi, a senior member of the faction led by Nakasone within the ruling liberal-democratic party, also noted it was only seven years ago that Class-A war criminals were quietly enshirned at the Yasukuni Shrine.

If the enshrinement had been conducted openly, Sakurauchi said, there would have been opposition at that time with some politicians pointing to the San Francisco Treaty.

Sakurauchi's comment might indicate, some diplomats here say, that Prime Minister Nakasone is trying to settle the issue by having the war criminals enshrined somewhere other than at Yasukuni.

Yasukuni is understood to have been a major subject when Sakurauchi met Chinese Foriegn Minister Wu Xueqian earlier Wednesday.

Nakasone's visit to Yasukuni led several groups of religionists and others in Japan to go to court on the grounds that the prime minister had violated the constitutional separation of politics and religion.

In China, Nakasone's Yasukuni visit is understood to have triggered anti-Japanese demonstrations in the capital and other cities.

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CSO: 4000/093

JAPAN'S ANTIFINGERPRINT CAMPAIGN PROTESTED IN PRC

OW070125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0030 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 December KYODO--A group of Chinese residents of Japan took their protest campaign against fingerprinting to China by handing out anti-Japanese handbills during a Sino-Japanese friendship car rally..

Sources said the protesters, among the 15 overseas Chinese from Japan who took part in the Shanghai-Beijing rally, distributed a total of 100 pamphlets during stops in Nanjing and Tianjin.

About 50 handbills also found their way into the literature on the rally distributed at a reception party held Thursday at the great hall of the people in Beijing to mark the completion of the rally.

The protest was believed to be the first of its kind in China since China and Japan restored their diplomatic relations in 1972. The handbills,, written in Chinese, charged that the Japanese fingerprinting system violates the spirit of Sino-Japanese friendship, Japan's own constitution and international human rights convention.

The handbills also complained that Japan imposes fingerprinting on Chinese and other foreign residents in Japan although China does not require similar fingerprinting on long-term Japanese residents in China.

The handbills pointed out how Japan had imposed fingerprinting on Chinese in its prewar occupied territories in China and hit out at a Japanese police officer who once made a public remark that foreigners in Japan should return home if they refuse to be fingerprinted.

Some cadres from the all-China youth federation were found avidly perusing the handbills. One Chinese youth who attended Thursday's welcome reception party at the great hall of the people said he sympathized with the Chinese compatriots in Japan and felt sorry for them although he did not quite know about the facts of the antifingerprinting campaign.

The Chinese side asked the rally participants not to put Japanese and Chinese flag stickers on their cars, though the stickers were earlier planned, according to the sources.

The Chinese authorities probably feared that Japanese flag stickers might provoke anti-Japanese elements in China, they said.

Chinese mass media did not report on the car rally until all cars had arrived at Beijing Thursday, the sources said.

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CSO: 4000/093

'ORDERLY' BEIJING RALLIES MARK ANTI-JAPAN DATE

OW091251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 December KYODO--Rallies commemorating the 50th anniversary of the anti-Japanese "December 9 Movement" in 1935 went off peacefuilly in Beijing Monday, with not a single anti-Tokyo wall poster appearing on the campus of Beijing University.

Some 4,000 young people gathered at the Tiananmen square to take an oath on joining the Communist Youth League of China.

Both meetings were held in an orderly fashion under the control of the youth wing of the communist party, sources said.

It appeared that any attempt by radical elements to resort to direct protest actions against Japan had been completely quelled, they said.

At the gatherings, party officials did not mention economic or political policies of current Japan, unlike similar rallies held in the past several months.

At a meeting held in Beijing 3 September to mark the 40th anniversary of China's victory in the anti-Japanese resistance war, some speakers denounced what they called the resurgence of Japanese militarism and the official visit to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine, dedicated to Japanese war dead, by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in August.

Nakasone's Yasukuni visit, coupled with China's huge trade deficit with Japan, triggered a wave of anti-Japanese rallies by students in Beijing and elsewhere.

The absence of anti-Japanese speeches and posters on the occasion of the anniversary of the 9 December movement was apparently in line with the policy of the communist party and the government to avoid excessive criticism of Japan, some sources said.

Meanwhile, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the official organ of the communist party, said in its editorial on the anniversary Monday that youth is a "shock brigade" for the cause of the party and one of the most valuable forces the party can depend on to build a new world.

Without referring to the current Japan-China relationship, the paper said when it is in keeping with the orientation of historical development, the youth movement can forcefully push history forward. But if the youth movement goes against the demands of history, the newspaper said, it can bring big or small setbacks to history and waste the lives of one or even several generations.

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CSO: 4000/093

BRIEFS

PENG CHONG MEETS DELEGATION--Beijing, 29 November (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, met with a group of Japanese cultural figures here today. The visitors are led by actress Haruko Ishiyama, a leading official of the Association for Japan-China Cultural Exchanges. They arrived here 27 November as guests of the China Federation of Literature and Art Circles. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 29 Nov 85 OW] /12913

WAN LI MEETS YOUTH DELEGATION--Beijing, 5 December (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met a Japanese youth delegation here this afternoon. The 150 Japanese young people started their visit in Shanghai 28 November, and arrived in Beijing today in 36 mini-buses after a journey of 1,900 km. On their way from Shanghai to Beijing the Japanese had meetings with Chinese youth in Wuxi, Nanjing, Xuzhou, Taian, Jinan and Tianjin. The delegation is led by Hioshi Ohira, who is the late Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira's son, with Lin Tong Chun as its honorary head and Den Hideo as its advisor. Wan Li described their bus trip as a good way to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the youth of the two countries. He said that Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation from generation to generation will help safeguard peace in Asian and Pacific regions. Present on the occasion was Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /12913

LONG-TERM RESIDENTS ON INCREASE--Beijing, 29 November KYODO--Japanese staying in China for more than three months totaled 4,538 as of 1 October, up 48 percent over a year earlier, the Japanese embassy announced Friday. The biggest increase was observed in the number of Japanese corporate personnel and their families, who numbered 3,017 as of 1 October this year, compared with 1,967 a year earlier, showing an increase of 53.3 percent. Japan-China economic cooperation is being steadily consolidated in the field of personnel exchange, embassy officials observed. Japanese students in China and researchers and their families topped the 1,000 mark for the first time to reach 1,153, up 50.3 percent from the 767 such persons who were in China a year ago. Nearly half of Japanese residents in China, or 2,241 persons, are staying in Beijing. This is followed by 1,172 persons in Shanghai, 361 in Tianjin and 221 in Guangzhou, the officials added. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW] /12913

NAKASONE'S MESSAGE CONVEYED--Beijing, 4 December KYODO--Former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi conveyed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's message to China when he met Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian here Wednesday. The message said Nakasone wishes to develop Japan-China relations on the basis of "four opinions" expressed by [word indistinct] communist party chief Hu Yaobang as guiding principles for development of bilateral relations. In the 30 minute meeting at the foreign ministry, Wu expressed thanks for Nakasone's message. Sakurauchi is leading a delegation of the Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan. Hu expressed the four opinions in connection with Nakasone's official visit in August to Tokyo's Yasukuni Shrine where Japanese war criminals are enshrined along with the nation's war dead, at a meeting in October of the Japan-China friendship Committee for the 21st century. Hu said Japan and China should develop friendship as their national policies, correctly deal with the past history of confrontation, not allow revival of militarism in Japan, and make efforts not to hurt the feelings of each other's peoples. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /12913

HOPES FOR SHEVARDNADZE VISIT--Tokyo, 10 December (XINHUA)--Shintaro Abe, Japan's foreign minister, said his country will make every effort to sign a Japan-Soviet cultural exchange when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visits Japan in January. In a speech today to the Japan National Press Club, Abe said that a preliminary consensus on signing the agreement has been reached, but some problems remain to be solved. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone might exchange visits if Japan-Soviet relations show some improvement, Abe added. Abe said he hopes Shevardnadze's visit would pave the way for improved relations and eventually a peace treaty between the two nations. Japan will continue to press for a settlement of the northern territorial problems, Abe said. Discussing the U.S. strategic defense initiative, Abe said Japan understands the SKI research work, but the time is not ripe for Japan to participate in it. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 10 Dec 85 OW] /12913

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR FETES JAPANESE GUESTS--A youth good-will delegation from Japan's Fukui Prefecture, led by its Governor Heidaifu Nakagawa, arrived in Hangzhou on 24 November on a friendly visit to Zhejiang. Governor Xue Ju met and gave a dinner for the governor of Japan's Fukui Prefecture, Heidaifu Nakagawa, on the evening of 24 November. Ashihara Cho in Japan's Fukui Prefecture was the hometown of Mr Cenkuro Fujino, teacher of Mr Lu Xun. Friendly ties were established between our province's Shaoxing City and Ashihara Cho in 1983. During the meeting, the two sides pledged to work for the promotion of friendship and cooperation between Zhejiang and Fukui and between Shaoxing and Ashihara. [Excerpt] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /6662

SHAANXI CPC DELEGATION VISITS KYOTO--An eight-person Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee friendship delegation headed by Secretary Bai Jinian went to Kyoto in Japan on 11 November for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Kyoto branch of the Japanese Socialist Party. The Japanese Socialist Party and the Chinese people have a long history of friendly exchanges. The party waged arduous struggle to oppose the creation of two Chinas and to normalize diplomatic relations between Japan and China. It has made positive contributions to the cause of Sino-Japanese friendship. The 12 November this year marked the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party. The action of Comrade Bai Jinian in leading a friendship delegation from the provincial CPC committee was aimed at consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the province and Kyoto and further promoting mutual understanding and developing friendship between the provincial CPC committee and the Kyoto branch of the Japanese Socialist Party. This trip was a complete success, and the delegation returned to Xian on 5 December. It was greeted at Xian Airport by Li Qingwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor; Li Xipu, Zhou Yaguang, and Dong Jichang, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Vice Governor Zhang Bin; and responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial CPC committee and government. [Text] Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Dec 85 HK] /6662

CSO: 4005/286

THAI PRIME MINISTER, WOLFOWITZ DISCUSS CAMBODIA

OW091818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said here today that the Vietnamese would not succeed in their "mopping up" operations against the resistance forces during the current dry season.

He made the remark when he received Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asia and Pacific Affairs.

"The Vietnamese, as they did in the past few years, will try to mop up the patriotic resistance forces of democratic Kampuchea and blockade the Thai-Kampuchean border in the current dry season, but they will not succeed," Prem declared.

He said, "in this year's dry season, Vietnam will also violate Thailand's border areas despite its repeated commitments of no incursion into Thailand. Facts show [words indistinct] again violated Thai territory."

Wolfowitz [words indistinct] repeated commitments of [words indistinct].

Wolfowitz briefed Prem on [words indistinct] in Geneva last month. He [words indistinct] Gorbachev that the Soviet Union, the United States and other countries would help to lighten Thailand's burden in this regard.

Referring to the U.S. search in Vietnam for the remains of U.S. soldiers missing in the Vietnam war, Wolfowitz said that it was only a humanitarian act. He stressed that the United States would not establish diplomatic ties with Vietnam as long as the latter does not withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

Wolfowitz arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit to Thailand. He met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri of the National Security Council this morning to exchange views on bilateral relations and developments in the region.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING RADIO INTERVIEWS DK AMBASSADOR

BK081413 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Interview granted by Chan Youran, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to the PRC, to unnamed Beijing radio correspondent--date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] China and Cambodia have a long-standing friendship and it has been strengthened in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will lead a Democratic Kampuchean delegation on an official friendship visit to China. Could Your Excellency please talk about the significance of this visit.

[Chan Youran] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; his excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; and his excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, will pay another official visit to Beijing from 7-10 December at the invitation of the PRC Government. All Cambodians, the CFDK, and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea are very elated over this event, which provides another opportunity for Democratic Kampuchean leaders to bring their respect, love, friendship, and most sincere and profound thanks to Chinese leaders, the CPC, the Chinese people and government. As you have noted, this forthcoming visit will show once again to the world the long-standing friendship and solidarity between our two countries and peoples. Concurrently, this visit will demonstrate the warm, unconditional, and strong support of the PRC for the just struggle of our people for national independence, national survival, and the safeguarding of our race.

Our Cambodian people have always considered as sacred the Cambodia-China friendship because it has stuck to the sentiments and feelings of all our people. On the other hand, this friendship is a brilliant example that is spreading its light and influence in Asia and around the world because it is based on the principle of independence, justice, equality, and mutual respect and love between our two countries and peoples. In short, our two peoples have shared weal and woe, helped each other in defending their independence and sovereignty and peace in the region against Vietnam's expansionist policy to swallow Cambodian territory and its expansionist policy in the Asia-Pacific region with Soviet backing. This Cambodia-China friendship is completely different--like day and night--from the special friendship implemented by the Le Duan Vietnamese clique in Cambodia and Laos to swallow up Cambodian and Lao territory and to exterminate the Cambodian and Lao races. The Vietnamese special friendship is not a genuine friendship, but one to mislead the world and set up their Indochina federation. This Vietnamese special friendship is a big danger for our Cambodian people and for peace in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region. All of us must oppose this Vietnamese special friendship, which is a big danger.

Therefore, the forthcoming visit by the CGDK leaders will strengthen the genuine friendship between our two countries and people. On the other hand, this visit is also a big blow, destroying the special and tricky friendship of the Vietnamese in Laos and Cambodia. This forthcoming visit will encourage our CGDK, our Cambodian people, and our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to further strengthen their unity and to raise higher the banner of struggle in order to score more victories over the Vietnamese enemy in this 8th dry season and on the international scene. It will spread good influence over the international scene.

On this occasion, our leaders will express once again their admiration to Chinese leaders and the fraternal Chinese people for their great achievements after the third plenary session of the CPC Central Committee 11th congress at the end of 1978.

[Correspondent] The second question involves two issues that now strongly interest everybody. The first is Cambodia's great victory at this year's UN General Assembly session. The other is the Vietnamese aggressors' preparations for the offensive in the 8th dry season. Could Your Excellency please comment on this situation.

[Chan Youran] I would like to tell you about the general situation. As you know, our leaders have the opportunity to directly inform the Chinese leaders about the development in all fields of the Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea. Concerning this, the world has clearly realized the following facts: First, the situation on the military battlefield. A total of 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops are bogged down in Cambodia; they could not extricate themselves from the impasse in the past 7 years. Their morale is low. They are in despair. They cannot fight the guerrilla warfare of our National Army, guerrillas, and our people who have fought them on the first strategic battlefield--the battlefields around Tonle Sap and around Phnom Penh. In particular, since the 7th dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have encountered many more problems and have been worn out on the Cambodian battlefield, around Tonle Sap, around Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kompong Chhnang, and so on.

Since September, we have successively attacked them, killing many of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and destroying much of their material. On 31 September, our National Army destroyed a Vietnamese regimental position for their tanks and armored carriers at Tak village at the intersection of the road from Sdau to Badak. On 19 September, we destroyed the command post of division 330 at Pailin. In mid-September, we fired rockets into Phnom Penh. On 16 November, we attacked and destroyed Vietnamese forces in Kompong Thom town, killing the Vietnamese provincial governor and a number of Vietnamese experts. On 18 November, our army successfully attacked the Vietnamese enemy's airport in Battambang Province. On 18 and 19 November, we smashed the Vietnamese enemy's offensive in Pailin, killing many Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroying much of their material.

Since the last rainy season, the Vietnamese have sent tens of thousands of reinforcements to the Cambodian battlefield. They have also sent a lot of Soviet military material. They have prepared to attack us in this 8th dry season in the interior of the country and along the border. As in the 7th dry season, the Vietnamese have forced hundreds of thousands of Cambodians to build roads, construct barracks, clear forests, and plant mines and die on the battlefields in western Cambodia. Many of our compatriots are disabled and suffer from malaria. This is the Vietnamese enemy's criminal policy to exterminate our race and swallow our territory.

I would like to tell you about the political situation. The Cambodian people under the leadership of the CGDK have risen, struggled with high patriotism, and participated with our National Army in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors so that they will not be able to exterminate our race and implement the Vietnamization policy in Cambodia because at present the aggressors have sent more than 700,000 of their nationals to occupy Cambodia.

The Cambodian people are ardent patriots and they do not want to be the lackeys of the Vietnamese. Our Cambodian people do not let the Vietnamese enemy aggressors swallow Cambodia. They have acclaimed our National Army's victories inside the country and our victories on the international scene.

I would like to add that even the fraternal Cambodian soldiers, who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to serve their war, are now more awake. They have struggled against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and do not want to die in the aggressors' place in Cambodia. The Vietnamese enemy cannot fight this movement because it is a patriotic one for the defense of the Cambodian race. The Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh has no roots among the people. It is more isolated from the people. This regime is doomed when the Vietnamese withdraw their troops from Cambodia.

I would like to tell you about the diplomatic situation. As you have realized, our diplomatic victory this year at the United Nations has special significance. This is a common victory for our people, the Chinese people, and peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world. The international community does not let the Vietnamese swallow Cambodian territory. It does not recognize the Vietnamese puppet regime in Phnom Penh. It does not allow the Vietnamese to settle the Cambodian problem through military means. This victory has destroyed the maneuvers of the Vietnamese to exterminate the Cambodian race, divide the three Cambodian parties, and split the ASEAN countries and all peace- and justice-loving countries which have supported our people's struggle. The international community is very elated to see that our people have repeatedly defeated the Vietnamese enemy on the battlefields and that our three Cambodian parties are more united.

As you have noted, this year there are 114 countries that voted for the UN resolution calling on Vietnam to unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and let our people determine their own destiny. I would like to recall that last year there were only 100 countries that supported the UN resolution. This year, four more countries supported this resolution asking the Vietnamese to pull all of their troops out of Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny. This is good. This will get better from one year to the next. The international community is confident that one day, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be forced to settle the Cambodian problem in conformity with the UN Resolution. The international community hopes the Cambodian people will win more new victories over the Vietnamese enemy for Cambodia's independence and for the interests of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. Thank you.

[Correspondent] Thank you.

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CSO: 4212/33

PRC JOURNAL VIEWS SITUATION IN CAMBODIA, AFGHANISTAN

HK100553 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 4, 13 Oct 85 pp 22-23

[Article by Xue Mouhong [5641 6180 3163]: "Some Perceptions of the Situation in Cambodia and Afghanistan"]

[Text] 1. In South and Southeast Asia, the wars concerning Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan have not stopped but intensified. The outcome of these two wars will have bearing on peace in Asia and the world. It involves the question of the ultimate assertion of international justice, or the prevalence of the "law of the jungle" of the weak falling prey to the strong.

2. The war in Cambodia is the product of the combination of the Soviet strategy of pushing southward and the Vietnamese plan for a "greater Indo-Chinese federations" This war started by Vietnam with Soviet support, has lasted more than 6 years. Vietnam's original plan to "get it over and done with in a blitzkrieg" has fallen through. In the winter of last year and the spring of this year, Vietnam launched a dry-season offensive on an unprecedented scale occupying some bases of the three Democratic Kampuchean groups on the Thai-Cambodian border. But the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese armed forces did not suffer great losses. Instead, they seized the opportunity to push into the interior, further carrying out guerrilla warfare. This dealt a greater blow to the Vietnamese aggressors militarily. It also helped the anti-Vietnamese armed forces to fight with the masses of Cambodian people as one. Since the beginning of the rainy season this year, the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese armed forces have fought deep in the interior, relying entirely on bases in the interior. This is a change of strategic significance from the previous practice of starting from border bases and returning after fighting. With the expansion and strengthening of interior bases, patriotic Cambodian soldiers and civilians can more effectively and persistently launch the anti-Vietnamese struggle.

3. After occupying some Democratic Kampuchean border bases, Vietnam attempted to blockade the Thai-Cambodian border in order to cut off the supplies of the three Democratic Kampuchean groups and "encircle and annihilate" Cambodian anti-Vietnamese armed forces behind closed doors. The anti-Vietnamese guerrillas encountered some new difficulties in obtaining supplies from

outside. But given the great length of the Thai-Cambodian border and very complicated geographical conditions, it is impossible to completely blockade it. Meanwhile, given the posting of Vietnamese troops at the Thai-Cambodian border, the lengthening of the frontline and the scattering of forces, more strategic gaps appeared. This has provided more favorable conditions for the conduct of guerrilla warfare by the Cambodian anti-Vietnamese armed forces.

4. Simultaneously with the strengthened military offensive, Vietnam has stepped up playing political tricks. This is an attempt to do two things at once to force an appeal for peace through war. The core of the so-called "new" program for peace talks put forth by it is to exclude the Khmer Rouge. Its aim is to split the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchean and break up the international anti-Vietnamese front. This idea put forth by Vietnam is prompted by a desire to capitalize on the mentality of people in certain quarters that are unwilling to see the Khmer Rouge return to power. The Khmer Rouge have already solemnly declared that after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, Cambodia will follow a free capitalist system economically and introduce a parliamentary system politically. The Khmer Rouge will respect the results of democratic elections. Prince Sihanouk will remain as president of Cambodia. From this, it can be seen that there is no need to worry about the situation of the Khmer Rouge assuming power alone. Given its failure to get rid of the Khmer Rouge on the battlefield by military means, Vietnam has vainly tried to bring them down by political means. As everyone knows, the Khmer Rouge are the main force in the anti-Vietnamese struggle in Cambodia. Anything done to strike at, exclude, or disintegrate the Khmer Rouge can only help the Vietnamese aggressors. Therefore, Vietnam's "new" proposal has been rebuffed by the group represented by Sihanouk and the group represented by Son Sann. It has also met with the opposition of many countries directly related to the Cambodian issue.

On the one hand, Vietnam suggested "ways to seek a political solution." On the other, it refused to carry out the resolution on the Cambodian issue repeatedly adopted at the UN General Assembly by an overwhelming vote. Recently, it flatly turned down the program advocated by the ASEAN countries for the three Democratic Kampuchean groups to "conduct indirect proximity talks" with Vietnam. This only serves to show that Vietnam so far has no desire to seek "a political solution" of the Cambodian issue on a fair and rational basis. It still insists on conquering Cambodia. Vietnam's continuous adoption of various measures to increasingly Vietnamize Cambodia also provides proof of this. It has kept filling Cambodia with immigrants, who now number as many as 100,000. It seems to be an effort to turn Cambodia into a colony through and through.

6. Under these circumstances, only by various quarters bringing increased pressure to bear on Vietnam to make it feel increasingly hard put to it to hold out in Cambodia and also to make the Soviet Union feel its burden in Indochina increasingly hard to bear, can there be the possibility of Vietnam finally agreeing to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. What plays an important part in this is the anti-Vietnamese armed struggle waged by the three Democratic

Kampuchean groups with persistence and with still greater vigor on a lasting basis. To this end, the international community should provide more aid for the Cambodian people in their resistance against outside aggressors. If Western countries are unwilling to provide aid for the Khmer Rouge, they can render help to the other two Democratic Kampuchean groups. If they are unwilling to offer military aid, they can provide economic or financial help. If those countries against the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia worry about "an increasingly disproportionate growth in Khmer Rouge strength" on the one hand, and, on the other, refrain from helping the Sihanouk and Son Sonn groups, this is hard to understand. The recent decision by the U.S. Congress to provide aid for the Sihanouk and Son Sonn groups is a good beginning.

7. The dragging on of the Cambodian war will be an increasingly heavy economic burden on Vietnam. A noteworthy phenomenon marking the economic development of the Southeast Asian area in a number of years is that Vietnam has almost registered no development, while a series of countries surrounding it have developed at quite a quick pace. If Vietnam continues to use its resources liberally for military purposes, then its economic gap with the surrounding countries will increasingly widen and the Vietnamese people will find things more unbearable and become more dissatisfied. This will form a kind of intangible but effective pressure on the power holders in Vietnam. Any country that provides aid for Vietnam during the period of Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia in any name or out of any motive is actually giving "a blood transfusion" to the aggressors and is directly or indirectly helping Vietnam carry on the war of aggression against Cambodia.

8. Some people think that the just pressure brought to bear on Vietnam will throw Vietnam further into the arms of the Soviet Union and that we should strive for a way to "properly satisfy Vietnam's interests" to solve the Cambodian issue, so that Vietnam can be kept at a greater distance from the Soviet Union. In fact, to solve the Cambodian issue in accordance with the decision of the UN General Assembly and let Vietnam get extricated from the mire of the war of aggression against Cambodia is exactly in keeping with the fundamental interests of Vietnam. If to "properly satisfy Vietnam's interests" is to give some kind of "reward" to an aggressor; then Vietnam will feel that its reliance on Soviet support and its outward expansion are rewarding. It will thus continue to lean toward the Soviet Union. Only when Vietnam feels that it has nothing to gain but something to lose for its reliance on Soviet support and outward expansion and has no reward but a high price to pay, will it be likely to change its tact and reconsider its relations with the Soviet Union.

9. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan more than 5 years ago. Despite a toll of more than 100,000 men and expenditures of $10 billion, its attempt to conquer Afghanistan has not succeeded. Just as Vietnam is bogged down in Cambodia, so is the Soviet Union itself in Afghanistan. Recently, the Soviet Union increased its troops in Afghanistan--stepping up the suppression of anti-Soviet guerrilla forces, carrying out in a planned and systematic manner a large-scale "encirclement" of areas (especially those surrounding Kabul and the Afghan-Pakistani border) with relatively active anti-Soviet

guerrillas, and, at the same time, stepping up the enforcement of the "scorched earth policy" of mobilizing superior forces in coordination with airplanes and tanks to subject guerrilla affected areas to burning, slaughter, and looting in an attempt to create a no-man's-land with no conditions for the survival of anti-Soviet guerrillas. In the past, in "encircling and annihilating" guerrillas, Karmal's units were in the van. Since the beginning of this year, the Soviet army itself has basically played the vanguard role. Even so, the Soviet army has still failed to change the situation of both sides being deadlocked on the battlefield of Afghanistan. The Soviet regime in Afghanistan has so far been able to control only around 40 percent of Afghanistan's territory and population. Anti-Soviet guerrillas have even continued shellings and other harassing activities against Kabul, Gandahar, and other major cities. The Soviet Union is still attempting to blockade the Afghan-Pakistani and Afghan-Iranian borders to cut off supplies for anti-Soviet guerrillas from the outside, but it has also not entirely succeeded in this regard.

10. On the political solution of the Afghan problem, the Pakistan Government and the Karmal regime have held four rounds of indirect talks. Concerning the main problem of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, there has still been no actual progress so far. The Soviet Government is bringing pressure to bear on Pakistan militarily and diplomatically in an attempt to force Pakistan to stop supporting Afghanistan's anti-Soviet guerrillas and make great concessions in the Afghan-Pakistani talks. Though many opposition parties in Pakistan advocate adopting a compromising attitude where the Afghan issue is concerned, President Ziaul Haq upholds the four principles stipulated in the resolution on the Afghan issue adopted by the UN General Assembly.

11. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was prompted by its global strategy. Various indications show that it still has no plan for a very quick evacuation from Afghanistan. The time for the political solution of the Afghan issue is therefore still not ripe. It is necessary for the international community to give more effective support to the anti-Soviet Afghan forces and stimulate the guerrillas represented by various groups to unite better. The successful start of a war by the Afghan people against aggression is a fundamental prerequisite for the ultimate solution of the Afghan issue fairly and rationally. In the struggle related to the Afghan issue, Pakistan plays an important role. To supporting Pakistan in resolutely upholding the UN resolution and bringing about a gradual improvement in relations between India and Pakistan will have a positive effect on the South Asian situation.

12. Indochina and Afghanistan are both China's neighbors. Soviet support for Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia and its own invasion of Afghanistan threaten China's safety. China resolutely advocates the withdrawal of all foreign troops from these two countries subject to aggression, so that the Cambodian people and the Afghan people can freely choose their own social systems and

democratically elect their own governments. After the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and Afghanistan, China is willing to join relevant countries in guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of these two countries. Before the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and Afghanistan, China will firmly and unswervingly render these two countries subject to aggression all possible forms of support within its power. The Cambodian people and the Afghan people all boast of glorious traditions and rich experiences in doggedly waging a struggle against aggression under circumstances of the weak being thrown against the strong. Their just cause of upholding the motherland's independence will likely meet with various difficulties and hazards, but will be crowned with ultimate victory.

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CSO: 4005/294

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE COURT EXONERATES VER, MILITARY

OW021724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--The Philippine anti-graft court today denied state prosecutors' conclusion that the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. was a military conspiracy.

The court gave credence and weight to the testimonies of the defense witnesses pointing to Rolando Galman as the assassin of Aquino.

The prosecution has accused 17 military as principals, 8 others including Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver as accessories and one civilian as accomplice in the assassination of the former senator, President Marcos's chief rival.

The court said in its 90-page verdict that it failed to discover any agreement among the principals to commit the crime charged.

It also said that practically all the acts attributed to the 17 principals tended to negate rather than prove the existence of a criminal alliance.

With regard to the accessories, particularly General Ver, the anti-graft court, composed of three civilian judges, said: "the totality of competent evidence before us points to Ver's clear exoneration from the misfeasance charged."

In acquitting the military men who killed Galman, the court said the soldiers did it in the fulfillment of duty. It said it was a justifying circumstance, hence the soldiers were cleared of any criminal and civil liability.

It said there was "reasonable basis for the defense argument" that "the assassin (Galman) acted pursuant to an order of the New People's Army (NPA)," and he "has a long string of criminal records and an extensive NPA linkage."

The prosecution of the Ombudsman penal said Galman did not shoot Aquino and he was used only as a "decoy".

Explaining the question how a lonely assassin could penetrate the strict security cordon taken on 21 August, 1983 at the Manila International Airport, the verdict said "the security was not very tight," though the military has said that around two thousand soldiers were deployed at the airport that day.

Reading of the promulgation at the court lasted more than two hours.

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CSO: 4000/100

PHILIPPINES' LAUREL TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT

OW081022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 8 Dec (XINHUA)—Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), announced here this morning he decided to run for presidency of the Philippines after he and Corazon Aquino failed to agree on a single opposition ticket.

Laurel announced his split with the widow of the assassinated former Senator Benigno Aquino at a press conference, which was scheduled to be held jointly by the two strongest opposition presidential runners. But Mrs. Aquino did not appear after they failed to reach an agreement in the last minute.

Laurel was drafted by UNIDO, an alliance of eight parties and organizations, as its presidential candidate, while Mrs. Aquino, an independent oppositionist, was drafted by another opposition coalition "the People's Fight" as their candidate.

According to Laurel, they had met eight times in order to join forces and field a single ticket until this morning.

Laurel said he originally agreed to run as Mrs. Aquino's running mate, but asked her to run under the banner of UNIDO, while she could be the guest candidate of other political groups wishing to support her.

However, Laurel said, Mrs. Aquino told him this morning that she is not willing to run as UNIDO's candidate.

Laurel said he had no other choice now but to decline her offer to run as her vice-president.

Laurel said he is going to file his certificate of candidacy for the presidency tomorrow.

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CSO: 4000/100

CORY AQUINO CONFIRMS SPLIT WITH LAUREL

OW081759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Corazon Aquino confirmed this afternoon her split with Salvador Laurel, another opposition presidential runner, saying she was regretful that they have so far been unable to agree on a single ticket in the Philippine election scheduled on 7 February.

The widow of the assassinated former opposition leader Benigno Aquino made this statement in a jampacked press conference in her residence in Quezon City, Metro Manila.

Mrs. Aquino has previously offered Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), to run as her vice-president, which the latter accepted only on condition that they both run under the banner of UNIDO.

She refused the condition because she was originally endorsed by and committed to run under "Laban Ng Bayan (People's Fight)", another opposition coalition.

Mrs. Aquino refuted Laurel's claim that she had agreed to run for the presidency under the banner of UNIDO and then refused the offer.

In order to resolve the apparent impasse, the Laban Ng Bayan (People's Fight) has authorized her to extend to Laurel the invitation that they register an Aquino-Laurel ticket for president and vice-president under a new grand coalition to be called UNIDO-Laban Ng Bayan, Mrs. Aquino announced.

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CSO: 4000/100

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS WILLING TO MEET WITH CORAZON AQUINO

OW051854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--President Marcos today expressed his willingness to have a dialogue with Mrs. Corazon Aquino, widow of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino, to discuss national issues, the Philippine News Agency reported this evening.

Marocs made the statement in response to Mrs. Aquino's announcement yesterday of her decision to accept a presidential draft and her desire to meet with the president on television in an interview with a foreign news agency correspondent.

The president, however, insisted that he should know who the candidate of the opposition would be before such a dialogue [words indistinct].

As of today, the opposition has not yet been able to select a single candidate. Press reports said Salvador Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, and Mrs. Aquino are two of the strongest contenders for the candidacy of the opposition.

As a precondition, Mrs. Aquino said the proposed "meeting" should be telecast live nationwide with members of the international press present.

Marcos said he thought "all the candidates should look forward to several conversations on the subject not only of the presidential but also the vice presidential elections."

He said the conversations will discuss other vital issues as well.

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CSO: 4000/100

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN WEEKLY ON SOVIET SATELLITE SURVEILLANCE

OW060904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Canberra, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--"Soviet spy satellites have been making low passes over Australia to photograph American bases and observe the movements of American warships and submarines," Australia's influential weekly THE NATIONAL TIMES said today.

An article carried by the weekly said there are about 50 Soviet low-altitude electronic and photographic intelligence satellites capable of spying on Australia.

Six times a day passing over Australia, these Soviet satellites are able to take high-resolution photographs on ground objects to as small as 20 centimeters.

Yet, owing to elliptical orbits, it has to ensure that the low point of the satellites' orbits is over interested areas under study, such as the joint U.S.-Australia military facilities at Pine Gap in central Australia, North West Cape in Western Australia and Nurrungar in Central Australia.

"Other satellites capable of intercepting radar and radio communications have also made low orbits over Australian territory to identify the strength and movements of American naval forces in the region," the article said.

Defense experts here said the Soviet photographic satellite activity is believed "to be used for providing precise positions of the bases for targeting and to provide close detail photographs to help the Russians identify the functions of the bases."

"The bases at Pine Gap and Nurrungar provide vital information to the United States military network about the Soviet Union's nuclear forces and are regarded as key installations in maintaining the present system of nuclear deterrence," it continued.

On 15 November, Australian Defense Minister Kim Beazley made the first reference in the parliament about the activities of Soviet satellites.

He said "there has not previously been an official Australian government announcement stating that this is the case, probably because that information is so well known that little point might be seen in reiterating it."

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ANTINUCLEAR PARTY FORMED IN AUSTRALIA

OW030848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Canberra, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--A group of former members of the Australia's nuclear disarmament party has established a new anti-nuclear party--the Nuclear-Free Australia Party (NFAP).

At the party's launch ceremony in Melbourne on 1 December, the NFAP declared that its chief objectives are cessation of all nuclear weapon tests, dismantling of existing nuclear weapons and demilitarization of space.

The party will campaign for the closure of all foreign military and communications bases on Australian soil and the prohibition of nuclear-powered or armed vessels in Australian waters.

It will also seek a halt to the mining and exporting of uranium, the repudiation of all existing contracts and the declaration of the Pacific and Indian oceans as nuclear-free zones.

Branches will be opened in the Australian capital territory, Tasmanian Island as well as the Australian northeastern state of Queensland, the NFAP's spokesman said.

Public opinions in Australia are against nuclear war and for a peaceful environment.

In March 1983, nearly 20,000 people in the country's main cities held demonstrations for nuclear disarmament and the number of people participating in anti-nuclear demonstrations increased to 300,000 in March this year. A petition signed in October 1984 called for a ban of any visit to Australia by nuclear ships.

It was against such a background that the Nuclear Disarmament Party (NDP) came into being in June 1984 in Canberra under the leadership of a scientist, Dr. Michael Denborough.

The party won 500,000 votes in the general election at the end of 1984 and one of its leaders Jo Vallentine was elected senator.

However, contradictions emerged and during its first national conference in April this year, some participants suspected that the Socialist Workers Party attempted to control the NDP. They argued that members of other political parties should not be allowed to join.

A split took place after a motion was defeated for ballot papers to be sent to the party's 10,000 members for a postal vote on recommendations made by the conference. About 80 members walked out of the conference.

The formation of the NFAP was announced simultaneously by former Nuclear Disarmaments Party (NDP) members, Jean Melzer in Melbourne and Gillian Fisher in Sydney.

Observers here believe that the birth of the new anti-nuclear political party will mean a sharper contest for the high ground on anti-nuclear issues in the country.

Not considering the newly-formed NFAP, parties already involved in the competition include the nuclear disarmament party, the faction led by Senator Jo Vallentine, the Australian democrats, and certain quarters of the ruling labor party.

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CSO: 4000/100

AUSTRALIA REITERATES COMMITMENT TO ANZUS

OW102048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Canberra, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Australia's security commitments to both the United States and New Zealand would continue fully in force, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said in a statement here today.

The statement, issued by the foreign affairs department, confirmed that Australia had received a copy of the "New Zealand nuclear free zone, disarmament and arms control bill" from Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer during Palmer's visit to Australia last week. The bill was introduced in the New Zealand parliament today.

The foreign minister said, "the Australian government is studying the proposed legislation and any implications it may have for Anzus and Australia's defense relationships with both the United States and New Zealand."

Hayden said that the legislation--whatever its final form--should not pose any practical problems for Australian ship and aircraft visits to New Zealand. Australia accepted that port access was essential to the continuing effectiveness of the Anzus alliance.

He went on to say, "Australia disagrees with New Zealand's policy but at the same time recognizes New Zealand's right to take its own decisions. Our views, including our preference for New Zealand not to legislate in the terms proposed, have been clearly registered with the New Zealand Government and the differences in our respective policy approaches have been unambiguously acknowledged."

"As far as I am aware," Hayden said, "the United States administration has not yet commented on the introduction of the New Zealand bill."

In a television interview on 4 December U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz said that "we don't intend to dismantle the Anzus treaty. We certainly prefer that the Anzus treaty remain the framework of our alliance cooperation with Australia which we are determined to continue" and "...we are determined to maintain that close alliance cooperation with Australia not matter what happens."

Hayden said, "we are pleased to have these reassurances that Australian-U.S. security commitments will remain intact and unaffected, irrespective of the outcome of the U.S.-New Zealand dispute."

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CSO: 4000/100

NEW ZEALAND TO MODIFY ANTINUCLEAR POLICY

OW081314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Wellington, 8 Dec (XINHUA)—Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said the New Zealand Government's anti-nuclear legislation which prohibits nuclear-armed ships from entering New Zealand ports could still be changed.

Palmer made this remark to reporters last night when he returned from Australia. He left Wellington on 3 December to present the Australian Government with a draft of New Zealand's nuclear-free legislation. He had talks with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Defense Minister Kim Beazley.

It was reported Hayden had said that Australia opposed the draft. Earlier, the United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger urged New Zealand to stop frustrating the major aims of the Anzus treaty. British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine also warned that the British navy would cease warship calls to New Zealand rather than disclose whether nuclear weapons were aboard.

Under such circumstances, although Palmer insisted last night that nuclear weapons will not be permitted into New Zealand, he said the legislation concerned could be modified in several ways. The prohibition could be made clearer or the discretion could be widened, he added.

Palmer said New Zealand had already made a major compromise in that the United States is not required to alter its policy of neither confirming nor denying whether its ships are nuclear armed. "We make the assessment as to which ships should come in," he declared.

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CSO: 4000/100

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE ON ANTINUCLEAR LEGISLATION

OW111252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Wellington, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange has said that the primary objective of the anti-nuclear legislation is to keep nuclear weapons out of New Zealand, according to a press release issued by the Prime Minister's office today.

In a copy of questions and answers on the anti-nuclear legislation which was introduced to parliament yesterday, Lange said, "a promise to introduce the legislation formed an important part of the election manifesto on which this government was elected."

Asked if the legislation would mean the end of Anzus, the Prime Minister said the terms of the Anzus treaty, which groups New Zealand, Australia and the United States, state that the only way to the membership of Anzus is to give a year's notice.

He asserted that New Zealand had no intention of giving such a notice and would continue to meet its Anzus obligations through non-nuclear means.

Lange added that there is nothing in the treaty which requires members to accept nuclear weapons and that New Zealand does not ask friendly powers to use nuclear weapons for its defense.

The legislation, he continued, bans only nuclear weapons. Visits by U.S. and British naval ships which are not nuclear armed or powered would be welcome. New Zealand will make use of the full range of expert advice available to the government to decide whether or not a ship is nuclear armed, he said.

On what has changed since the USS Buchanan (a U.S. destroyer) was denied entry to New Zealand in February this year, Lange said the principle change was the introduction of the legislation which provides a framework and reference point for [word indistinct] on requests for port visits of ships from nuclear powers.

The legislation, which states New Zealand's opposition to nuclear weapons in clear and unambiguous terms, should help clear the air and begin the process of restoring a constructive relationship with the United States, Lange said.

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CSO: 4000/100

WU XUEQIAN MEETS IRAQ'S PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN

OW120728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn met here today with Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and discussed bilateral and international issues of common concern.

The Chinese minister, who arrived here Tuesday at President Husayn's invitation, conveyed Chinese leaders' greetings to the Iraqi leader and on behalf of Chinese President Li Xiannian invited Hussein to visit China at his convenience. The Iraqi president accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Husayn described relations with China as "excellent" and expressed satisfaction with its new development in various fields. "As I said several years ago, we attach special importance to the development of relations with China," he said.

The Iraqi president welcomed closer ties between China and the Arab countries. He said the realization of China's modernization will help the world's stability as well as progress in the Arab countries.

The Chinese Government admirs the efforts by President Husayn to boost ties between the two countries, Wu said.

Iraq is the first leg of the Chinese minister's current Mideast tour which will also take him to Jordan, Syria, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates.

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CSO: 4000/101

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER INTERVIEWED ON RESISTANCE

OW091934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 9 Dec 85

["Afghan resistance leader forecasts military situation in 1986 (by Zhang Zhinian)"]

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--A staunch Afghan resistance leader has said that the Afghan guerrillas will intensify their attacks on the Soviet troops in Afghanistan in the coming year, which he termed as a "sensitive and decisive" year for his country.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, [spelling as received] spokesman for the seven-party Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin (Holy War Fighters) and leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, made the statement here this afternoon during his exclusive interview with XINHUA on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan (December 1979).

Talking about the plan of operations for 1986, the resistance leader said: "We have many permanent strong bases and will continue to reinforce them to deal with fresh Soviet offensives. We are also trying to have safe positions inside mountains."

"Decisions and steps," he disclosed, "have been taken by all parties of the alliance to keep the routes of guerrillas open and safe, which the enemy have been trying to block and make it unsafe."

The coming year, Hekmatyar said, will witness more guerrilla attacks on military bases and targets of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

He said that the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan is far from enough as far as their objective is concerned. "But I believe that if the Soviet troops increase to 300,000, they are still not able to crush the resistance," he stressed.

He further quoted some analysts on Soviet affairs as saying that Moscow could not afford to station 300,000 troops in Afghanistan owing to the huge economic burden involved, domestic resentment and international condemnation.

The Soviet Union, Hekmatyar said, has to send reinforcements to Afghanistan if it wants to gain real control of but ten percent of Afghan territory, including big cities. The Muslim guerrillas are active even in areas under Soviet control, he added.

He listed many Afghan provinces where major Soviet military targets have been subjected to attacks by the guerrillas since the beginning of this year. They included Kabul airport, the Soviet embassy, the defense ministry, the biggest air base of Baghlan and the Shindand airfield in the western province of Farah.

Hekmatyar said Muslim fighters had foiled large-scale Soviet offensives in eastern provinces of Kunar and Paktia. The casualties suffered by Soviet troops in 1985 were "equal to the total in the previous three years."

"The Soviet Union will face a more difficult situation in Afghanistan if they continue to stay there," Hekmatyar stated.

The situation for the Mujahidin he added, is favorable. Their morale remains high. Most of their weapons were captured in the battlefield. Besides, he continued, the unity among resistance groups will be further enhanced as committees of education, culture, information, refugees and health will be set up within the Islamic alliance of Afghan Mujahidin.

The alliance, founded in May this year, embraces all the seven major resistance organizations. So far it has a supreme council composed of leaders from each of the seven parties and a military advisory committee functioning under the supreme council, Hekmatyar said.

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CSO: 4000/101

PAKISTAN PREPARES TO LIFT MARTIAL LAW 25 DECEMBER

OW071128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1050 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--General Ziaul Haq has called for necessary arrangements in preparation for the withdrawal of armed personnel from civil administration the moment martial law is revoked in the last week of December.

In his capacity as Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA), Ziaul has issued instructions to this effect to martial law authorities throughout the country, according to highly-placed sources here today.

The process for lifting martial law in Pakistan has entered the "count down" stage, the sources said.

It is now generally believed that martial law would be lifted on 25 December when an announcement is likely to be made on the birthday anniversary of Ali Jinnah, the father of the nation.

Following the CMLA's instructions, martial law authorities at provincial and district levels are busy finalizing "withdrawal arrangements" in their respective jurisdiction.

Lists of hundreds of cases pending in military courts have been prepared and proceedings of their transfer to civil courts are to be worked out by the Ministry of Justice within the next two weeks.

Another essential task undertaken by the justice ministry during the "count down" process relates to scrutinizing thousands of martial law orders and regulations issued during the past eight and a half years, which are to be repealed with the lifting of martial law.

The most important legislation, now under way, is the revocation order through which proclamation of martial law on 5 July, 1977 will be removed from the country's political life.

On 14 August, the independence day, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo promised to the nation to revoke martial law by the end of this year.

As major steps taken towards this aim, the eighth constitution amendment bill was passed by the National Assembly and Senate in October. The political parties bill is also to be adopted very soon by both houses.

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CSO: 4000/101

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'BACKGROUNDER' TRACES SARC, ITS EVOLUTION

OW051143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 5 Dec 85

["Backgrounder: SARC and its evolution (by Wu Dingbao and Xuan Zengpei)"]

[Text] Dhaka, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--The forum of South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) which groups Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will be formally launched at the first SARC summit--to be held in Dhaka on 7-8 December.

The SARC forum was first proposed by Bangladesh's late President Ziaul Rahman in May 1980 in a letter to the heads of the six countries. He suggested exploring the possibilities of establishing some institutional arrangements for regional cooperation.

In pursuance of Bangladesh's initiative, the first meeting of foreign secretaries was held in Colombo in April 1981. It was agreed at the meeting that regional cooperation and collective self-reliance was "beneficial, desirable and necessary" for SARC members.

The Colombo meeting identified five areas for cooperation, along with their coordinators: Bangladesh for agriculture, Sir Lanka for rural development, Pakistan for telecommunications, India for meteorology and Nepal for population and health activities.

During the meeting, a committee of the whole, which comprises senior officials of the seven countries, was set up to identify and report on other areas of possible cooperation.

Subsequently, foreign secretaries met three more times in Katmandu in November 1981, Islamabad in August 1982 and Dhaka in March 1983 respectively. Four more areas of cooperation were identified with Maldives as coordinator for transport, Bhutan for postal services, Pakistan for scientific and technology and India for sports, arts and culture.

At the Dhaka meeting, a standing committee of foreign secretaries was set up as the overall policy making body for coordinating and monitoring the integrated programs of action recommended by the committee of the whole.

The foreign secretaries meetings were then followed by foreign ministers' meetings. The first foreign ministers' meeting held in New Delhi in August 1983 adopted integrated programs of action for the implementation of the nine areas of cooperation. The meeting also signed a declaration on SARC, which set out the objectives and principles of such cooperation and incorporative provisions regarding institutional and financial arrangements.

It was at the third and last meeting of foreign ministers held in Thimpu, capital of Bhutan, in May 1985 that the summit of the heads of state or government was recommended.

The formal launching of the SARC forum at Dhaka within five years of its initiative is expected to open a new chapter in the history of South Asian Regional Cooperation.

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CSO: 4000/101

SOUTH ASIAN SUMMIT ISSUES DHAKA DECLARATION

OW081358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Dhaka, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Leaders of seven South Asian countries reiterate their conviction here today that the launching of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) will play an important role in the economic and social development of the region.

This is announced in a Dhaka declaration issued at the conclusion of the two-day first South Asian Summit of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

The declaration considers the summit a "tangible manifestation" of the South Asian leaders' determination to cooperate regionally.

The leaders endorse in the declaration their fundamental goal to accelerate the process of economic and social development in their countries through optimum utilization of human and material resources. They also recognize peace and security as essential pre-requisite for the realization of the goal.

They acknowledge that while South Asian countries constituting one-fifth of humanity were faced with the formidable challenge of economic under-development, regional cooperation provided a logical response to the problem.

They are also convinced that their countries can together play their due role in international relations and influence decisions which affect them.

Regarding the deteriorating international political situation, they are alarmed at the escalating arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, and call upon the states with nuclear weapons to hold urgent negotiations for a comprehensive test ban treaty.

As to the continuing crisis in the global economy, they express concern over the diminishing capacity of international financial and technical institutions to respond effectively to the needs of poorer countries and regret the weakening of the spirit of multilateral cooperation.

Observing the structural imbalances and inequities inherent in the existing international economic system, the leaders call for urgent resumption of the north-south dialogue and early convening of an international conference on money and finance for development with universal participation.

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CSO: 4000/101

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SAARC CHARTER ANNOUNCED IN DHAKA 8 DECEMBER

OW081318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Dhaka, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--The charter of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was declared here today with emphasis on promoting peace, stability, amity and progress in the region within an institutional framework.

The seven SAARC members--Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka--have agreed to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and "to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials," the charter declares.

Heads of state and government of these seven countries met here yesterday and today at the first summit of the South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC). The summit will conclude today after adopting this charter and other documents.

SAARC members, the charter says, shall also strengthen cooperation with other developing countries, and among themselves in international forums on matters of common interest.

Three principles are set for the association:

--cooperation shall be based on respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of other states and mutual benefit;

--such cooperation shall not be a substitute for bilateral and multilateral cooperation but shall complement them;

--such cooperation shall not be inconsistent with bilateral and multilateral obligations.

The association is also subject to two general provisions:

--decisions at all levels shall be taken on the basis of unanimity;

--bilateral and contentious issues shall be excluded from the deliberations.

Observers here noted that such issues had been excluded from the statements made by the leaders of the seven countries at the opening session of the current summit yesterday.

The charter proposes that SAARC heads of state or government shall meet once a year.

The charter stipulates the establishment of a council of ministers consist of the foreign ministers of the member states. It shall meet in regular session twice a year to have discussions and decisions on SAARC policies, new areas of cooperations and other matters of general interest to the association.

The standing committee is at the foreign secretary's level.

According to a decision of the first SARC summit, a SAARC secretariat will be set up in the future.

The regional cooperation of South Asian countries started in 1980. After five years, the scope of their cooperation has expanded to nine areas such as agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, health and sport, laying a firm basis for the establishment of SAARC.

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CSO: 4000/101

RAJIV GHANDI COMMENTS ON REGIONAL RELATIONS

OW102006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi said here today that progress has been made in improving relations between India and Pakistan as "both countries are putting in definite efforts to reduce tension" between them.

He told a luncheon press conference that "there are areas where we don't agree. But there are large areas where there is positive response which we would like to continue."

Referring to the visit of Pakistan President Ziaul Haq to India scheduled for 17 December, Gandhi indicated that he would make some fresh proposals to Ziaul. "We have got a lot of ideas," he said.

Asked whether the "no war" pact proposed by Pakistan would be discussed, Gandhi said that India had proposed a much more broad-based treaty of peace and friendship and the issue might come up.

On the Dhaka summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Gandhi said, "SAARC is an organization where all decisions are made through consensus. Everybody was heard equally." He refuted an allegation that India was dominating the Dhaka summit.

On the Sir Lankan ethnic problem, he said there were two starting papers, one from Sri Lankan Government and the other from a Tamil group, for resuming negotiations.

Progress could be made on the basis of these papers, he added.

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CSO: 4000/101

YEAR-ENDER CONSIDERS LEBANESE CIVIL WAR

OW140927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 14 Dec 85

[(year-ender): Lebanon Shattered by Prolonged Civil War, article by Guo Xiaoyong, Li Yichang]

[Text] Beirut, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--Shelling, shooting and looting have created a haunting nightmare for the people of war-torn Lebanon and have virtually paralyzed the economic life of the country during 1985, a year which has witnessed more than a thousand people killed, hundreds of others wounded and at least half a million turned into homeless refugees.

During 1985, this small Mediterranean coastal country sustained the worst damages and losses of its decade-old civil war as a result of Israeli military actions, internal sectarian conflicts and foreign interference in Lebanese affairs.

Israeli Pressure

A combination of world-wide condemnation, mounting armed resistance and its domestic political and financial difficulties eventually forced Israel to withdraw most of its troops from Lebanon, ending its three-year-old occupation of the country.

However, it left behind an estimated 1,000 soldiers to support the Israeli-backed 2,000-man "South Lebanese Army" (SLA) which polices a so-called Israeli "security belt"--120 kms long and 8-20 kms wide--in south Lebanon.

In an apparent attempt to back up threats by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres that his troops will "return if needed," Israeli and SLA soldiers have repeatedly attacked villages and resistance bases in South Lebanon, indiscriminately killing and arresting Lebanese citizens.

The Israeli Navy has frequently sealed off Lebanese territorial waters and captured cargo ships and fishing boats, threatening that any foreign vessels will be attacked if they don't register with Israeli overseas offices.

The Israeli acts have inevitably stirred up greater resistance, and suicide car bombings, counter-shellings and armed ambushes have exhausted the nerves of Israeli and SLA soldiers in South Lebanon.

Additional pressure has been put on the Israelis by Muslim Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, who recently warned that his militiamen will retaliate on Israeli settlements if Israeli and SLA troops continue to shell South Lebanon's villages.

Factional Duels

This year, incessant internecine fighting between the various Christian and Muslim factions and battles with Palestinian forces have resulted in the worst factional clashes since Lebanon's civil war broke out in 1975.

In March, the Christian phalangist militia split into two factions, one loyal and the other opposed to President Amin Al-Jumayyil.

The opposint faction, now under the leadership of Elie Hobeika, has become one of the strongest forces in Lebanon's political and military arena.

In April, Shi'ite and Sunni Muslim militias clashed in West Beirut leaving 19 people dead and 149 wounded. The armed conflict resulted in the Sunni's retreat from that area.

The inter-Muslim war touched off the threat of resignation by Sunni Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the gravest cabinet crisis since the government of Lebanese National Unity was formed a year ago.

In May and September, the largest militia force, the "Amal Movement", attacked three Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut with artillery, tanks and rocket-propelled grenades. The murderous fighting devastated the decade-old camps, causing 500 dead and 1,000 wounded.

Amal regards the presence of armed Palestinians as an obstacle to restoring peace in Lebanon and opposed a return of its armed forces to Beirut after the bulk of Palestinian guerrillas withdrew from Lebanon under the heavy attacks by Israeli intruders in 1982.

Meanwhile, the pro-'Arafat Arab Decmoratic Party militia and Syria-backed "Islamic Unification Movement' launched a savage battle in the northern port of Tripoli, the second largest city in Lebanon.

The 20-day-long clash left 570 people dead. A half million residents, on about 70 percent of the city population, fled their homes and one third of city's buildings were destroyed.

Approximately four billion Lebanese pounds (about U.S.$250 million) are required to rebuild the war-torn city, destroyed by the factional duel, believed to be the fiercest in the 10-year-old civil war.

Abortive Reconciliation

In late September, Lebanon's three main warring factions--the Christian Lebanon forces, the Shi'ite Muslim Amal Movement and the Druze Muslim Progressive Socialist Party--formed a tripartite committee to meet in Damascus for national reconciliation in ending the decade-long civil war.

A Syrian-sponsored eight-point peace accord was drafted after five rounds of talks in early November. Unfortunately, the accord was not signed because of a last minute request by the Christian Lebanese forces for revision of the principle clause on power-sharing.

Christian leaders including President Al-Jumayyil and Finance Minister Camille Chamoun rebuffed the demand of the Muslim sects for a system of rotating the presidency among the representatives of the six main religious factions.

Since independence from France in 1943, the president of Lebanon has always been a Christian Maronite, the premier a Sunni and the parliamentary speaker a Shi'ite.

Syrian and Muslim leaders then attacked Christian "traditionalists" for bowing to Israeli and U.S. pressures.

Subsequently, a suicide car bomb crashed into a gathering of the traditional Christian leadership on 12 November, an incident almost certain to escalate the tension in the Christian camp.

One week later on the eve of the National Independence Day on 22 November, Druze and Amal militias began a 5-day inter-Muslim battle dubbed the "flag war" in West Beirut. The most ferocious battle of the year, it killed 65, wounded 350 and left a trail of wreckage across the Muslim half of the capital.

War Ravages

Bloody conflicts have influcted kidnappings, bombings and looting-at-large which have almost strangled the daily life of the war-weary Lebanese people.

Eight kidnapped Americans and Europeans have so far been kept in custody while more than 5,000 innocent Lebanese citizens are detained in unknown places.

Frequent road-closings are spliting the capital into two parts. City life is half-paralyzed, with governmental offices disrupted, shops, schools and factories closed and tourism (the main source of the country's national income) almost non-existent.

The Lebanese pound, which was among the strongest middle east currencies in the early 1970s, has depreciated 450 percent in the last 12 months. The U.S. dollar, which bought 7 pounds in late 1984, now trades at 18.

Food prices sky-rocketed by an average of 56 percent in the past nine months, and unemployment now stands at 60 percent and is growing daily. The national debt has catapulted to 40 billion Lebanese pounds (about U.S.$2.2 billion).

The Lebanese people are raising a growing outcry for the return of peace and security to their country, which offers at least a glimmer of hope for national reconciliation despite their deep-rooted divergencies.

One thing is clear, rivalry for power through armed struggle can only result in further internecine warfare and the true answer to peace lies in negotiation and compromise.

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CSO: 4000/101

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG SCIENTISTS DOUBT, OPPOSE SDI PROGRAM

OW110902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 10 (XINHUA)--The foreign policy committee and the defence committee of the Bundestag (parliament), Federal Germany, today ended a two-day hearing on the U.S. proposed strategic defense initiative (SDI), commonly known as "star wars" program.

Among the 14 scientists and experts attending the hearing, most of them expressed doubt or were opposed to the program, insisting that it would worsen the situation in Europe.

Those who were opposed held that "star wars" could damage the existing equilibrium of military forces in Europe, weaken the efforts for disarmament and hinder the common security of countries on both sides of the Atlantic.

The experts who support the SDI program argued that if Federal Germany refused to join in the project, the relations between the Atlantic Alliance and the United States would be harmed and Europe would never be able to catch up to the United States technologically.

The controversy over whether the U.S. program might be used for civil purposes was at the center of a heated debate during the hearing. Representatives from the industrial circle held that the participation of the Federal German industry in the program would result in a large number of orders and give an impetus to technological development. But others argued that too much military research would weaken the competitiveness of certain enterprises in the international markets.

In a written interview with the daily DIE WELT today, U.S. President Ronald Reagan once again called on Federal Germany to participate in the SDI program, saying that the United States had great esteem for the country's extraordinary technological achievements.

Because of deep differences within the government and opposition parties, Federal Germany has so far failed to make decisions on whether it will join the program.

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CSO: 4000/103

'FORMIDABLE CHALLENGES' TO WEST EUROPEAN UNITY

OW061416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1344 GMT 6 Dec 85

["News Analysis: E.C. Summit Makes Progress Despite Problems (by Li Shuxun)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, December 6 (XINHUA)--After two days of strenuous and often testy marathon debate in Luxembourg, leaders of the European Community (EC) have finally come up with an overall agreement-in-principle designed to reinforce political cooperation and economic integration among member states.

The meeting, which opened on Monday, was attended by heads of government from the 10 percent EEC countries, as well as Spain and Portugal, who will join the community next January.

Despite a consensus that the conference represents "an important step forward" in strengthening the unity of Western European countries, some differences remain to be settled.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for example, cautioned that the resulting progress towards unity and efficiency will only be "modest," and French President Francois Mitterrand expressed disappointment that a new draft treaty on foreign policy cooperation "did not go as far" as he would have wished.

Nevertheless, the draft treaty, arrived at after 14 hours of debate and envisioned as a first step towards formulating a common foreign policy for Western Europe, is reported by some observers as one of the principal results of the summit.

Among its provisions, the treaty requires every signatory nation to take into full consideration the position of other member nations before taking diplomatic action and outlines measures designed to beef up the coordination of European security.

After two days of non-stop wrangling, the EC leaders also reached agreement on a series of modified revisions to the Treaty of Rome, which brought the Common Market into existence in 1957.

The most significant revisions included in the package restrict member governments' abilities to veto decisions and extend jurisdiction by a majority in the Council of Ministers, the EC decision-making body. In the past, the veto process has often pitched the Euromart into dilemma of "discussion without decision." In the package agreed upon at the summit, the veto rights, though not totally repealed, have been limited to ensure a higher efficiency in the decision-making process.

The package deal also set a goal of building up a "borderless" internal market cleared of non-tariff barriers so that goods, services, personnel and funds may flow freely within the market.

The agreement called for concerted economic and monetary policies among the member nations, including an increased role of the European currency unit, so as to advance the world's largest trading bloc.

Other parts of the package include technological cooperation and environmental protection, increased financial solidarity between the member nations, and strengthened powers for the European Parliament.

Agreement on changes to the founding treaty, which according to French President Francois Mitterrand resulted only in "a package of watered-down revisions," was achieved after hard bargaining and often spirited debate.

France and Belgium, which had been pressing for a more rapid integration of Western Europe, were eventually convinced to temper their positions, as were Britain and Greece, who initially opposed any revision of the original treaty.

Federal Germany and Britain finally agreed to the integration of Euro-currency into the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, which they had originally been reluctant to do.

However, despite last-minute efforts at persuasion, Italy and Denmark remained as far apart as ever on the powers of the European Parliament. Italy insisted that the package should be approved by the European Parliament, which has only consultative powers, while Denmark rejected any attempt to expand that parliament's mandate.

But despite their disagreement, the leaders at the summit have eventually achieved a workable compromise on many vital issues. This in itself is a notable accomplishment.

Speaking at a press conference, Luxembourg's Prime Minister Jacques Santer, who hosted the meeting, said, "I believe today we have made a very important step forward."

For all his earlier reservations, French President Francois Mitterrand also expressed satisfaction with the end-results of the summit. "We will continue to struggle for a more advanced integration of (Western) Europe," Mitterrand vowed.

Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was quick to give his assessment at the meeting. "We have greatly opened the door for the development of Europe," he said.

Western European countries have always harbored a strong desire to build up a united and powerful Europe. But the process of integration has been slow because EC member nations have often gotten locked in conflicts due to their uneven economic and social development and different cultural traditions.

Whatever the disagreements between member countries that remain, it can be argued that this EC summit has enhanced the prospects for Western Europe, as so many of the participants agree that it succeeded, for the first time in 28 years, in blueprinting a new framework for the Common Market.

Yet formidable challenges still face the EC in its quest for Western European unity. Details of the draft treaty must still be worked out by EC foreign ministers, and cannot come into force until it is ratified by the national parliament of each member country. During this process, new problems may arise and setbacks are not unlikely, thus greater efforts are still needed on the part of the European Community to translate its desires into deeds.

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CSO: 4000/103

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SOUTH MAGAZINE CHIEF EDITOR--Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met with publisher and editor in chief of the Britain-based SOUTH magazine Humayun Gauhar today, and appreciated his contribution to the south-south cooperation and the north-south dialogue. Proposed by Mr. Gauhar, the Third World Advertising Congress will be held in China in June 1987. After the meeting, chairman of the China National Advertising Association for foreign economic relations and trade Xu Xin and Humayun Gauhar signed an agreement on the convening of the Third World Advertising Congress. Present at the signing ceremony were Vice-Premier Li Peng and leading officials from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Beijing Municipality and other departments concerned. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 28 Nov 85] /8309

FRG PARTICIPATION IN SDI--Bonn, December 10 (XINHUA)--Twenty-five members of Federal Germany's Christian Democratic Union, to which Chancellor Helmut Kohl belongs, appealed to him not to let Federal Germany take part in U.S. strategic defense initiative, a spokesman for the group declared in Bonn today. The twenty-five party members also belong to the Christliche Demokraten Fur Schriffe Zur Abrustung, an association established in 1983 when the medium-ranged missile issue was being debated. The association, with 360 members, is part of the peace movement in Federal Germany. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 11 Dec 85] /8309

BUSINESS DELEGATION IN BELGIUM--Brussels, December 6 (XINHUA)--The Chinese delegation to the AC-China business week visited Antwerp today, a famous port city in Europe which last year formed sister ties with Shanghai, China's largest industrial city. The Chinese delegation, headed by Zhang Jingfu, toured the Bell Telephone Equipment Company, the first Belgium-China joint venture. After a cruise in the port, Cosfur, a Belgian-Chinese joint shipping agency, hosted a lunch for the Chinese delegation. In Brussels this evening, Zhang and his party attended a reception given by Belgian Transport and Foreign Trade Minister Herman de Croo. Representatives of Belgian industrial and commercial companies as well as the Chinese Embassy officials were among the 400 guests. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 7 Dec 85] /8309

WAN LI-FRG OFFICIALS MEET--Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met Bernhard Vogel, minister-president of the Rheinland-Pfalz (state) of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his visiting party here today. Wan welcomed the visitors on behalf of Premier Zhao Ziyang, who was warmly received by Vogel during his visit to Federal Germany last June. The vice-premier said that both Chinese and Federal German leaders wanted to improve bilateral economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation. Such a strengthening of relations would aid mutual economic development and world peace, he added. Vogel agreed that the two countries should improve relations. Federal Germany and other European countries were very interested in China's economic development and keen to step up cooperation. The guests arrived here on Monday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and the people's government of Anhui Province. They will leave Beijing to visit the Anhui provincial capital of Hefei tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 27 Nov 85] /8309

AMBASSADOR LEAVES VIENNA POST--Vienna, December 3 (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador Wang Shu left here for home today after five and a half years as China's ambassador to Austria. Before leaving, Wang held a final farewell meeting with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. Earlier, the outgoing ambassador hosted a cocktail party for 300 friends and well-wishers from various circles of Austrian society. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 4 Dec 85] /8309

FRANCE SPONSORS RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM--Paris, December 6 (XINHUA)--Some 200 French scientists, experts and industrialists attended a two-day symposium on Franco-Chinese research sponsored by France's national center of scientific research. Results and perspectives of cooperation between France and China were discussed and research by French sinologists, especially on contemporary China, was evaluated. Pierre Papon, general director of the center, said Friday night that France's cooperation with China in recent years has yielded satisfactory results, particularly in the fields of geology, earthquake study, railroads and cancer treatment. Participants heard details about the progress made in China's modernization program, and said they hope the cooperation between France and China would be expanded. French Minister of Research and Technology Hubert Curien opened the symposium. It ended Friday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 7 Dec 85] /8309

NEW GERMAN ADVISER TO CITIC--Beijing, December 5 (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met Hans A. Wuttke, former chief executive of the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group, here this afternoon. An expert in international finance, Wuttke has been invited by chairman of the board of directors Rong Yiren to be a foreign advisor to the China International Trust and Investment Corporation [CITIC]. Wuttke once served as managing director of the Dresdener Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany. During the meeting Gu Mu briefed the visitor on the implementation of China's policy of opening to the outside world in the past few years. Rong Yiren attended the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 5 Dec 85] /8309

FRG FOUNDATION DELEGATION--Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, met here today with a delegation from the Friedrich Naumann Foundation of Federal Germany. The delegation, led by Mueller Groelling, is here to attend a forum on the trends in the development of relations between China and Western Europe in the 1980's and 1990s. The meeting is jointly sponsored by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Naumann Foundation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 10 Dec 85] /8309

CSO: 4000/103

EASTERN EUROPE

SHANGHAI MAYOR FETES CZECHOSLOVAK GUESTS

OW100813 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The Shanghai City Municipal People's Government gave a banquet at the Jinjiang restaurant on the evening of 9 December to welcome Obzina, deputy premier and minister-chairman of the State Commission of Research and Development and Investment Planning of Czechoslovakia, his wife, and party who are visiting Shanghai. Mayor Jiang Zemin and Deputy Premier Obzina successively proposed toasts during the banquet.

Mayor Jiang Zemin said in his toast: The friendship and cooperation between the Shanghai and Czechoslovak peoples are longstanding. In the last few years, the relations between our two countries have remarkably improved and developed, and the exchanges and cooperation in economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields between the two countries are being expanded day by day. We wholeheartedly hope that the friendship between us will further develop.

In his speech during the banquet, Deputy Premier Obzina pledged to make efforts to expand the cooperation between the two sides in economic, trade, and scientific and technological fields.

Present at the banquet to help entertain the guests were Wang Wenzhe, vice minister of light industry, who was accompanying the Czechoslovak distinguished guests on the visit; Liu Znenyuan, vice mayor of Shanghai; (Jin Zhuxin), director of the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technological Commission; (Wei Hu), deputy director of the Municipal Scientific and Technological Commission; and (Gao Fen), deputy director of the Shanghai Municipal Foreign Affairs Office.

Deputy Premier Obzina and his party arrived in Shanghai from Beijing by special plane on the morning of 9 December. The distinguished guests visited the Shanghai instruments plant, the Shanghai knitting building, and the Shanghai No 6 radio plant on the same day.

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CSO: 4005/298

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN NEWSPAPER DELEGATION--Sun Han, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, met with members of the Romanian newspaper SCIENTEIA visiting group at the Jinling Hotel in Nanjing on the evening of 27 November. The Romanian guests arrived in Nanjing by plane on 27 November. [Summary] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Nov 85 OW] /8309

CSO: 4005/298

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XI ZHONGXUN INSPECTS JIANGXI OLD LIBERATED AREAS

OW291035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Article by JIANGXI RIBAO reporter Yang Xilin and XINHUA reporter You Yungu]

[Text] Nanchang, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, recently visited old liberated areas of Jiangxi Province during an inspection tour. He pointed out: it is necessary to earnestly sum up our experience, quicken our pace in building old liberated areas, try our best to develop the economy in such areas, and help the local people become well-off as soon as possible.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun arrived in Nanchang on 14 November. Accompanied by Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, he visited the old revolutionary, liberated areas such as Jinggangshan, Ninggang, Suichuan, Ganzhou, Xingguo, and Ruijin, covering 1,280 kilometers from 15 to 22 November. During his tour, Comrade Xi Zhongxun heard briefings by the responsible comrades in the aforementioned localities, held forums with the rural basic-level cadres, visited peasant families to investigate their situation, and checked the local township and village enterprises. Wherever he went, Comrade Xi Zhongxun invariably asked peasants about their situation in clothing, food supplies, living quarters, and means of transportation; tried to find out their difficulties in production and livelihood; and solicited their opinions on the current policies and work style of the cadres. He also consulted with cadres and the masses on how to make full use of local natural resources; bring into full play favorable local conditions; develop production in line with the local situation; and change the backward situation that still prevails in some of the old liberated areas.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: To do a good job in building Jiangxi's old liberated areas is of particular significance. The people in Jiangxi's old liberated areas made important contributions and enormous sacrifices to the revolution. The economic development and living conditions of the masses in Jiangxi's old liberated areas have a major impact at home and abroad. In recent years, the living conditions of the people in old liberated areas have improved. However, some of the people still have not completely solved their problems in clothing and food. They often live in poverty. This merits our full attention.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: During the past 2 years, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government attached great importance to building the old liberated areas in the province. The principles, targets, and measures laiddown at the eighth Jiangxi party representatives meeting held this year are good. The question right now is to extensively seek out investigation and study; adopt specific, and effective methods; and vigorously implement the principles, targets, and measures. We must assiduously study the real reasons for the backward conditions in the old liberated areas and the existing problems in our work; we must earnestly sum up our experience in this regard. Only by clearly understanding the situation will it be possible to show our determination and come up with more measures to tackle the problems. He emphatically pointed out: In summing up our experience and learning the reasons for poverty, we must pay attention to checking to see what kind of problems we have in our guiding ideologies and actual work. Only by persistently seeking truth from facts, refusing to evade contradictions, and exposing contradictions, will it be possible to solve contradictions and carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun pointed out: There are abundant natural resources in Jiangxi's old liberated areas, and the potential for economic development is tremendous. He called on the cadres at all levels to closely link the party's principles and policies with the actual local conditions; broaden their views; have their feet firmly planted in the locality; do a good job in formulating feasible plans to become well-off by working hard; drive off poverty and become rich; take the path of achieving common prosperity; and create their own experience and take their own path. He said: The general principle is to further emancipate one's thinking; persistently seek truth from facts; proceed from reality in doing everything; bring into full play the favorable local conditions; and tap one's own potential. On the one hand, we must come up with all types of measures and mobilize all families, while on the other hand, we must analyze the specific individual conditions and steadily forge ahead by doing things in order of importance and urgency. Each district, county, township, and village must put forward one or two feasible key measures to become well-off on the basis of actual local conditions; strive to achieve actual results; give guidance by citing examples; and educate and inspire the masses to gradually drive off poverty and become rich. The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government pointed out that the policy for the old liberated areas must be aimed at "reducing the people's burden, ensuring that the policy is implemented in a flexible manner, and enlivening the economy" and that in developing the economy in the old liberated areas, we must pay attention to "sowing crops, breeding livestock, and processing sideline and farm produce." This policy is correct. As far as a district, county, township, and village is concerned, the policy must be implemented in accordance with the specific conditions in one's own district, county, township, and village. In driving off poverty and becoming well-off, various localities must set clear-cut goals and formulate specific measures so that the masses can understand them well and achieve actual results as soon as they take action.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: To mobilize and organize the people of the old liberated areas in driving off poverty to become well-off, it is necessary to take note of both the difficulties and the favorable conditions. As long as the principles and policies are correct and the approaches and methods are proper, as long as our work is done in a down-to-earth manner, all difficulties will be overcome and all favorable conditions will be fully developed. Based on the specific condition of the old liberated areas in Jiangxi, he stressed opening up barren hills and planting grass and trees; paying greater attention to grain production and diversifying the economy by developing crop cultivation, animal and plant breeding, and animal husbandry and by making use of water resources to develop marine products; making greater efforts to develop energy resources by popularizing marsh gas and building small hydropower plants; establishing various kinds of agricultural scientific research, experimental, and development centers; and guiding the peasants to scientifically diversify the economy. He also stressed that locally available human and material resources should be developed to establish township and village enterprises; internal and external ties should be established; and efforts should be made to enter into economic cooperation and exchange with neighboring provinces and cities.

On correctly handling the relations between relying on state support and self-reliance, Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: It is necessary for the state to support the old liberated areas. The central and provincial governments will provide certain funds and materials to support the construction in the old liberated areas. However, they must be administered in a unified way and used concentratedly. The money should be used where it is most needed. The basic starting point in developing the economy of old liberated areas is self-reliance. State support is for cultivating and improving the areas own ability to develop their economy.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun emphasized: We should carry forward the fine work style of the proletarian revolutionaries and party cadres of the older generation during the Jianggangshan Period of Revolutionary Wars, to share weal and woe and be closely linked with the masses of people. As long as our party organizations and the majority of party members and cadres maintain close links with the people and trust and rely on the masses in all fields of work, we can certainly construct the old liberated areas well.

During his inspection of the old liberated areas, Comrade Xi Zhongxun also visited the old revolutionary sites of Jianggangshan, Ruijin, and Ninggang. While in Nanchang, he affectionately called on old Comrade Yang Shangkui and Fang Zhichun, listened to a briefing by the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee on its work, and spoke at the briefing. Comrade Xi Zhongxun left Jiangxi on 27 November.

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CSO: 4005/290

HU YAOBANG, DENG XIAOPING MOURN TAN GUANSAN

OW120101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1608 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Comrade Tan Guansan, an exemplary CPC member, staunch communist fighter, outstanding political worker of our army, and former adviser to the Chengdu Military Region, died of illness in Chengdu on 6 December 1985. A ceremony was held in Chengdu today during which those present paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Tan Guansan.

Wreaths were sent to the ceremony by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Qin Jiwei, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Song Shilun, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Zhen, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bianqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Han Xianchu, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhi, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Yang Chengwu, and Chen Zaidao.

Wreaths were also sent by Ye Jianying and Huang Kecheng.

In addition, wreaths were also sent by the CPC Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, the CPPCC National Committee, the Supreme People's Court, the organization department of the CPC Central Committee, the PLA general staff department, the PLA general political department, the PLA general logistics department,the Chengdu Military Region, and the leading bodies of the Party, government, and army organizations in Sichuan and Hunan Provinces and the Xizang Autonomous Region.

Amid funeral music, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Wan Haifeng, Fu Quanyou, Yang Rudai, Jiang Minkuan, Zhang Xiangming, and PLA commanders and fighters slowly filed past to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Tan Guansan.

A native of Leiyang County, Hunan Province, Comrade Tan Guansan was born in 1901. Joining the CYL in 1926, he was admitted to the CPC in the same year. An organizer of Hunan peasants for armed struggle under the leadership of the Party in its early stage, he participated in the Autumn Harvest Uprising, the uprising in southern Hunan, the Jinggangshan struggle, and 25,000-li long march.

He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in 1955 and was successively elected delegate to the Seventh and Eighth CPC National Congresses and member to the Standing Committees of the Fourth and Fifth CPPCC National Committees.

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CSO: 4005/290

HU YAOBANG WRITES PREFACE FOR VETERAN'S MEMOIRS

OW080001 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Hu Yaobang pointed out: In carrying forward the glorious tradition in the years of revolutionary war, we must, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said, educate our coming generations in revolutionary deeds, and must, as our older generation and martyrs have done, be forever a revolutionary, a socialist dedicated to the collective undertaking of the masses of people, and a communist.

Hu Yaobang made the above remark in a preface to the revolutionary memoirs "Storm Over Baise" [Bai Ze Feng Bao 4102 5331 7364 2552].

Written by veteran fighter Mo Wenhua, "Storm Over Baise" was recently published by the Liaoning People's Publishing House.

On 11 December 1929 representative of the Central Committee Deng Xiaoping and Comrades Zhang Yunyi, Lei Jingtian, and Wei Baqun launched and led the Baise uprising in Guangxi, and established the Red 7th Army and the Youjiang Soviet Government. On 1 February the next year, Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Li Mingrui, and Yu Zuoyu again launched and led the Longzhou uprising, and established the Red 8th Army and the Zuojiang Revolutionary Committee. Hence, the Youjiang and the Zuojiang revolutionary bases were set up. "Storm Over Baise" vividly and factually recounts the historical pictures of the magnificent Baise uprising as well as the arduous struggle waged by the ranks in marching toward the Central Soviet district.

Hu Yaobang said in the preface: The Baise uprising and the Longzhou uprising were important armed uprisings organized and led by our party in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Like the many uprisings at that time, the two uprisings prove that as long as our party's principles and policies are correct and suited to the realities in China, we will be able to mobilize hundreds of millions of people to fight for one goal. In spite of dangers and difficulties on our road of advance and setbacks we experienced, we were able to win final victory. Now that our party has found the basic principles for building socialism based on the actual situation in China, our socialist undertaking will, as the previous revolutionary struggles, certainly triumph.

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CSO: 4005/290

HEROIC TITLES CONFERRED ON FRONTIER GUARDS

OW061055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1530 GMT on 5 December carries a "public notice," requesting all newspapers to "temporarily hold" the following item]

[Text] Luoyang, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--A title-conferring meeting was held on 4 December in Luoyang City, Henan Province, to honor a reconnaissance company of a PLA unit formerly stationed in the Laoshan area, Yunnan Province, as a "heroic reconnaissance company" and a squad leader Zhang Zhubing as a "POW-capturing hero" pursuant to an order by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission.

In combat to defend Yunnan's Laoshan area, this reconnaissance company carried forward the high spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, feared neither hardship nor sacrifice in protecting the safety of our border region and the border residents, and displayed its resourcefulness and bravery in dealing blows at the Vietnamese troops' harassing attacks and sabotage against our frontier. It took part in a number of combat operations and scored the glorious feat of killing 59 enemy troops and capturing 6 without any loss of lives on its own side. Zhang Zhubing, the "POW-capturing hero," feared neither hot, rainy days nor deep, cold nights nor sacrificing himself and often hid, day and night, behind rocks and in forests and jungles in combat operations to defend the southern border of the motherland. He led his comrades-in-arms in capturing five enemy soldiers and killing eight and in seizing enemy guns and ammunition on many occasions. Since this heroic company was transferred to Henan, its commanders and fighters have remained free of arrogance and rashness, continued to carry forward the battlefield fighting spirit, and worked hard for the modernization of our Army.

On behalf of the Central Military Commission, Gu Hui, deputy commander of the Jinan Military Region, awarded a silk banner with the title "heroic reconnaissance company" and a first-class heroic model badge, both issued by the Central Military Commission, to the above-mentioned company and Zhang Zhubing respectively.

In his speech, Comrade Gu Hui urged the broad masses of commanders and fighters to emulate the examples set by the reconnaissance company and Zhang Zhubing, regard it their noblest responsibility and highest interest to safeguard the motherland's peace and stability and protect the people's interests, and achieve still greater success in the revolutionization and regularization of the Army in accordance with the requirements set by the Central Military Commission.

Hu Tiyun, vice governor of Henan, addressed the meeting. He called on all people in the province to emulate the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism displayed by the Heroic Reconnaissance Company and the commanders and fighters on the Laoshan front and to win new victories in carrying out the four modernizations program.

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CSO: 4005/290

POPULATION PROBLEMS IN MINORITY NATIONALITY AREAS DISCUSSED

Beijing MINZU YANJIU [NATIONALITY RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 20 Jul 85 pp 1-6

[Article by Yu Jinshun [0205 6855 7311], Wang Chengji [3076 2110 1015] and Yu Jingyang [0060 7231 2254]: "Correctly Solve the Population Problems in Minority Nationality Areas"]

[Excerpts] In a comprehensive survey of the increase of the population in minority nationality areas since liberation, we can summarize that increase in the following few points:

1. Thanks to the correct implementation of the party's nationalities policy, the minority nationality areas have been enjoying political stability, a gradually more prosperous economy, a higher standard of living and constantly improving health care. Hence their population has grown considerably. This growth, however, has basically occurred naturally, without planning or guidance.

2. The change from a slow to a fast rate of population growth illustrates that the great majority of minority nationality areas have a population growth model that is no longer the reproduction model with a high birthrate, a high death rate and a slight or negative growth rate. Instead, their model now has a high birthrate, a low death rate and a high growth rate. According to relevant records, in 1943 the Miao in Xuyong County in Sichuan had a birthrate of 33.6 per 1,000 and a death rate of 50.5 per 1,000 for a growth rate of -16.9 per 1,000. With its high birthrate, high death rate and slight (or negative) growth rate, this kind of population reproduction model reflects terrible living conditions and cultural backwardness. It is, therefore, a kind of low population reproduction model. A reproduction model with a high birthrate, a low death rate and a high growth rate reflects relatively good living conditions and is a kind of relatively high reproduction model. Thus the minority nationalities' change of population reproduction model menas a historic giant step forward, a truly gratifying phenomenon. Nevertheless, a high birthrate, a low death rate and a high growth rate still reflect a low level of education. At the same time, rapid population growth will plague families and society with a series of problems. Hence this kind of population model still cannot be considered the most advanced. The most advanced model must have a low birthrate, a low death rate and a slight growth rate.

Minority nationality areas, therefore, are facing the problem of converting to a still higher population reproduction model.

3. In the past 30-odd years, the rate of population growth in minority nationality areas has increased constantly and is now increasing at a rather rapidly. This situation has dictated a fairly young population, which, if uncontrolled, will within a fairly long period of time inevitably continue to grow very fast. This is because of the rather large part of the population that is of child-bearing age.

Basic Principles That Minority Nationality Areas Should Master in Their Implementation of Family Planning

As far as the nationality question is concerned, our party and state have always carried out a policy of interethnic equality and unity and of common prosperity and development for each nationality. The population policy in nationality areas is also a component of the party's and the state's nationality policy. Therefore, the implementation of family planning in minority nationality areas must be in accordance with both population policy and nationality policy. These two policies share the same goal, namely, prosperity for each nationality, and so can be completely integrated in practice. We believe that in order to do this work well, it is paramount to master the following two basic principles.

First, proceed realistically, deal with each case on its merits and prevent "arbitrary uniformity." We have already mentioned above that the key to the correct handling of the population question in nationality areas is to proceed realistically. Realities in nationality areas vary widely; hence the practice of family planning must be based on the principle of dealing with each case on its merits and absolutely cannot be "arbitrarily uniform." We believe that the main we should distinguish between the following few dissimilar situations and adopt different policies.

1. The difference between minority nationality areas and non-minority nationality areas. The former are generally less densely populated than the latter, because the former's rapid population growth is causing a less severe problem. Moreover, the greater part of the minority nationality areas is rich in natural resources, with long-range prospects for an exploitation that will require a large labor force. Hence minority nationality areas should have an appropriately less rigorous policy of family planning.

2. The difference between minority nationality areas with a severe population problem and those without one. In Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, for example, the population density is about 150 persons per square kilometer, 50 percent higher than the national average. In such an area the need for family planning may be somewhat serious. On the other hand, minority nationality areas with vast land are currently short of labor. In some of Qinghai's pastoral areas, for example, the short supply of labor compels quite a few children to graze animals. In such areas there is less need for family planning.

3. The difference between minority nationalities with larger populations and faster growth and minority nationalities with smaller populations and slower growth. The minority nationalities vary greatly in terms of population and rate of growth. Those with larger populations have more than 10 million people, while those with smaller populations have only several tens of thousands, several thousands or even several hundreds. For all kinds of complex historical and actual reasons, some minority nationality populations are increasing fairly rapidly. Some have even grown faster than the Han, especially since liberation. On the other hand, some minority nationality populations have grown since liberation, but at a slow rate. For example, the Yi in Guangxi increased only 1.65 percent from 1953 to 1983. The Tibetan population has not grown fast since liberation, and its present size is still far below its historic peak. The Uzbeks and Tatars of Xinjiang have experienced negative population growth in the past 30-odd years. We must have different family planning policies based on different situations. We may not add any limits to births among nationalities with small populations or slow or negative growth.

4. The difference between cities and rural or pastoral areas in minority nationality territory. Because of their rapidly swelling population, many cities in minority nationality areas have witnessed the emergence of a series of problems like education, health care, housing, communications and unemployment. In addition, because the cities offer better health care and social insurance than do rural or pastoral areas, conditions for birth control are similarly better. On the other hand, the rural and pastoral areas have a relatively less severe population problems than the cities, while the prerequisites for family planning in some places are insufficient. Thus there should be somewhat less of a need for family planning in rural and pastoral areas as opposed to cities.

5. The difference between the minority nationalities and the Han. Because of the oppression and discrimination historically suffered by minority nationalities, the populations of some have grown slowly, while those of others have decreased in absolute terms. China's minority nationality population now accounts for a small proportion of the country's people. When it comes to limiting excessively rapid population growth, therefore, the Han should naturally bear greater responsibility than the minority nationalities. In either minority nationality or non-minority nationality areas, there should be an appropriately less rigorous policy of family planning for minority nationalities.

In sum, circumstances differ in thousands of ways. Only through earnest study of the nationalities' historical and actual political, economic, social, population, cultural, medical, natural and ecological conditions, and only through comprehensive consideration, can we formulate a realistic and correct population policy for minority nationality areas.

Second, do not resort to coercion and commandism. The CPC has always believed that all work with the masses must follow the mass line and cannot resort to coercion and commandism. Family planning is a great undertaking that is wide-ranging and that affects everybody's vital interests. It can only be done well if it is based on effective propaganda and interpretive work. The launching of family planning in minority nationality areas is a relatively new task. It especially requires propaganda and education and thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work in order to make the minority nationality masses understand the importance of family planning to the four modernizations and their own prosperity, make them conscientiously practice birth control and make them obey the pertinent regulations.

Family planning methods in minority nationality areas must be decided by the people of those areas themselves in accordance with the state's requirements and different sets of circumstances, as well as on a basis of extensive discussion and unified thought. Implementation comes after approval by higher levels.

Such implementation must rely primarily on the methods' fairness and reasonableness, on thoroughgoing and painstaking propaganda and education and on the convenience, safety and reliability of contraceptive methods. In order to ensure the practice of family planning, it is necessary to establish some rewards and punishments as supplementary aids. As far as guiding ideology is concerned, however, we absolutely cannot invert primary and secondary and try to depend solely on rewards and punishments in carrying out family planning. The establishment and and administering of various punishments require special care: punishment cannot be excessive, and methods cannot be too rigid. They must have the support of most of the minority nationality masses.

Besides good family planning, we must still correctly handle mechanical population growth when addressing the population problem in minority nationality areas. As was mentioned above, for example, most minority nationality areas have plenty of land and few people, yet they are already facing the problem of population growth outstripping expansion of production. Thus there must be concrete analysis of the mechanical growth of population. In areas that actually have plenty of land, few people, insufficient labor, a backward economy, backward education, abundant natural resources and a lack of technical personnel, all kinds of talent and labor may be brought in for the sake of development. Such importation must occur at the same pace as economic development. Minority nationality areas with surplus labor and limited prospects for development pf natural resources are unsuitable for blind importation of any persons except professional and technical personnel.

Work Hard to Raise the Quality of the Minority Nationality Population

The minority nationalities' prosperity is ievident in their politics, economy and population. As far as the population is concerned, prosperity is evident in terms of both quantity and quality. During a time in the past, some comrades overemphasized quantity at the expense of quality when studying the minority nationality population problem. This was not comprehensive. According to another point of view, the minority nationalities' prosperity was evident in rapid population growth. This was a traditional idea that came about because of the minority nationaities' long struggle for a bare existence before liberation. It is obviously incompatible with the current situation. If a nationality's population grows considerably but constantly declines in quality, that nationality's future and fate absolutely cannot be said to be happy, nor can its people be happy. In the many minority nationality areas where population growth has already outstripped expansion of production, it should be said that economic growth and improvement of population quality have become the primary criteria for a nationality's prosperity.

Population size and quality have a definite connection and influence each other's emergence. Without definite population size, there is no so-called population quality. Without good population quality, population size also loses its meaning. Blind population growth creates many serious problems in production and daily life and hence militates against improvement of population quality. Poor population quality, i.e., phsyical weakness and frequent illness, also militates against population growth. Educational backwardness and ignorance militate against the practice of family planning. Nevertheless, population size and quality are, after all, two different problems within the problem of population. Each has its own special problems and laws of development and requires separate study.

By and large, population quality means three things: quality of health, quality of education and quality of political thought.

In order to raise the quality of the minority nationality population, we must attach the utmost importance to the development of education, culture, hygiene and physical culture in minority nationality areas. Such an endeavor can only succeed by dint of long, unremitting diligence. Its effect and influence will be profound and far-reaching. It is like capital construction. As for nationality education, it is a form of investment in intellectual resources and is of particularly clear significance. There is a new technological revolution happening in the world, in which China must try hard to catch up. Minority nationalities must also rouse themselves to catch up and use the latest modern scientific knowledge to arm themselves.

Besides emphasizing education, we must also develop hygiene and physical culture, energetically promote eugenics and publicize the harm in early marriage, early childbirth, marriage to close relatives and marriage to victims of diseases against the recommendation of medical science. With all kinds of measures, we are working hard to strengthen the constitutions of the people of the minority nationalities.

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LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION ON PLAYWRIGHT SHA YEXIN

HK061011 Hong Kong LIAOWANG Overseas Edition in Chinese No. 2, 7 Oct 85 p 33

[Article by Zhao Lanying [6392 5695 5391] and Xu Guangchun [1776 0342 2504]: "A Diligent, Prolific Dramatist--Sha Yexin"]

[Text] Sitting before us was the dramatist Sha Yexin--an influential and controversial figure in the literature circles of China. The scene of the interview was his flat in a new building located in the western district of Shanghai. Pouring tea for us, he said with regret: "My house is a mess. If you had come half an hour earlier, you would have had no space to sit." At this point we discovered that books were spread everywhere, both on the desk and on the floor. We asked him what he was working on, and he told us he was taking a month's leave to write. He planned to complete his new works--"There Must Be Two Leaves Which Are Exactly the Same" and "The Second Marriage." To write these two plays, he had just ransacked boxes and chests, searching for useful old material.

As an old Chinese saying goes, "a double blessing has descended upon the house" of Sha Yexin. In May he joined the CPC and in June he was appointed president of the Shanghai People's Art Theater. Although he has encountered many difficulties in his work in the past few months, the work has, after all, progressed smoothly, and the results are encouraging. He tols us: Two great plays, "Home" and "The Three Swordsmen," both presented by the theater, have achieved unexpectedly great success. The former has been performed in Japan. This is the second Chinese play to be performed on the stage in Japan, the first being "Teahouse." It is reported that the performance of "Home" was well received by Japanese audiences. Many people even shed tears when they watched the play. The play "The Three Swordsmen," which was adapted from a novel by Dumas the elder, has been playing in Shanghai for more than a month, and every show has been a full house. The play will also be performed in France, where the play had its origins.

She Yexin is an all-rounder. In addition to plays, he sometimes writes film scripts, television scripts, novels, and essays. His major works include the novel "An Untitled Dialogue," the television script "Chinese Girls," the film script "Soong Ching Ling," and the modern drama "Inside Story of Karl Marx." However, it is his two plays, "Mayor Chen Yi" and

"If Only I Had Been Real," that have produced the greatest impact. The former was written by him independently and the latter was written by him in collaboration with others.

The play "If Only I Had Been Real" was written soon after the smashing of the "Gang of Four." It is the story of some young people, sent to work in the countryside, who resort to all kinds of methods, including fraud, in order that they might be allowed to return to the town.

At a forum on play writing held by literature and art circles in early 1980, critics also had differing views on this play, many of which were critical. Hu Yaobang, who was head of the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee at that time, also aired his views on this play, holding that it "is still immature and still has relatively serious defects." He pointed out: "In light of the practical conditions that have emerged since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the overall environment created by the characters in the play is neither sufficiently real nor typical." "Moreover, sympathy has been shown indiscriminately for a character with whom we should not sympathize." The play "attributes the cause for the fraud by an imposter entirely to the unhealthy practices of cadres and thus shows deeper sympathy for the imposter. This method of writing does not reflect the spiritual outlook and the sense of right and wrong of Chinese youth from the trend of development." He expressed the hope that the writer would sum up his experiences in good time and try to attain a higher realm of thought and art.

At this meeting, Hu Yaobang repeatedly declared that his "views can be talked over or discussed" and that "if I am correct, we can still talk things over; if I am wrong, I welcome your criticism." He also emphatically pointed out that as regards young writers, including Sha Yexin, "we should not praise them to the skies" but neither should we ridicule them, still less attack them." He held that writers like Sha Yexin "are talented and promising" and hoped that they would create better new works.

Sha Yexin told reporters: "'If Only I Had Been Real' is a play through which a child, with the pure heart of a newborn babe, offers his views and suggestions to his dear mother." He said: "Since the downfall of the 'Gang of Four', the Communist Party has been pondering, and so have I. I place the greatest hope in the Party and believe that it will be able to sum up experiences and lessons. I think that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Party has pondered problems more deeply and father than I have. Meanwhile, I have also noticed some phenomena of unhealthy party style which have seriously impaired the image of the Party. This reflects a state of mind characterized by 'the more profoundly I love the Party, the more deeply I have unhealthy party style.' And so, it was under these circumstances that I wrote the play 'If Only I Had Been Real.'"

Sha Yexin said: "I wrote the play 'Mayor Chen Yi' with the aim of telling people what a Communist Party member should be like, and I wrote the play 'If Only I Had Been Real' with the aim of telling people what a Communist Party member should not be like. One of the plays won an award and the other aroused controversy. But I can adopt a correct approach toward them. In depicting characters and expressing certain ideas, there is still something to be desired in 'If Only I Had Been Real' and some of my other works. To my surprise, there is some misunderstanding abroad about me and my works and there are even people who want to take advantage of this opportunity to make an issue of it." Sha Yexin told us a foreign reporter once said to him: "I heard that you have been thrown into prison." He replied, smiling: "Nonsense! Am I not entertaining you safe and sound right now?" Another foreign reporter once said to him: "It was said that your work 'If Only I Had Been Real' had been criticized." He replied: "It is natural that a literary work evokes controversy and criticism in our country." That foreign reporter asked another question: "Are you a political dissident?" Sha Yexin gave him a definite answer: "No, I am not. I support socialism."

Sha Yexin is a diligent and prolific dramatist. He still has not time to revise his works for the moment. However, he nurses a firm faith in the writer's mission. He said that he had been profoundly influenced by traditional Chinese literature and always believed that a writer should not write for the sake of writing, but for a specific aim, namely, to purify people's minds, mold their sentiments, and thus give an impetus to social development. He told us that the Italian journal "Men and Books" had invited him recently to write an article on his motives and objectives in writing, and that in this article he had elaborated his viewpoint mentioned above.

Ending the interview, Sha Yexin spoke to us with full confidence: "Many people asked me what I was going to do after taking up the new post. My goal is to unite with all the comrades in the theater, to take reformatory measures, to turn the theater into a modern and world-famous one at the service of the people and socialism, and to introduce Chinese stage plays to the world."

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CSO: 4005/290

JINGJI RIBAO COMMENTATOR URGES STUDYING HISTORY

HK100349 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 85 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "We Must Study Some History"]

[Text] Central leading comrades recently stressed again that it is necessary to study the history of the Chinese revolution and Chinese history after 1919 in particular.

History is a complete textbook, which can enrich our knowledge. Studying and researching history can upgrade our ability to understand the past, present, and future. It must be admitted that some of our comrades, young comrades in particular, know and study very little about the history of the Chinese revolution, so they are apt to be divorced from history and reality and hold hazy and ignorant views in analyzing some important international and domestic problems. Therefore, it is very important for everyone to study some history whether for their personal knowledge and cultivation of for the cause of the party and people.

History is also a mirror which can broaden our vision. The modern history of China was a history mixed with humiliation, indignation, resistance, struggle, and victories. History has told us the truth that there is no way out for the closed-door policy. Over the past 100-odd years, from Hong Xiuquan to Sun Tat-sen, many people with noble ideals sought a road to make China powerful and suffered various setbacks. Since the founding of the CPC, the revolution has been developing successfully. Only socialism can save China and make China independent and powerful. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the focus of our party's work has switched onto economic construction and the CPC Central Committee has formulated the basic national policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the outside world and has instituted the reform of the economic structure in rural areas and cities. This is an inevitable outcome of history and a genuine road for making the people rich and the country powerful. Every one of us must stand in the forefront of the reform and contribute to the invigoration of the Chinese nation.

To study history, we must not only have a clear understanding of China's modern revolutionary history, but must also study our party's history. In other words, we must know the history of reactionaries betraying their motherland, the history of the CPC saving our motherland, and the history of the struggle between correct and erroneous lines within our party. This historical comparison can help us deepen our understanding of various policies and principles formulated by our party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, treasure the current excellent situation, safeguard the political situation of stability and unity, and promote the reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/290

INSTITUTE HIRES DOJE CEDAIN AS RESEARCHER

OW071007 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Article by reporter Lei Xiaolu]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Doje Cedain, chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Government, recently was hired by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences as a special researcher in the Institute of Research on World Religions. Gesang Zhuoga, [2706 2718 0587 0900] Djoe Cedain's wife and director of the Xizang Historical Archives, was hired as a deputy special researcher. This is the first time that the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences has hired senior research personnel from among Tibetan comrades.

Doje Cedain attended the Beijing Normal University in the late 1940's. Since liberation, he has been devoted to the study of Xizang and published many relevant articles and theses, while holding leading posts. With his support and arrangements, Xizang in last few years has successively published China's first batch of journals and books on a comparatively more systematical study of Xizang, such as "Xizang Research," "A Collection of Literary Materials on Xizang Study," "A Collection of Reference Materials for Xizang Study," and "A Collection of Xizang Regional Historical Records." "A Collection of Xizang Regional Historical Records" was compiled under Gesang Zhuoga's supervision.

During a recent interview with a reporter, Doje Cedain said: The study of Xizang is a multi disciplined and comprehensive branch of learning dealing primarily with Xizang's history, religion, philosophy, language, literature, and medical science. At present, research organizations for the study of Xizang have been set up in more than 20 countries in the world. He thinks that China should be ahead of others in the study of Xizang because China is the country where this branch of learning originated.

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CSO: 4005/290

CPC DEPARTMENT NOTE LAUDS RURAL PARTY BRANCH

OW041401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0858 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Shijiazhuang, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Newsletter: A Banner of Grassroots Rural Party Organization in the New Period--On the Erjie party branch in Cishan, Wuan County, Hebei Province

By XINHUA reporter Li Rongkun and XINHUA correspondents Shao Tingjun, Li Shuanging, and Guo Haixiang

Note of the organization department of the CPC Central Committee: We would like to recommend to grassroots rural party organizations throughout the country the experience of the Erjie party branch in Cishan, Wuan County, Hebei Province in serving the people wholeheartedly and leading all village people to become well off together.

Situated in the mountainous area of Taihang Shan, Erjie was impoverished and backward. Since 1980, the village party branch has focused the work on leading the villagers to become well off together under the slogan "do not let even a single household fall behind on the road to prosperity." All members of the party branch have set good examples in being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts and, while ensuring good work in agricultural production, have tried their utmost to explore ways to prosperity by utilizing local resources and bringing into full play the advantages to the mountainous area, in order to change the village's impoverished and backward appearance and enable all villagers to become better off. Under the leadership of the party branch, the village has undergone tremendous changes over the past more than 5 years, with per capita income reaching 1,098 yuan last year.

The Erjie party branch's experience once again explains that, in fulfilling our party's fundamental goal of serving the people wholeheartedly in rural work, it is necessary to lead the peasants to dedicate themselves to jointly building material and spiritual civilization in the countryside and, under the premise of upholding public ownership, take the road of common prosperity. In short, it is necessary to strive to do everything to make the country strong and prosperous and the people well off.

The Erjie party branch's work is a banner for all grassroots rural party organizations in the country in playing the role of a fighting force in the new historical period. [end of note]

A new mountain village with comprehensively developed agricultural, industrial, and commercial production has risen on the barren land at the foot of Kong Shan in the eastern range of Taihang Shan in Hebei Province within the last few years. It is Cishan Erjie in Cishan Town, Wuan County.

In the past, the village was famous for its neolithic Cishan culture. Today, it has become famous for its rapid economic development. Within a few years, 11 factories and 24 commercial outlets have been set up in the village, with the total value of fixed assets reaching more than 9 million yuan and this year's gross income reaching 12 million yuan, nearly 30 times that of 1978.

Even more admirable is that no one has been forgotten on the road to common prosperity. This year, per capita income of the village's 328 peasant households reaches some 1,200 yuan, while that of two households with the lowest income exceeds 600 yuan.

However, who would have thought that per capita income of this impoverished mountain village was only 180 yuan 7 years ago? The villagers consumed from 30,000 to 40,000 jin of state grain every year and their total assets were less than 300,000 yuan.

What is the secret of Erjie's economic development and of the tremendous changes in its people's livelihood? The villagers say that they have a party branch that leads them on the road to common prosperity. When leading comrades of the central departments concerned and of Hebei Province visited the village, they praised the Erjie party branch as a "good example in leading the masses on the road of prosperity." Recently, the organization department of the CPC Central Committee called a forum in Beijing on strengthening grassroots rural party organizations. Shen Licheng, secretary of the Erjie party branch, presented a report on its experience, which was highly evaluated by the forum participants.

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NATIONAL MEETING STRESSES STUDY OF MARXISM

OW021202 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] The national meeting in commemoration of Engels' 165th birth anniversary was held in Hangzhou today. Wang Huide, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's propaganda department, attended and addressed the meeting. Tie Ying, chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Advisory Commission, also attended and addressed the meeting. Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Zhejian Provincial CPC Committee, and responsible comrades of departments concerned attended the meeting.

Comrade Wang Huide said in his speech: Marx and Engels jointly founded Marxism. Over the past 100 and more years, the international communist movement developed tremendously under the guidance of Marxism and in turn has enriched and developed Marxism itself.

Marx once said: How much a state practices theories depends on how much it needs theories. Today, our country is engaged in the four-modernizations drive and reform and we cannot do without the guidance of Marxist theories. To abide by the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, new and old cadres must all study Marxist theories. They should be able to provide correct answers to the new situations and problems arising in the course of the four-modernizations drive, in accordance with the basic Marxist principles and methods, in consideration of the practical condition of our country, and in compliance with the general requirement of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

This meeting was sponsored by the Society of the History of the Chinese Communist Movement, the Research Institute of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Party School of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and the Zhejiang Provincial Society of Scientific Socialism.

Prior to this meeting, over 130 experts, students of the history of the communist movement and scientific socialism, and theoreticians from across the country gathered in Hangzhou and conducted a 3-day academic exchange on Engels' thinking in his later years, centering around such problems as formation of a proletarian party, the way for the proletariat to seize political power, multiple modes of socialism, and war and peace. Over 70 papers were presented.

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BRIEFS

DESCENDANTS OF ZUO ZONGTANG--Changsha, 30 Nov (XINHUA)--To mark the 100th anniversary of Zuo Zongtang's death, the national academic forum on Zuo Zongtang was held 23-27 November in Changsha, at which his lifetime achievements and errors were reassessed. Invited to attend the forum were Zuo Zongtang's great granddaughter Zuo Youlin, director of the Library of the Orient at Claremont College in the United States' his great grandson Zuo Zongtang, CPPCC member and a professor at the Beijing Institute of Chemical Engineering; and another great grandson Zuo Jinjian, a professor at the Chongqing Medical Institute. Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, met them in Changsha on 20 November. [Article by reporter Liu Chunxian] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW] /9738

REFERENCE BOOKS SALES--Taiyuan, 4 Dec (XINHUA)--Reference books are now best sellers in China, according to a national meeting on publication and circulation here. One example is "Cihai", a Chinese dictionary of words, phrases and technical terms, which often runs short. More than 12 million copies of the encyclopedic three-volume "Cihai" have been sold since it was published in 1979. The sales volume of the "XINHUA Dictionary" for people with an average education level is 120 million copies, about two for every family. Another 1984 top seller was the pamphlet "The Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure", which sold 31 million copies. Books on the latest technology and basic language lessons also sell well, the meeting reported. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /9738

PRESS ADVERTISEMENT COMMITTEE--The National Newspaper Advertisements Work Committee was inaugurated in Beijing on 18 November. This is the fourth national-level professional advertisement organization after, among others, the Radio and TV Advertisement Company. China has made rapid headway in advertising business in recent years. Last year the volume of business was 360 million yuan, which provided tremendous impetus to China's economic development. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Nov 85 OW] /9738

WREATH TO MOURN DEATH--Shijiazhuang, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--A memorial service for Geng Changsuo, well-known national agricultural model worker, outstanding member of the CPC, and vice chairman of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, was held in Shijiazhuang City this afternoon. Sending wreaths were Chan Yun, Lu Zhengcao, Xiang Chongzhi, Zhang Shuguang, Gao Zhanxiang, Xie Feng, and other leading comrades, as well as Comrade Geng Changsuo's friends Lin Tie, Luo Yuchuan, Ma Guorui, Liu Zihou, Jin Ming, and Gao Yang. Also sending wreaths were the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the general office of the NPC Standing Committee, the Rural Policy Research Center of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, the Rural Development Research Center of the State Council, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Animal Husbandry and fishery, and departments concerned of various localities. In his eulogy at the memorial service, Hebei Provincial Governor Zhang Shuguang called on all to learn from Geng Changsuo's noble moral character. [Article by reporter Ren Xianliang] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1650 GMT 7 Dec 85 OW] /9738

WREATHS FOR FUNERAL--Beijing, 2 Dec (XINHUA)--A funeral service was held today for Comrade Li Menghou at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries. Comrade Li Menghou, 70, died of illness in Beijing on 14 November 1985. Wreaths placed at the funeral service came from Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Yu Qiuli, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Song Shilun, Cheng Zihua, Zhu Xuefan, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, Gu Mu, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Lu Zhengcao, Li Jingchuan, and He Changgong. Those who had also sent wreaths were the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government, the Lanzhou City CPC Committee and People's Government, and the Gaolan County CPC Committee and People's Government. Comrades Yang Jingren, Zheng Tuobin, and Mu Qing attended the service and extended condolences to the family of the deceased. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2 Dec 85 OW] /9738

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING'S PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT REFORM

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Yafang [0702 0068 5364]: "The Municipality's Public Health Service Management Reform Gets Results; A First Step In Changing The Phenomenon Of 'Eating Out Of The Same Big Pot'; Curtails Wastefulness In Medicine"]

[Text] There is new development in the reform of the municipality's public health service management. Up to now 380,000 workers are already under the new management system, this amounts to 49 percent of the total workers entitled to public health services.

Xicheng, Dongcheng, Chongwen, Chaoyang, Haidian, Shijingshan and other districts are promoting the method of "partial disbursement of medical payments to the workers. Workers pay a small fee for outpatient service, and apply for reimbursement of excess expenses." This system is established in 68 hospitals and more than 50 university hospitals and clinics, and there are 310,000 cadres and workers under this form of public health service. Some districts and counties are implementing "fixed quota system: economize and keep the surplus, apply for reimbursement of excess expenses," or a system of "disbursement of medical payments to individuals, economize and keep the surplus, apply for reimbursement of excess expenses." Some units also set up special regulations most suited to their own needs. All these methods have one thing in common, that is, each individual is given a share of the public health expenditure, and links it up with personal economic interests, thus taking a first step towards eliminating the phenomenon of "eating out of the same big pot" in public health services.

The reform in the municipality's management of public health service has achieved obvious results in reducing wastefulness in medication. It has greatly reduced the practices of casual requests for medications, requests for medication by everyone, caring only for the sick leave permits and not for the medications, getting medications without taking them and ordering medications without picking them up. Consequently, it has also effectively reduced the cost of health services at the national level. In recent years, the municipality has faced annual increases in medical expenses. It has risen from 18 yuan per person annually at the beginning of liberation to over 61 yuan in 1984. This situation is caused by many factors, but nevertheless, it bears a close relationship to people's wasteful practices. According to statistics, in those units under new management, the portion of medical expenses born at the national level has generally fallen by about 20 percent. In recent years, medical expenses have increased by about 13.7 percent annually in the districts and counties, but in 1984, where reforms have been implemented, the rate of increase has fallen to 3.2. percent.

Facts show that implementing reform in public expense management in no way affects medical services for workers.

A middle aged intellectual in the Electronics Industry Department has contracted. His unit contacted the hospital, supported the hospital's care and use of new medications, and spent several thousands yuan. The unit leader said that implementing reform in public health service management is to economize on medication, not to put a strap on the workers, and if there is illness to be taken care of, no expense should be spared.

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BEIJING DEMOCRATIC PARTIES PRAISED FOR FOSTERING PERSONNEL

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "This Municipality's Various Democratic Parties, Industry and Commerce Associations Play the Role of 'Intelectual Group'; In Recent Years They Have Nurtured More Than 80,000 Qualified Personnel of All Disciplines" First paragraph is source supplied introduction]

[Text] Editor's Note: The intellectual organizations of this municipality's democratic parties, industry and commerce association members have the distinction of being multi-disciplined, multi-faceted, multi-leveled. They have many members who are most patriotic, knowledgeable and specialized, many are well-known experts and scholars. In recent years, the democratic leagues and industry and commerce associations have embraced the four modernization construction, besides organizing and mobilizing their individual members to accomplish their own tasks, they also turn to society and manifest their preeminence. They have established various information services, organized study groups and lecture, extended intellectual support to the border and to agriculture, induced investments, technology and personnel. They have obtained distinguished results, and have accomplished much for Beijing and along the border. Some of these people, despite their old age and poor health, have worked hard for the four modernization constructions. Their sacrificial spirit is admirable. In the rapid development of the Capital embodied the wisdom and the painstaking labor of the various democratic parties and industry and commerce associations. People in the Capital will not soon forget their accomplishments.

Municipal CPC Committee United Front Work Department's leading cadres met with reporters on August 21st. They said that in recent years the municipality's democratic parties, and industry and commerce associations have played the role of "intellectual group," in setting up various schools and training activities to nurture a large group of personnel for Beijing's construction and reform, and for its opening up to foreign countries.

By the first 6 months of this year, 8 of this municipality's democratic parties, and industries and commerce associations and their members have started 35 assorted schools with a total of 62,073 students, 35,154 of which have already graduated, and 26,919 are still in school. Among these schools are a legal occupations college and a vocational school; eight polytechnic schools in industry and commerce, and traditional Chinese medicine, and spare time colleges of professional training in architectural engineering, art, accounting and medicine; 21 spare-time remedial literacy schools; 2 schools for early education training, and 1 each in Japanese and English language training. The professional training include mathematics, language, philosophy, politics, and economics, logic, law, enterprise management, statistics, medicine, library science, computer, education, kindergarten teacher training, English, Japanese, German, Russian, Cantonese, music, dancing, art, calligraphy, tailoring, small appliance repairs, typing and other subjects. Duration of studies varies from 2, 3 or 4 years to 1 year, 6 months or 3 months. There are individual courses or whole curriculum programs. They form a multi-level, multi-discipline, multi-format environment of training qualified personnel. At the same time, there are more than 300 short term training courses in various technical specialities, with a total of 20,480 trainees. Formal schools and short courses are training a total of more than 80,000 people.

These schools and training courses are formed to meet the needs of reform and the lifting of restrictions, and especially for the need to strengthen enterprise management and development in the tertiary industry. They train personnel to satisfy the immediate needs of various departments, serving a purpose in the development of Beijing. Since 1980, in order to deal with a severe shortage of qualified legal personnel, the Jiusan Society Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, Municipal Judicial Bureau and Beijing University Law Department have co-sponsored a 4 year curriculum in the legal profession. The 149 members of the first graduating class have obtained university degrees, and a majority of them have become backbones of their profession; some are elected president or vice-presidents of basic level law courts or other leading positions. In recent years, there are shortages of personnel in areas of accounting, statistics, enterprise management, kindergarten teaching, foreign languages, dressmaking and other areas. In dealing with this situation, various democratic parties, and industry and commerce associations have trained over 5,940 accountants, statisticians, and enterprise managers; they have also trained 2,000 kindergarten teachers, 4,500 lingustis, and close to a thousand dressmakers. In the municipality's Housing Administration System's appraisal of their statisticians, of the 125 advanced individuals, 119 are graduates of the statistics course offered by the "two associations" [LIANG HUI] Industry and Commerce spare-time School. The Chengwen District Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Working Committee started a rehabilitation therapy continuing education school, and members of the Peasants and workers democratic Party and Chinese medical experts Xie Haizhou [6200 3189 3166] and Zhang Bingxin [1728 3521 9515] started the Beijing spare-time. Chinese Medical School. These schools have 340 graduates. These students, because they have Chinese Medicine foundation and are trained in Physiology, acupuncture, massage, deep breathing exercises and Chinese herbal medicine, their high standard of specialities made them welcomed members upon return to their units.

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IMPORTANCE OF CADRES' WORK PERFORMANCE DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 85 p 3

[Commentary by Yan Xun [0917 6598]: "Attention Must Be Given to Work Performance in Cadre Selection"]

[Text] Today, the phenomenon of selecting cadres by relying only on the files and comments or the opinions of individual leaders has greatly lessened. However, the failure to give attention to or determine a cadre's integrity and ability by his work performance is still found in some areas and units. When assessing cadres, some only stress "human relations," "living style," respect for old comrades," "college degree" and so forth, and feel that cadres satisfying these conditions are qualified to join the leading groups. It is necessary to give attention to these conditions, but if we limit ourselves to them, we will easily overlook the need of cadres with a strong party spirit, upright work style, ample knowledge and creative spirit to initiate a new phase in the socialist modernization program and ignore their work performance in the four modernization program and ignore their work performance in the four modernizations effort and the various reform tasks. Though some areas and units claim that they give attention to work performance, their assessment reports submitted to the higher level still consist of merely abstract comments. Even when it comes to achievements, they include only a few brief words on the changes occurring in an enterprise or area after a certain comrade reported for duty, and fail to show the concrete role played by him in producing the changes. In a previous period, the main reason that some areas mistakenly found a few individuals mediocre in integrity and ability, "neither able to initiate a new phase, nor disrupting the situation," was because they failed to pay attention to work performance. The situation calls for our serious attention.

How do we solve this problem? Comprehensively and correctly learning the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions on cadre selection and dialectically interpreting the relations of diploma with qualification and service record with ability are doubtlessly necessary, but what it even more important is stressing the assessment of work performance and judging the cadres' integrity and ability by their work performance. Once this link is grasped, it will become relatively easy to succeed in discovering and promoting new talents and stop the abstract arguments among some comrades on the relative merits between diploma and qualification and between service record and ability.

Practice is the only criterion to test truth, and it is also the only criterion to test cadres. In various areas and departments in recent years, groups of formerly unknown young comrades were promoted to leading posts. Their moral character and abilities were manifested through their achievements in the four modernizations program and the various reform practices and recognized by the organizations and masses. The cadres' work performance, existing objectively, constitutes the concentrated embodiment of their integrity and ability and overall reflection of their knowledge, talent, and moral character. We must give attention to work performance in cadre selection, and dicerning talents with this as the main basis constitutes dialectical materialist epistemology in cadre work.

Will stressing the cadres' work performance block their "transformation"? No. The purpose of "transformation" the cadres is to ensure the socialist modernization program. Assessing the cadres' work performance is to assess their achievements and contributions in the socialist modernization program and the various reforms. When a comrade at his work post does his utmost to promote the socialist modernization program and reform, refrains from the unhealthy trends and makes outstanding achievements, it indicates that he is relatively compatible with the demands of cadre "modernization" and demonstrates the organic unity of his integrity and talent in performing the general task of the new period. Thus, stressing work performance will be conducive to educating and encouraging the broad cadre masses to temper themselves according to the requirements of cadre "transformation," and make those indifferent to improving themselves and learning new knowledge and those hoping to "have everything once a diploma is in hand" truly rouse themselves and make more contributions to the prosperity of the nation and the wealth of the people.

Since assessing the cadres' work performance is so important, should there be a basic requirement? Yes. In regard to cadres responsible for different functions, we must follow the method of combining regular clarification with scheduled assessment and accurately observe the performance of duties at their posts, not only determining whether they vigorously do their work and fulfill their responsibilities, but also whether they have accomplished anything for the party and the poeple and made any publicly recognized achievements during their terms of office, thereby discerning the outstanding among the superior. However, we must realize that, due to the different natures and posts of work, the forms of the substance and manifestation of work performance also vary. Therefore, we must not attempt to fit the cadres into one single mold and apply the oversimplified one-stroke method, but must start from reality, make concrete analyses and uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts.

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YOUNG CADRES' INEXPERIENCE ANALYZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Zhao Hua [2600 5478]: "How to Regard the Practical Experience of Young Cadres"]

[Text] Today, the moment promotion of young cadres is mentioned, some comrades become concerned and apprehensive, always fearing that they are "without practical experience," "naive," "unstable," and "immature." How should we regard such ideas?

First, experience is the product of practice. Leadership experience can only be gained at leading posts. In terms of the young comrades not yet or just promoted to leading posts, as they have never shouldered leading responsibilities in the past, it is inevitable for them to be inexperienced. As pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the young comrade's "lack of leading experience is in objective existence. When a person is not at that post, he makes no plans for its tasks. Whatever posts they are assigned to, they will gradually gain improvement." Thus, we must not be overcritical and demand that the young cadres, the moment they take the leading posts, possess the rich leading experiences of the veteran cadres. We must permit them to undergo a course of continuous learning and gradually accumulate experience. If we negate this course, they will never gain experience.

Next, the substance of experience is broad and rich. The word experience generally refers to the knowledge and skill gained in social practice. Though the cadres' work functions and activities vary, they will all accumulate experience in certain aspects through their own practices. It is justifiable to say that the young cadres first joining the leading groups lack leadership experience. However, if we categorically claim that they are "without practical experience" or feel that only we ourselves are experienced and others not, it will be a sort of metaphysical viewpoint and somewhat arrogant and conceited. Third, experience, a historical category, is summarized under specific historical conditions, and its sphere of impact cannot but be subject to certain restrictions. The experience we gained in the past several decades cannot all be suitable for today. Even the experiences of success in the past may not all be compatible with the new conditions and situations and have to be replaced by fresh experiences. Today, when information is highly developed and knowledge rapidly renewed, what we need is experience in leading the masses in the socialist modernization program. In terms of such leadership experience, not just the young comrades, but many old comrades know very little and deeply feel the void.

Fourth, experience is the result of the overall impact of culture, knowledge, intelligence, and energy. In terms of a cadre with a high educational level, much theoretical knowledge, high intelligence, and ample energy, if he pays attention to summarizing experience in practice, then, generally speaking, he will fairly easily gain experience of a universal and regular nature compatible with reality.

In terms of the issue of practical experience, we must overcome and rectify the old viewpoint in its interpretation. In the past, some comrades often equate experience with "service record," "age," and even "official title," on ground that only those with a long record of service, advanced age, and high position are experienced. It obviously is a one-sided view. As a rule, the young comrades are relatively superior in culture, knowledge and energy. As long as the burden is placed on them, after 2 or 3 years of tempering, they will accumulate leadership experience. Therefore, we must give attention to practical experience in cadre selection, but guard against overemphasizing them, for otherwise we will undermine the determination of the rapidly promoted young people and delay the progress of the "transformation" of the leading groups.

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NORTH REGION

LUGOUQIAO HISTORICAL RELICS RENOVATIONS COMMITTEE FORMED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 85 P 1

[Article By Liu Jingzhao [0491 0079 6856]: "Lugouqiao Historical Relics Renovations Committee Formed: Municipal Government Led With A Hundred Thousand Yuan Contribution"]

[Text] The Lugouqiao Historical Relics Renovations Committee was formed yesterday. Committee Chairman, Deputy Mayor Chen Haosu [7115 8504 5685] announced that the municipal governments has taken the lead in contributing one hundred thousand yuan to the organization.

This committee was launched by the Beijing People's Broadcast Station, Beijing Television Station, the BEIJING WANBAO, the Yanshan Publishing House, the Cultural Group of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Municipal Civil and Architectural Engineering Association, The Municipal Highways Society, and the Lugouqiao Archives. It has also been endorsed by the municipal government.

The mission of the committee is: first, under the leadership of the municipal government, plan the Lugouqiao area historical relics and historic site renovations, formulate programs and organise implementations. Secondly, raise funds for major repair of Lugouqiao and other monuments, solicitating contributions from patriotic citizens and overseas contrymen. Thirdly, assist in gathering relics, historic documents and materials in preparation for the building of the Museum of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan. Fourthly, work on promotions and cultural exchange for the preservation of Lugouqiao area historic relics.

The committee charter which was passed yesterday welcome donations from organizations, the general public and overseas countrymen for the purpose of restoring Lugouqiao, Wanping City, the Museum of Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan, the Tomb of the Resistant Martyrs of the July 7th Incident and other historic relics related to Lugouqiao. The charter specified that all contributors will be issued various contributor's certificates according to the amount contributed. Persons who contribute 1,000 yuan or more will be recognized by having their names inscribed on a plaque at the Wanping City. Contributions of 100,000 yuan and up will be individually recognized by a personal plaque. Contributions of funds sufficient for a structure will be recognized by a plaque placed at the structure.

The donated relics and documents will be transferred to the Lugouqiao Archives, or to the Museum of Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japan. Contributors will be given commemorative certificates and necessary money awards.

At yesterday's inaugural meeting, Jiao Ruoyu [3542 5387 1946], Lu Yu [7120 4416] and Bai Jiefu [4101 0094 1133] were named honorary committee chairmen. Hou Jingru [0230 6975 1172], Wei Chuantong [7614 0278 4827], Hou Renzhi [0230 0088 0037], Shan Shiyuan [0830 1102 1337], Luo Zhewen [5012 0772 2429] and Zhao Zhengjing [6392 2973 2533] were named advisors to the committee. The committee's regular office is at the Lugouqiao Archives.

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BEIJING'S TASKS IN BUILDING LEGAL SYSTEM

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Gong Chengzhong [7895 6134 1813]: "The Municipality's Second Working Conference On Democracy and Legal System Lists Seven Tasks For The Second Half Of The Year; Use Legal Weapon To Mobilize Various Construction Tasks"]

[Text] Yesterday, at the Beijing Municipality's second working conference on democracy and legal system, the municipal CPC committee brought up the plan to strengthen the cadres' legal concepts and spread general legal knowledge as a means to propel the municipality's democratic and legal construction into a new phase, and strive to achieve new progress in utilizing legal weapons to mobilize various construction tasks, and to effectively insure and promote construction of the two civilizations.

Since last December's first working conference, the municipality's various units have earnestly implemented the municipal committee's decisions and have accomplished much. At this conference the committee brought to a conclusion the tasks of the past 6 months, examined various current problems, and brought up the following seven major tasks on democratic and legal construction for the second half of this year:

> Continue to train all levels of leading cadres. Leading cadres of departments, committees offices, bureaus, districts and county CPC committees, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, governments and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference who have not had training should be trained in four rotational sessions. Districts, counties and bureaus should continue to train cadres at levels above village and town chiefs, secretaries of party committees at enterprises, and plant managers. In addition, they should finish training their units' cadres above the party branch secretary level and section level within this year.
>
> Assist all levels of leading cadres to systematically study the law, and grasp essential legal knowledge. Conduct lecturers and study sessions on law, and organize cadres in studying basic legal knowledge. All levels of party schools and cadre schools should add courses in legal education.

Promote basic legal knowledge and accelerate the rate of spreading basic legal knowledge.

Stress the imposition of local ordinances and regulations, and examine the process of enforcement of laws and regulations. This year's plan to draft 53 local regulations and ordinances should be completed as scheduled. During the third quarter, carry out a comprehensive examination of the enforcement of existing laws, regulations and ordinances. Leaders must personally attend to major legal cases.

Establish legal system organizations. Municipal government committees and offices should establish legal departments or regulations departments in the second half of this year. All district, county and municipal subordinate bureaus and head offices should also establish legal system organizations according to needs.

Underscore the training of legal specialists.

Strengthen the tasks and constructions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

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ARMAMENT, FIRE-CONTROL SYSTEM OF MI-28 HELICOPTER

Beijing GUOJI HANGKONG [INTERNATIONAL AVIATION] in Chinese No 6, 5 Jun 85 p 50

[Article by Si Wei [1835 4850]: "Armament, Fire-Control System of Mi-28 Attack Helicopter"]

[Text] The general data on the Mi-28 attack helicopter was reported in issue No 2, 1985, of this periodical. This article will put its stress on introducing the armament and fire-control system of this helicopter.

The Mi-28's aviation electronic equipment includes a fire-control system, a doppler navigation system, a map indicator, and a radar warning receiver. In the past, only Soviet fighters were equipped with radar warning receivers. However, because of the experience and lessons gained by the Mi-24 in the Afghan War, the Mi-28 is also fitted with this piece of equipment. In addition, to counter infrared and electronic detection, the Mi-28 is fitted with a large number of infrared tracers and electronic jamming filaments.

Fire-Control System

The fire-control system on the Mi-28 helicopter makes use of advanced technologies like forward-looking infrared and millimeter wave, and can be favorably compared to America's advanced AH-64 helicopter. The system includes the following parts: a sighting device, a fire-control computer, an atmospheric data computer, a forward-looking infrared sensor, as well as a laser range finder. It can control the firing of machine cannons, rocket projectiles, and air-to-air and air-to-surface guided missiles; and can aim at and attack targets on the surface and in the air, including tanks, armored vehicles, helicopters as well as other aircraft flying at low speed.

Fire-control radar is fitted in the nose section. Its housing is shaped like a cylinder, and the radar's cover is shaped like a hemisphere. This shows that the scanning geometrical figure of the radar's antenna can reach 90 degrees in each direction. The range of the radar's frequencies is from 34 gigahertz to 40 gigahertz on the millimeter wave band. It can be used to measure the target's distance and tangential velocity, but, unlike the pulse-doppler radar, it cannot measure the target's radial speed. By the continuous scanning method, it can map and display terrain.

The forward-looking infrared sensor is located on the under side of the cover of the radar on the helicopter's nose, next to the front of the optical observation equipment. It has a magnifying power of 3 and 12 times. When the Mi-28 is in circumstances in which serious electronic countermeasures are being used against it, the forward-seeking infrared sensor can, by making use of the different thermal radiation characteristics of targets, detect and distinguish various types of targets. Therefore, it is a powerful means of countering electronic jamming.

The Mi-28's fire-control system, which is based on the millimeter wave radar and the forward-looking sensor, not only provides the Mi-28 helicopter with all-weather working capability in daylight, night, and under complex weather conditions, but also gives the helicopter the capability of approaching in a concealed manner and suddenly attacking a target. When the helicopter flies close to the target zone, the radar is switched off and only the forward-looking infrared sensor is used to look for the target. After the target is discovered, the radar is switched on. Thus, it is not easy for the helicopter to be detected by the enemy too early.

On-Board Armament

1. Machine cannon

The underpart of the Mi-28 helicopter's nose is fitted with a 23mm machine cannon that carries 500 rounds of shells.

2. Air-to-air guided missiles

When the Mi-28 has an anti-helicopter mission, at the most eight SA-14 modified air-to-air guided missiles can be attached under its short wing. The original series SA-14 surface-to-air guided missile, which was shoulder-launched, after being changed for air-to-air operational use, became the modified SA-14. This air-to-air guided missile can attack a target head-on.

Over the past several years, Western countries have intended to equip their combat helicopters with air-to-air guided missiles, and have conducted many experiments to this end, but up to now they have not yet done so. Therefore, in this respect the Mi-28 enjoys temporary superiority.

The performance data for the SA-14 modified air-to-air guided missile are: length 150 centimeters, diameter 7 centimeters, weight 10.5 kilograms, weight of launch device (with missile) 35 kilograms, and range 300 to 6,000 meters. Its steering nose is of the infrared type.

3. Antitank guided missile

When the Mi-28 is on an antitank mission at the most 16 AT-6 modified antitank guided missiles can be attached under its short wing. The AT-6 "Spiral" antitank guided missile is the main armament on the Soviet Union's active-duty Mi-8 and Mi-24 armed helicopters. It has two guidance modes: laser guidance and antenna electrically commanded guidance. Its range is 5 to 7 kilometers.

The modified AT-6, which was improved on the basis of the AT-6, besides being shorter in length and longer in range, has many improvements, mainly in its steering nose. It uses the radar steering and guidance mode. Millimeter wave technology is used on the steering nose guidance radar, and its working frequency is 94 gigahertz.

This new-type steering nose provides the Mi-28 helicopter with a highly advantageous tactical initiative when attacking a target. Under normal visual conditions, after the gunner detects and distinguishes, through his sighting device, an armored vehicle or tank within a distance of 9 to 10 kilometers, the helicopter is steered toward the target. After closing to within about 7 kilometers from the target, the gunner takes aim at the target and fires a modified AT-6 guided missile. After the missile, which flies at high speed, reaches the vicinity of the target exceedingly quickly, by use of the steering nose's milimeter wave radar, it automatically seeks the target until it hits it.

By comparison, the comparatively advanced antitank guided missiles that the Western countries now have, like the "Hellfire" missile (used on the AH-64), after being fired, still need personnel in the helicopter or on the surface to light up the target, so that the helicopter is exposed to enemy fire for a fairly long time, and therefore is very unsafe.

The performance data of the AT-6 modified antitank guided missile are: length 145 centimeters, diameter 13.5 centimers, booster length 25 centimeters, weight of missile (without booster) 40 kilograms, weight of firing device (with missile) 200 kilograms, range 7 to 8 kilometers, and armor-piercing thickness 20 centimeters.

Recently, it was said that the "Hellfire II" will have an infrared imagery steering nose that cannot be controlled after the missile is fired. The "Wasp" air-to-surface antitank guided missile being developed by the United States also has a millimeter wave radar steering nose. It has the capability to distinguish fairly tall targets. It is expected to be put into overall production in 1988. Therefore, generally speaking, the missile armament (no matter whether it is an air-to-air missile or an antitank missile) on the Mi-28 helicopter now is slightly better than the missiles fitted on Western helicopters. Without a doubt, this is a new challenge to Western military forces.

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JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT DISCUSSES MILITIA WORK

OW071213 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Military District recently sponsored a meeting to exchange experiences in training full-time militia officers.

Since the beginning of this year, the provincial military district has sponsored a total of 27 training classes and trained a total of 3,540 full-time militia officers, or 85.9 percent of the target number. Thanks to the knowledge in economic management and scientific and technical knowledge they have learned from those training classes, many full-time militia officers have successfully helped impoverished militiamen become affluent, thus contributing to expediting economic construction in the former revolutionary districts.

Addressing the meeting, Wang Baotian and Wang Guande, respectively commander and political commissar of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District, stressed: In training militia reservists, the relevant guidelines set forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council must be earnestly implemented. Emphasis should be placed on training full-time militia officers. Rotational training of full-time militia officers is essential for expediting Jiangxi's economic development and strengthening the reserve forces. Periodic training projects for training full-time militia officers should continue to be carried out.

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HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT TRAINS STUDENTS

HK121602 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Not long ago, the Hainan Military District concluded winter training of 1,200 new students enrolled this year in the normal college and medical science department of Hainan University in military and other subjects. After examinations and exercises, the students have all passed examinations, with 80 percent of them attaining distinctions.

The training was conducted in accordance with the PRC military law's stipulations on providing military courses in high learning institutes and senior middle schools. The training focused on imparting the basic knowledge and skills of low-ranking military officers to the students. The basic knowledge and skills included Mao Zedong's thinking on people's war, the brief history of PLA, PLA regulations, knowledge of various [word indistinct], strategies for platoons and companies, and training in firing light weapons. The purpose in providing these military training courses to students is to train reserve service officers for the PLA and to lay down a foundation for building sources of reserve troops. This is a good means of simplifying the armed forces, maintaining fewer troops in peacetime, and providing more and better troops in war. The military training course has broadened the students' vision and knowledge, strengthened their ideas of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, cultivated their noble moral integrity, which includes courage and an indomitable spirit and fearing neither hardships nor death, and strengthened their sense of organization and discipline.

/9738
CSO: 4005/322

BRIEFS

LANZHOU MR COMMENDS JOURNALISTS--The Lanzhou Military Region has presented awards to 16 advanced units in journalism work individuals who have scored achievements in press reporting. From 10 to 13 December, the military region held a journalism work conference. Commander Zhao Xianshun spoke at the beginning of the meeting. Political Department Deputy Director (Li Yuerui?) summed up this year's journalism work and put forward specific views on next year's work. Political Commissar Li Xuanhua spoke on how to make a success of news reporting based on the realities of the PLA units. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 85 HK] /9274

NINGXIA LEADERS ATTEND MEETING--The No 6 subgroup of the PLA heroes and models reporting group held its first report meeting in Yinchuan yesterday. Present were leading comrades of the party, government, and army in Ningxia including Li Xuezhi, Hei Baili, Shen Xiaozeng, Liu Guofan, Ma Qingnian, Liu Xueji, and Wang Huanmin. Hei Baili, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional government, presided and made a speech welcoming the group to Ningxia. [Summary from poor reception] [Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 7 Dec 85 HK] /9274

NEI MONGGOL MD LEADERS--On the morning of 3 December, a certain division of the Nei Monggol Military District ceremoniously held a rally to confer honors to and reward the 2d Howitzer Company and 10 commanders and fighters, who took emergency measures to rescue miners of (Bainaimiao) copper mine in Shiziwang Banner from a poisoning accident. At the rally, Cai Ying, commander of the Nei Monggol Military District, read the order conferring a collective second-class merit citation to the 2d Howitzer Company. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 85 SK] /9274

LANZHOU LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY--A Lanzhou Military Region meeting to sum up and present awards for greening work concluded in Lanzhou this afternoon. Since 1982, the commanders and fighters of the region have launched an extensive drive to plant grass and trees, scoring marked achievements. Lanzhou Military Region Commander Zhao Xianshun and Political Commissar Li Xuanhua presented brocade banners and certificates to award-winners. Li Xuanhua made a speech. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 85 HK] /9738

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END

JPRS-CPS-86-003

14 JANUARY 1986

China Report

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INTRODUCTION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

CHAPTER IV

Beijing GUOFANG XIANDAI HUA [NATIONAL DEFENSE MODERNIZATION] in Chinese Jul 83 pp 37-84

[Chapters 1-3, 9 and Table of Contents of this publication were published in JPRS-CPS-85-011 of 4 February 1985]

Chapter IV MODERNIZED ARMIES

[Text] 1. Today's Armies

Armies are principal arms of military services which fight land wars. However, the modernized army has been developed into a combined force made up of different service arms. For example, the Soviet Russian Army consists of motorized infantries, tank forces, rocket (or guided missile) units, artillery, AAA units, engineering, signal, and chemical warfare units; its total strength (including headquarters personnel) is 57 percent of their total armed forces. In the case of the U.S. Army, there are mechanized infantries, armored (tank) forces, artillery, engineering, signal, army aviation, reconnaissance or observation units; its total strength is about 40 percent of the country's armed forces. These countries' armies are lavishly equipped with tanks, armored vehicles, tactical guided missiles, nuclear weapons, aircraft, self-propelled artillery, anti-air missiles and highly efficient equipment for command control. Furthermore, all their forces are motorized and consequently, their armed forces' mobility, firepower, combat and assault strengths and independent combat efficiency are prominently increased.

Since World War II, an army's weapons and equipment have gone through extensive changes. The major changes are as follows:

A. Ever since major ground battles were fought with tanks and armored vehicles, all countries' ground forces have been highly armored and motorized. Presently, the Soviet Army has more than 50,000 tanks, 55,000 various types of armored vehicles and many other types of vehicles. Thus, in a motorized infantry division, on the average, there is a car for every 3 persons; in a tank division, an average of one vehicle for every 2.6 persons. During World War II, there was one motor vehicle for every 53 persons in the Japanese Army but the proportion was improved to one car for every 5 persons in the 1960's. In a U.S. Army division, there is one car for every 3-4 persons.

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Beijing ZHONGGUO 1982 NIAN RENKOUPUCHA 10 % CHOUYANG ZILIAO [10 PERCENT SAMPLING TABULATION ON THE 1982 CENSUS OF THE PEOPLE"S REPUBLIC OF CHINA] in Chinese Oct 1983 pp 1-488

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Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 85 pp 5-7

[Article by Fang Shu [2455 3990]: "Soviet Union Opposes the United States' Strategic Defense Plan"]

[Text] Currently, the prelude to a new round in the arms race, centered on outer space weapons, between the Soviet Union and the United States has already begun. This is an unprecedented trial of strength between the Soviet Union and the United States that touches upon the domains of military affairs, politics, diplomacy, economic affairs, and science and technology. Since the late fifties, the Soviet Union has put a lot of funds and strength into developing space technology and outer space weapons. Before the middle of the sixties, it mainly developed military satellites for reconnaissance, communication, navigation, and weather observation. Beginning in the middle of the sixties, it focused on testing intercept satellites and developing directed-energy weapon systems. Since the beginning of the seventies, it has further developed manned space stations and space shuttles. So far it has made a certain amount of progress in this respect. However, in recent years, especially after President Reagan proposed in March 1983 that the strategic defense plan be made a strategic goal, the United States has stepped up the pace of developing outer space weapons, and its momentum has been very strong, causing there to appear in the military rivalry in space between the Soviet Union and the United States a situation unfavorable for the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union worries that the United States' vigorous promotion of the strategic defense plan will destroy the military strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States that it has worked hard for and obtained for many years after World War II, landing the Soviet Union in a passive position. Thus, it is engaging in tit-for-tat opposition, in an effort to put off the implementation of the United States' strategic defense plan, and even destroy this plan. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, has declared more than once, "If the United States militarizes outer space, thereby destroying the existing strategic parity, the Soviet Union will have no other choice but to take corresponding measures." The Soviet Union has now taken corresponding measures in all directions, "striking" and "pulling" simultaneously, using both hard and soft tactics, and keeping its eye on both the present and the future.

1. In Military Affairs It Is Taking Countermeasures. These Countermeasures "Include Both Offensive Weapons and Defensive Weapons."

a. It is further developing and improving strategic offensive weapons. Focusing on the United States' strategic defense plan, the Soviet Union, first of all, is stepping up the development and deployment of a new generation of strategic offensive weapons, and among them the ones that are comparatively prominent are the mobile-type multiple-warhead guided missiles. The Soviet Union has now begun to deploy the fifth generation of mobile SS-25 intercontinental ballistic missiles, and is preparing to deploy the SS-24, which carries 10 warheads (it has two types, mobile and in silos). It has three of the newest type "Typhon" nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, and is making them at a rate of one a year. The "(Pirate Flag)" multiple-use long-range strategic bomber has already been successfully test-manufactured, and it will be put into batch production in the late eighties. Units have begun to be equipped with submarine-launched, land-based, aircraft-carried long-range cruise missiles. An important part of its improvement of weapon quality is to improve as fast as possible the sudden defense capability of its nuclear attack forces, for example: greatly increasing the number of strategic warheads, so that the other side's strategic defense system will be overloaded, thereby increasing the number of missiles that will "slip through the net"; shortening the time that missiles fly in the booster stage; and strengthening the antilaser capability of missiles.

b. It is vigorously doing research on strategic defense systems. First, it is improving the present anti-ballistic missile system. Around Moscow the Soviet Union has built the only useable antiballistic missile bases in the world. The Soviet Union is now improving this system by additionally building or rebuilding launching sites and installing new-type silo launchers. After being rebuilt, the original single-layer defense system will become a double-layer defense system, in which on the launch silos improved "rubber overshoes" type long-range interceptor missiles will be used to intercept targets outside the atmosphere; the accelerated interceptor missiles deployed in the launch silos will be used to intercept targets in the atmosphere. It is estimated that this system will be in operational use at the end of the eighties. In addition, in Siberia, the Soviet Union is building a large balanced control positional radar, which will be used to give advanced warning of incoming ballistic missiles and to track targets.

Next, it is doing research on advanced strategic defense systems. the United States' strategic defense system is designed so that the main part of it is space-based directed energy and kinetic energy weapons. Continued observation is required to see whether the Soviet Union will be able to build a strategic defense system like that of the United States. However, the Soviet Union has all along attached importance to research on directed energy weapons. It has developed laser weapons since the sixties, and at the beginning of the seventies it began to develop particle beam and radio frequency weapons, and as of now has obtained a certain amount of progress in this respect. According to what has been revealed in the West, the Soviet Union now possesses two kinds of land-based antisatellite laser weapons. The prototypes of the space-based antisatellite laser weapons and land-based antiballistic missile laser weapons could be built by the end of the eighties, and tested and deployed after the year 2000. Particle beam and radio frequency weapons will be tested in the nineties. Close-range kinetic energy weapons are now being developed, and long-range kinetic weapons will be developed after the middle of the nineties. Looking at the present situation, we can affirm that the Soviet Union will do research on accelerated directed energy and kinetic-energy weapons, and when the conditions are ripe it will set up a new strategic defense system with its own characteristics.

c. It is continuing to develop other outer space weapons. The Soviet Union started to develop satellite interception fairly early. Since 1967, it has conducted more than 20 tests and has launched a little over 30 satellites that are able to search and destroy American satellites that are in perigee orbit. It is estimated that under the circumstances in which it continues to maintain the lead in anti-low orbit satellites, the Soviet Union will vigorously develop interception systems for satellites in high orbit. With regard to the space shuttle, the Soviet Union began to develop them in 1978. In 1983 it made the first test flight of a small shuttle, and as of now it has conducted 3 tests, but the shuttle is fairly small and can only be used once. It is now developing a large space shuttle, and its design approximates that of the United States' space shuttle, but the effective load it carries in entering orbit is larger, and it is estimated that it can be test-flown in the later eighties. Beginning in the seventies, the Soviet Union prepared to build permanent space stations. In 1977, it put the first manned space station, "Salvo 1," in orbit. In recent years it has launched in succession the "Union" spaceship and the "Progress" cargo spaceship, and they have many times been linked up with the "Salvo" space station, thereby initially laying a foundation for preparing to build a permanent space station. The Soviet Union is now developing a new type large-thrust carrier system, and is preparing to put a large, permanent space station in orbit in the nineties.

2. Diplomatically, It Is launching a Peace Offensive, Making Use of Its Talks With the United States, and Trying To Draw Western Europe Over to Its Side, To Pressure the United States To Make Concessions.

a. It is launching a powerful peace offensive to mobilize world public opinion against the United States' strategic defense plan. Recently, on the one hand the Soviet leaders have repeatedly declared that the Soviet Union's position on the arms control talks is honest and constructive; on the other hand, in succession they have accused the United States of having the aim in developing its strategic defense plan of seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union, and have asserted that whether the arms control talks succeed or not "to a very large degree depends on the United States' attitude," and thus they blame the United States for the arms race in space. At the same time as this, the Soviet Union has put forward a series of proposals on the question of disarmament talks. On 8 April, the Soviet Union announced that it was unilaterally stopping temporarily its deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Europe. On 29 July, Gorbachev announced that, starting on 6 August 1985, it was unilaterally stopping nuclear tests for 5 months. On 16 August, the Soviet foreign minister sent a letter to the UN secretary general, proposing that the "demilitarization of space" and the "peaceful development of cosmic space" be put on the General Assembly's agenda, and also proposed that the Soviet Union and the United States together completely stop the development of antisatellite weapons. In many of his speeches Gorbachev discussed the history of detente in the seventies, and even brought up again Khrushchev's slogan of "a world without weapons and without wars." At a time when the Reagan government is playing up its strategic defense plan, the Soviet Union is raising high the "antiwar" banners with the aim of influencing the peace movement in Western Europe and the opposition forces in the United States , so as to get the sympathy and support of international public opinion and to isolate and deal a blow to the United States .

b. It is using its dealings with the United States through talks to pressure the United States to make concessions on the question of outer space weapons. Based on an agreement reached in January this year by the Soviet and American foreign ministers, representatives of the two sides held two rounds of meetings on "new disarmament talks." It has been revealed that becausse the positions of the two sides were in sharp opposition, no progress was made in these two rounds. The third round is scheduled to begin on 19 September. According to what has been revealed in the Western press, in order to promote progress in the talks, the Soviet Union's attitude on the question of outer space weapons showed signs of a tendency toward flexibility. For example, it made a distinction between research on and development of outer space weapons. There was a hint that the Soviet Union was prepared to allow the United States to do this kind of research, but the Soviet Union has denied this. At the same time, the Soviet Union has agreed to hold a summit meeting in Geneva in November this year. The Soviet intention is to use talks to maintain a dialogue with the United States and therefore delay it and limit the development of its strategic defense plan.

c. It is using Western Europe to pressure the United States into making concessions. The Soviet Union, making use of the existing psychology in Western Europe of having misgivings about the United States' strategic defense plan, has initiated "smiling diplomacy" and vigorously advocated detente. At the end of last year, during his visit to Britain Gorbachev praised Europe as the "cradle of detente" in the seventies, stating that Europe is not a battlefield but a "common homeland" and stressing that he wanted to "open a new era" in East-West cooperation. He will also visit France on invitation at the beginning of October. This will be his first visit to a Western country since becoming CPSU general secretary, and obviously he is making France his breakthrough point in promoting detente in Europe. In the first half of this year, Gromyko visited Italy and Spain. On the other side, the Soviet Union has frequently invited government and public figures in West European countries to visit the Soviet Union. During these visits, the Soviet Union has made the United States' strategic defense plan the key topic of discussion, warning the West European countries not to take part in the United States' plan and stating that it will sacrifice Western Europe and safeguard the United States' interests, and that once this plan is implemented Western Europe will become the United States' "nuclear hostage." At the same time, the Soviet Union has adopted an attitude of treating West European countries differently, urging them to stand up and oppose the United States' plan. Gromyko has publicly expressed admiration for France's refusal to take part in the United States' plan, has censured Italy for endorsing the United States' plan, and has stated that if West Germany takes part in the implementation of the United States' plan it, together with the United States, must bear the responsibility for the consequences of destroying the military strategic parity.

3. Economically, It Is Stepping Up the Development of Science and Technology and the Pace of Economic Reform, Enhancing Its Position of Strength, and Looking Toward Contending With the United States More Vigorously in the Future. In the first 10 years that Brezhnev was in power, the Soviet Union mainly depended on extensive management, so that the national income grew at the high average annual rate of more than 6 percent, and the total income rose from the former 59 percent of the United States' total income to 67 percent, rapidly narrowing the gap with the United States. However, in the next 10 years, the growth rate in national income fluctuated at a little over 3 percent, and thus the momentum in narrowing the gap with the United States was lost. At present, the Soviet economy cannot satisfy the needs for domestic development, and it finds it even harder to meet the challenge of the United States' economic and military power. This situation cannot but cause the Soviet leaders to worry. After Gorbachev came to power, in many of his speeches he stressed the "major significance" of developing the economy, stating that it related to the "historical destiny of the country" and the "position of socialism in the world." He has stressed that the economy must be developed with the lever of science and technology. At a meeting on the question of scientific and technological progress held in June, he said, "We must take measures that brook no delay." When inspecting Leningrad he raised a cry of warning that "time waits for no man," expressing a strong sense of urgency.

In the current contention between the Soviet Union and the United States with regard to outer space weapons, because of its comparative difficulties in the economy and because its technology is relatively backward, the Soviet Union is in a disadvantageous position. However, the Soviet Union will not be willing to lag behind. By relying on its highly centralized political and economic systems, coupled with the economic and technological base it already has, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that within a certain period of time it will concentrate the forces of all quarters to develop outer space weapons in an effort to catch up with the United States. Although the United States is now in an advantageous posture, it has its own problems, and it will also be difficult for it to break the balance and obtain overall military superiority over the Soviet Union. In addition, the development of the strategic defense system is a plan that will have to be sustained over several decades, and within this long a period of time there will exist many indeterminate factors. Therefore, how the contention between the Soviet Union and the United States in the realm of outer space will develop must await further observation.

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MAJOR SPY CASES IN WEST GERMANY SHOCK KOHL GOVERNMENT

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 19, 1 Oct 85 pp 10-11

[Article in "World Political Affairs" column by Dao Ren [1497 0086]: "The Spectacular Spy Incidents in West Germany"]

[Text] In Bonn, August is usually a quiet month politically. Parliament adjourns, government ministers leave the city one after another on vacation, and because there is a lack of exciting political news the newspapers and magazines seem insipid. However, the August of this year was different from that of previous years. In quick succession spy cases filled all the news media, struggles between political parties and groups broke out ahead of schedule, and Bonn suddenly became lively. Matters were touched off like this: On 6 August, a woman secretary, Sonja Luenberg, who had been with federal Economics Minister Bangemann for 12 years and who knew quite a lot of secrets, suddenly went missing. Several days later, a woman bookkeeper, Ursula Richter, who had worked for the "Refugee Society" for more than 10 years, was nowhere to be found. On 21 August, a dispatcher of the logistics department of the national defense forces, Lorenz B., fled. After being investigated by the intelligence department, they had all fled to Democratic Germany. Just when people were being kept in the dark as to the reasons for the disappearance of these three persons, on 23 August Democratic Germany announced that H.J. Tiedge, a high-level official of the federal Office for Protection of the Constitution who was responsible for counterespionage, had asked the Democratic German authorities for "political asylum." Two days later, the West German authorities announced that Hoeke, a high-level woman secretary in the president's office who had been responsible for foreign affairs, was a spy for Democratic Germany and had already been arrested. In less than 1 month's time, spy incidents had occurred in several core confidential departments, and this could not but disturb federal Chancellor Kohl, who was vacationing in Austria. Schauble, minister in charge of the chancellor's office, was ordered to rush back in advance to the chancellor's office, and Interior Minister Zimmermann also immediately broke off his vacation and returned to Bonn. Soon afterward, the federal government set up a "special work group," made up of the relevant ministries, the chancellor's office, and the intelligence office, to be responsible for handling these pernicious cases.

It is common for the two Germanies to send spies to each other and to uncover them. It may be said that it is a special form of the sharp struggle between the two Germanies. This is because: before Democratic Germany built the wall on 13 August 1961, the border between the two Germanies was wide open and people could freely come and go. It was not difficult for the two sides to send some secret agents to the other side, where they laid low. And the fact that the two countries belonged to the same nation and spoke the same language provided convenient conditions for mutual infiltration. According to reports carried in the West German press, there are 10,000 to 20,000 spies in West Germany, and a very large proportion of them are spies for Democratic Germany. According to ADN reports, since 1 January 1984, 168 West German spies have been arrested in Democratic Germany. Historically, in 1974, because his confidential secretary (Siaomu) was exposed as a Democratic German spy, Social Democrat Chancellor Brandt took the blame and resigned. People may well ask: Since there are frequent incidents in the two Germanies of their spies being caught, why are the cases this time so spectacular? Tiedge worked in the West German intelligence organization for nearly 20 years, and was the head of the office specially responsible for counterespionage against Democratic Germany. He not only was familiar with the card index and the counterespionage work of West Germany's Office for the Protection of the Constitution, but also knew the spies who had been placed in Democratic Germany and even in other Eastern European countries. Therefore, his defection not only is a heavy blow to West Germany's counterintelligence work, making it necessary to reshuffle the work and change the work patterns in the future, but also will put the spies that West Germany has sent to Democratic Germany in danger, and adversely affect the trust in the reliability of the West German intelligence organization on the part of the intelligence organizations of its allies. No wonder that Chancellor Kohl said that the Tiedge incident was "disastrous." The West German authorities are now investigating whether Tiedge long ago infiltrated the federal Office for Protection of the Constitution or whether he was recently bribed, in order to evaluate correctly the degree of damage done by his defection. At the same time, they are taking all emergency measures to carry out a big investigation of personnel coming into contact with major secrets, in order to plug loopholes.

Just as could be expected, this spy incident has touched off sharp struggles in internal affairs between political parties and groups in West Germany. The Social Democratic Party, which is out of office, took advantage of the opportunity and launched an offensive. It censured Interior Minister Zimmermann, saying he must take direct responsibility for this incident, and demanded that Chancellor Kohl remove him from office, formally putting a motion to this effect in parliament. Of course, Chancellor Kohl flatly refused to do so. The Free Democratic Party, which partly governs together with the coalition parties, also gave its all-out protection to Zimmermann, stressing that he does not bear direct responsibility. As everybody knows, Zimmermann is the vice chairman of the Christian Social Union, and if he were removed from office, relations between the two sister parties, the Christian Social Union and the Christian Democratic Union, would certainly be adversely affected, and the present governing coalition would even be imperiled. On the surface, the spearhead of the Social Democratic Party is aimed at different cabinet members, but actually its purpose is to undermine the current coalition government. Therefore, when the motion was put to the vote in the federal parliament, the majority of the votes of the governing parties turned down the opposition parties' motion. However, to calm down resentment, the Kohl government removed from office Hellenbroich, director of the Federal Intelligence Service, who was directly responsible , and appointed Wieck as his successor. From a look at the current situation, although this spy case gave the Kohl government some increased difficulties, it is unlikely to cause a government crisis.

What people are concerned about is: What kind of effect will this spy incident have on the presently improved relations between the two Germanies. Will they take an unexpected turn? Kohl has said the spy cases have created mistrust, and has blamed Democratic Germany for making its actions out of line with its words, but he still stresses the hope that within this year he will meet with the leaders of Democratic Germany. Strauss, the chairman of West Germany's Christian Social Union, has indicated that the relations between the two Germanies should not hinge on whether Democratic Germany has sent spies to West Germany. He also, in accordance with his original plan, visited the Leipzig Fair in early September. According to reports Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, will also visit Democratic Germany, and the Democratic German side has also not yet played up Tiedge's running away, stressing that it is willing to continue to improve its relations with West Germany. All sorts of signs show that this spy incident will temporarily adversely affect the climate in the relations between the two Germanies, but the two sides, proceeding from the overall situation of easing East-West relations and developing mutually beneficial cooperation, will not let the essential relations between the two countries be damaged. (16 September)

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EASTERN EUROPE

PRC, BULGARIA TO SIGN 5-YEAR PACT 'DRAMATICALLY' EXPANDING TRADE

HK111019 Hong Kong AFP in English 0854 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (AFP)--China and Bulgaria are to dramatically expand trade under a five-year pact to be signed when Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng visits Sofia this month, Eastern European sources said here today.

Mr. Li left Beijing yesterday for official visits to Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria and was to stop in France en route on a working visit, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) reported yesterday.

A French source said Monday that Mr. Li was to discuss negotiations on a planned Chinese nuclear power plant involving French nuclear technology.

Eastern European sources said Mr. Li and a Bulgarian representative were to sign a 1986-1990 trade agreement boosting two-way exchanges to one billion Swiss francs (477 million dollars).

The agreement represented an increase of several times over the previous five-year period, when trade regularly failed to meet targets because Beijing required exchanges in each trade category be equal, the sources said.

Trade for 1985 was estimated at 15 million Swiss francs (57 million dollars), Bulgarian officials have said. Trade figures for the entire period were not given.

China has dropped its equal exchange condition and both sides anticipate that targeted trade levels would be exceeded, the sources said.

Bulgaria is to sell equipment and technology to build a forklift factory and automated warehouses to China, which sells mostly chemical raw materials to Bulgaria, the sources said.

NCNA reported yesterday that Czechoslovak Vice Premier Jarmoir Obzina and Chinese State Councillor Fang Yi signed a summary of Mr. Obzina's visit here calling for expansion of scientific and technological cooperation.

Details of Mr. Li's visit to Czechoslovakia were not immediately available. The visit to the two Eastern European countries was to begin on Saturday and last nine days.

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WANG ZHAOGUO MEETS HUNGARIAN, ROMANIAN VISITORS

OW031643 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met on separate occasions with a Hungarian youth delegation and a delegation from the Union of Communist Students' Associations of Romania here this afternoon.

The Hungarian delegation leader is Peter Emod, president of the National Council of Hungarian Youth. The Romanian delegation leader is Matei Ani, chairman of the Union of Communist Students' Associations.

Wang Zhaoguo told Emod that the Hungarian youth delegation's visit is beneficial to the promotion of exchanges and understanding between the young people of the two countries.

He said China is engaging in its modernization work and needs more friends and comrades worldwide.

Emod said the purpose of the delegation's visit is to strengthen friendship between Hungarian and Chinese youth.

During his meeting with the Romanian visitors, Wang Zhaoguo said there exist very good relations between the parties, countries and youth and students' organizations of China and Romania.

He expressed the belief that the delegation's visit would strengthen friendship between university students of the two countries.

Matei Ani said Romanian youth and students attach great importance to the development of the relations with their Chinese counterparts.

Song Defu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Hungarian ambassador to China Ivan Laszlo, attended Wang's meeting with the Hungarian visitors.

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XINHUA ON GDR'S DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS, TIES WITH PRC

OW100927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 10 Dec 85

["Year-ender: Democratic Germany Active in World Affairs (by correspondent Xing Guimin)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Berlin, December 10 (XINHUA)--In its participation in world affairs during the outgoing year, the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has devoted its main efforts to strengthening coordination among the Warsaw Pact nations, increasing contact with Western countries and developing its relations with China.

As a small country bearing the brunt of a bitter confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, Democratic Germany is deeply aware of the importance of the Warsaw Treaty organization to its own security. Top leaders of the pact nations held talks in Moscow in March when they gathered for the funeral of the late Soviet leader Konstantin U. Chernenko and at a summit in Warsaw in April, they decided to extend the 30-year-old military alliance for another 20 years. In early May, Democratic German leader Erich Honecker paid an official visit to Moscow during which he met with the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Shortly after his return from the Soviet trip, he played host in Berlin to a visit by the Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu. The two leaders reportedly shared "identical views on all fundamental issues" they discussed. In October, Honecker travelled to Yugoslavia, a non-aligned socialist country. His talks with the Yugoslav leaders indicated that both sides recognized the existence of "different roads and methods in building socialism." The Democratic German news media paid glowing tributes to the "positive contribution" made by Honecker to a conference of the Warsaw Pact's political consultative committee held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in late October to prepare for the November U.S.-Soviet Geneva summit. After the Sofia conference, Honecker paid a working visit to Budapest for a wide-ranging exchange of views with his Hungarian counterpart Janos Kadar on "bilateral relations, the world situation and practical problems related to the international communist movement and labor movement."

The year also witnessed earnest efforts by Democratic Germany to improve relations with China. A notable instance of this was the resumption of contacts between their top-level leadership after a gap of over two decades. Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng and vice-chairman of the National People's

Congress Standing Committee Wang Renzhong visited the country in May and June respectively. They both met with Honecker. The two sides shared the desire for further developing bilateral relations and considered the exchange of visits by top-level leaders as helpful to this development.

The Sino-Democratic German Joint Committee on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation met for the first time in Beijing in April. This was followed by a visit in June by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy premier and alternate Politburo member of the German Socialist Unity Party (SED) and the signing of a long-term trade and payment agreement for 1986-1990. The agreement marked the beginning of a new period in trade and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. In October, Guenther Kleiber, Politburo member and deputy premier also visited China and signed an agreement on further cooperation in the machine-building industry.

In separate meetings with Schuerer and Kleiber, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang pointed out that the development of Sino-Democratic German relations is beneficial to the two peoples, the socialist construction of both countries and the safeguarding of world peace.

SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Werner Jarowinski said in his report on the work of the Political Bureau to a party Central Committee plenum last month that the SED "has taken new steps for the further enhancing of relations between Democratic Germany and China."

Democratic Germany's political contacts as well as economic and trade links with countries in the west have grown steadily since it opened diplomatic relations with many Western countries in the 1970's. However, a true diplomatic breakthrough came only in the past two years. Greek and Italian prime ministers Andreas Papandreou and Bettino Craxi last year became the first two heads of government from NATO nations to set foot on Democratic German soil. In April and October of this year, Honecker also visited Greece and Italy for the first time. In June, French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius became the first government chief of the three wartime Western allies to visit Democratic Germany.

Relations with neighboring Federal Germany occupy an important place in Democratic Germany's policy towards the West. Though Erich Honecker postponed a scheduled September visit to Bonn "for various reasons," contacts between the two-level leaders of the two Germanies have never ceased. Honecker met Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Moscow last March when they attended Chernenko's funeral and the two leaders issued a joint statement affirming the "inviolability of the existing borders of European countries and respect for each other's territorial integrity." The SED Politburo member in charge of economic planning Guenter Mittag also met Kohl in Bonn in April on his way to the Hannover Fair. Mittag carried with him a message from Honecker aimed at expanding ties between the two German states. Franz-Josef Strauss, Bavarian premier and chairman of the Christian

Social Union of Federal Germany visited Democratic Germany twice this year. Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party also made his first visit to this country. These visits and the discussion arising from them were seen as very helpful to the growth of relations between the two states. Honecker has made it clear on a number of occasions that for the sake of preventing a new war on the German soil, his country is interested in continuing a constructive dialogue with all forces in Federal Germany, "no matter whether they are in or out of office and no matter whether we like or dislike them." He told a Federal German newspaper editor in a recent interview that he still intends to visit Bonn "at a time convenient to both sides."

Speaking at a party Central Committee meeting on November 22, the day after the Soviet-U.S. Geneva summit, the Democratic German leader said that the most important follow up to the summit is "to make all efforts to implement the agreements reached, and make peace safer." Observers here believe that the diplomatic achievements made this year by Democratic Germany, a country sitting on the demarcation line between the two rival military blocs, will help change the world situation for the better, promote East-West detente and add substantially to international cooperation.

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EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND ISSUES DOCUMENT ON INTELLECTUALS

OW071228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Warsaw, December 6 (XINHUA)--The Polish United Workers' Party and government will take greater care of the intellectuals by promoting their social status and increasing their living standards, according to a document just published by the party.

Entitled "Program for Implementing the Decision of the 19th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party on the Status and Tasks of the Intellectuals in the Socialist Development of the Country, and Their Working and Living Conditions," the document said that the intellectuals must be taken as one of the major social forces necessary in socialist construction.

It stressed that knowledge, talents and creative initiative of the intellectuals should be considered as important factors for development.

The document maintained that the socioeconomic development of the country and the corresponding growth rate of national income depend primarily on the work to apply sciences and technology and increase the efficiency of organization.

The document, which was passed last May, promised a series of measures to improve the working and living conditions of the intellectuals, including salary increase.

It stipulated that funds for scientific and technological research will increase to 3 percent of the [word indistinct] national income compared with 2 percent in 1986.

There are 2.5 million intellectuals in Poland, many of whom are reportedly finding their life not wholly satisfactory. This is seen as one major factor leading to the involvement of many intellectuals in the activities of the solidarity trade union.

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CSO: 4000/102

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY WEEKLY INTERVIEWS PRC'S HU YAOBANG

LD052304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2032 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, December 5 (TANJUG)--Chinese Communist Party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang has stated in an interview to the Yugoslav weekly NIN that China's basic domestic policy goal is the implementation of a programme of socialist modernization, and the basic foreign policy goal, "struggle for the preservation of peace, and the struggle against hegemony."

In the interview, appearing in the NIN issue which comes out tomorrow, Hu set out that the policy of China's opening to the rest of the world was a long-term orientation.

He said that a war conflagration could bring to a halt the peaceful development of the world, and, thereby, China, too, but stated the hope that this would not happen in the next few decades. In support of his view, Hu stressed that the development of peaceful forces fighting against war was in fact one of the most significant positive processes in the present-day world.

Chinese Party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang stated the opinion that China could catch up with the economically most highly developed countries of the world in the fifties of the next century. He said that the major precondition for achieving the ambitious goal was the further consolidation of the unity in the country, and further efforts along the line of implementing a programme of reforms in Chinese society as a whole.

Noting that China was now introducing younger cadres into the highest leaderships, Hu stated the hope that the young would carry on the country's policy, and underscored that "there is nobody who can change a correct policy and line which enjoy the strong support of the people."

Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang said that the Chinese "Cultural Revolution" had done the country great political and economic damage. He noted that, although significant results had been achieved in eliminating the consequences of the "Cultural Revolution" in the past eight to nine years, additional efforts would be necessary for making a further headway in the ideological area and the party's manner of work in three or four years.

The Chinese Communist Party secretary-general described as very favourable the development of relations between China and Yugoslavia, and between the parties of the two countries.

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EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

CONDOLENCES TO GDR--Beijing, December 4 (XINHUA)--Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping Tuesday sent a message to the Defense Ministry of the German Democratic Republic, expressing his condolences on the death of Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann. Hoffmann died of a heart attack on Monday at the age of 75. He was named defense minister in 1960. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 4 Dec 85] /8309

HUNGARIAN PAINTING EXHIBIT--A Hungarian modern painting exhibition opened in the working people's Palace of Culture here this afternoon. On show are 60 oil paintings by 34 artists, which depict landscapes of a small town and the life of the Hungarian people. Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian and Hungarian Ambassador to China Ivan Laszlo cut the ribbon to open the exhibition, which will also move to Hefei City in East China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 6 Dec 85 OW] /8309

DANCE TROUP IN ROMANIA--A Chinese classical ensemble performed ancient songs, dances and music here this evening and elicited prolonged applause from the audience. The ensemble of Shaanxi Province presented dances and melodies of China's Tang Dynasty (618-907), enabling the Romanian audience an opportunity to enjoy ancient China's civilization. Suzana Gadea, chairman of Romania's Council for Socialist Culture and Education, and Ion Popescu-Putzuri, chairman of the Romania-Chinese Friendship Association, attended the performance. A Romanain choreographer praised the show, saying he learned a lot from the graceful Chinese dances. The ensemble flew here after it toured in Denmark, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Bulgaria. It leaves for home tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /8309

CSO: 4000/102

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

JIANGSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CANADA

OW271104 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial friendship delegation headed by Gu Xiulian, provincial governor, returned to Nanjing by air on the evening of 26 November after successfully concluding its visit to Ontario Province, Canada.

While in Ontario Province, the delegation signed an agreement on establishing friendship ties between Jiangsu and Ontario Provinces as well as an agreement on scientific and technological exchange and cooperation.

Governor Gu Xiulian and Premier (Peterson) of Ontario Province officially conferred twice and exchanged views on future friendly exchanges between the two provinces. The delegation and the concerned departments of Ontario Province made specific arrangements for economic, scientific, technological, cultural, education, and sports cooperation between the two provinces. The two sides agreed that the two provinces will cooperate in building a science and technology center in Nanjing. Jiangsu Province will provide the construction facilities needed, and Ontario Province will provide the technology and equipment. The center will be a nongovernmental organ mainly designed to help small and medium-sized enterprises make use of new technologies and train managerial personnel, and to promote scientific and technological cooperation between the two provinces.

While in Canada, the delegation held friendly talks with Ontario provincial officials and also had extensive contacts with all the parties and groups, the legislature, and personages from all circles. This has promoted mutual understanding and brought the friendship and cooperation between the two provinces to a new height.

The delegation also visited a foodstuff factory, a cattle farm, a hydropower station, a nuclear power plant, a cable and wire company, a museum, universities, graduate schools, and a television tower.

On returning to Nanjing, Governor Gu and her party were greeted at the airport by Sun Han, Chen Huanyou, Ye Xuchang, and Cai Qiuming.

/8918
CSO: 4005/287

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON TIES WITH NICARAGUA

OW081016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0940 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 8 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY today front-paged an editorial hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Nicaragua, saying that Sino-Latin American relations of friendly cooperation will continue to develop steadily.

According to a joint communique issued here Saturday, China and Nicaragua established diplomatic relations on December 7.

The Nicaraguan Government, said the paper, has been working for social reform, the development of national economy and the safeguarding of national independence and sovereignty.

The Nicaraguan Government is willing to solve the Central American conflicts peacefully through negotiations and supports the peace mediation of the Contadora group, the paper said.

"Both China and Nicaragua are developing countries," the paper said. "The Chinese people always sympathize with and support the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle of safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and developing national economy."

The Chinese Government has repeatedly voiced its opposition to the interference into the Central American affairs by any foreign forces in any forms and supports the efforts made by the Contadora group and other Latin American countries in solving the Central America problem according to the principles of self-determination of the people, non-interference and peaceful solution, the paper emphasized.

"The diplomatic relations established between China and Nicaragua on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence--mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence--marks a new stage that the Sino-Nicaraguan relations have entered, and this will no doubt promote the development of the bilateral relations," the daily said.

This year, China has established diplomatic relations with three more countries in Latin American and Carribbean region, and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang paid a visit to four Latin American countries. All this, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said, shows a major progress has been made in Sino-Latin American relations in the past year.

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CSO: 4005/287

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SONG RENQIONG MEETS DOMINICAN CP DELEGATION

OW251706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA)--Song Renqiong, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, met a delegation from the Dominican Communist Party here today.

The delegation is led by Carlos Dore, a member of the Dominican Communist Party's Political Bureau.

Song told the visitors that the Chinese and Dominican Communist parties had enjoyed sound relations in the past, but unfortunately, the relations had been suspended later. He was pleased the relations had been resumed, and that mutual understanding and friendship were being strengthened through the delegation's visit.

He hoped relations between the two parties would grow closer in accordance with the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's affairs.

Dore said he was pleased with the resumption of relations between the two parties. His party was keen to develop relations with the Chinese party.

He praised the Chinese Communist Party's principles for developing relations with other communist parties and its important role in world affairs.

Song hosted a dinner for the delegation after the meeting.

The visitors arrived here a week ago for a goodwill trip at the invitation of the international liaison department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. They are returning home tomorrow.

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CSO: 4005/287

NICARAGUAN LEADER COMMENTS ON VISIT UPON ARRIVAL IN PRC

HK051016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 5 Dec 85

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, Dec 5 (AFP)--A top Nicaraguan leader arrived here today on a visit which he said was aimed at establishing diplomatic relations between Beijing and Managua.

"We are making a friendly visit aimed at tightening our relations and normalizing them" said Henry Ruiz, whose government has been the only Marxist regime to maintain ties to Beijing rival Taiwan.

Mr Ruiz, one of nine members of the leadership of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Front, said that "everything is already set" for severing diplomatic links with the nationalist in Taipei.

He flew here at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party with the first high-level delegation from Managua to visit China.

Asked by reporters whether the delegation would sign an agreement on diplomatic ties, Mr Ruiz said: "Yes, we are going to discuss all the questions concerning the normalization of our relations."

Among those accompanying Mr Ruiz, who is also minister of external cooperation, were his deputy Pedro Antonio Blancon and Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto.

Informed Chinese sources said the Nicaraguans would stay 6 days. Mr Blancon said they would also discuss economic and technological cooperation, adding that prospects for bilateral trade were very good.

"The establishment of diplomatic relations (between China and Nicaragua) will permit a boost in trade and cooperation," he said.

The rapprochement between the two countries began more than [word indistinct] ago accelerated in recent months. It was highlighted by the October 24 meeting at the United Nations in New York between Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Taiwan is currently recognised by only 24 countries but enjoys a last bastion of support in Central America. Nicaragua would be the first Central American state to switch over to Beijing.

Nicaragua established diplomatic relations with China in 1930, when Chiang Kai-shek's nationalist forces were in control.

When the Sandinistas ousted Anastasio Somoza in 1979, they kept their diplomatic link with Taiwan despite the anomaly of a Marxist government supporting an aggressively anti-communist regime.

The two countries even signed a commercial cooperation accord in 1980.

The Chinese leadership is anxious to isolate Taipei diplomatically as much as possible in the hope of forcing the Kuomintang nationalists to negotiate peaceful reunification of Taiwan and the mainland.

About a month ago Mr Zhao made his first official visit to four Latin American countries and met with many diplomats from the region whose countries do not have diplomatic ties to Beijing.

He also stressed that his government supported efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of problems in Central America.

China has already scored two diplomatic successes since July, winning the recognition of Bolivia and Grenada. The Chinese have stepped up contacts with two other Latin American states: Uruguay and Costa Rica.

/8918
CSO: 4005/287

MORE ON PENG ZHEN'S MEETING WITH BRAZILIANS

OW091235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0928 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met with a Brazilian Parliamentary delegation led by Ulysses Guimaraes, president of Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, at the Great Hall of the People this morning.

Peng Zhen extended a warm welcome to the parliamentary delegation, which was composed of leaders of various parties and groups in Brazil. He said: Not long ago Premier Zhao Ziyang visited Brazil. Now President Guimaraes is leading a delegation on a visit to China. Mutual visits of leaders of the two countries, and will make these relations even closer.

Peng Zhen said: China and Brazil are developing countries. National construction is our task. We need a peaceful international environment. The two countries are forces for safeguarding world peace.

Peng Zhen said: Our two countries are vast and abound in natural resources. We can supply each other's needs, learn from each other's strong points to make up for deficiencies, and exchange our experiences. A solid foundation and the necessary conditions exist for the two countries to extensively develop cooperative relations. There is a bright prospect for trade or for economic and technical cooperation. He noted: In future, we should increase mutual visits and further strive to understand each other's needs and possibilities.

Guimaraes said: Brazilian-Chinese relations are very good. The possibilities for cooperation between the two countries are great. The two countries can increase exchanges in many fields.

Peng Chong and Wang Hanbin, vice chairman and secretary general respectively of the NPC Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

After the meeting, Peng Zhen hosted a luncheon in honor of the Brazilian guests.

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CSO: 4005/287

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISITS--Shenzhen, December 11 (XINHUA)--A Brazilian parliamentary delegation led by Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the chamber of deputies, arrived in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, this afternoon. This evening, Luo Tian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress, Li Hao, vice-governor of Guangdong and mayor of Shenzhen, briefed the visitors on the economic progress of the Shenzhen special economic zone. Guimaraes said he was impressed by what Shenzhen had achieved in 5 years and expressed the hope that Brazil and China could cooperate in the fields of economy and technology. The meeting was followed by a dinner in honor of the visitors given by the Standing Committee of Guangdong Provincial People's Congress and Shenzhen people's government. After its arrival in Guangzhou from Beijing at noon today, the delegation visited the White Swan Hotel and then took a train to Shenzhen. When the Brazilian parliamentarians left Beijing this morning, they were seen off at the airport by Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW] /8918

CHINA PRESS BRIEFED ON VISIT--Beijing, December 10 (XINHUA)--Despite their different political systems Brazil and China have much in common, Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, told a press conference here today. Both Brazil and China need peace, strive for development, and desire a change to the unfair world economic order, said Guimaraes, who is leading a parliamentary delegation on a visit here. He said he was impressed by China's respect for the Third World countries. He was optimistic about Brazil-China relations. There was much potential for trade between the two countries, he said, adding that Brazil also hoped for expanding cultural and scientific and technological cooperation with China. Later, Brazilian Ambassador to China Italo Zappa hosted a dinner at the embassy on the occasion of the Brazilian parliamentary delegation's visit to China. Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, attended. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 10 Dec 85 OW] /8918

NICARAGUA PLANS RELATIONS WITH PRC--Beijing, Dec 5 (AFP)--Nicaragua plans to establish diplomatic relations with China, a senior official from Managua said here today as he arrived with a high-level delegation for an official visit. Nicaragua is currently one of 24 countries in the world--and the only Marxist state--which still recognise Beijing's rival [the] Nationalists on Taiwan. "We are making a friendly visit aimed at tightening our relations and normalising then," Henry Ruiz, one of nine members of the leadership of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Front, said on arrival. Mr Ruiz told journalists at the airport that the Nicaraguan delegation would discuss "all questions" relating to the normalisation of ties with Beijing. He was accompanied on the trip here by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 5 Dec 85 HK] /8918

CANADIAN PROFESSOR BRIEFED ON ECONOMY--Beijing, November 30 (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met here today with Canadian Professor Paul T.K. Lin and briefed him on China's policy of opening to the rest of the world and the development of its special economic zones. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW]. /8918

SISTER-CITY AGREEMENT--Harbin, December 5 (XINHUA)--Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, and Edmonton of Canada signed a sister-city agreement here today. Edmonton, the capital of Alberta Province, has many similarities with Harbin. These include latitude and climatic conditions. But officials of the two cities are particularly interested in exchanging experiences on city planning, environmental protection and secondary education. The two cities plan to step up economic and trade cooperation and will also work together in science, technology, culture, education, public health and sports. Heilongjiang and Alberta became sister provinces in 1981. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /8918

INTERIOR MINISTER RELIEVED FROM POST--Havana, December 3 (XINHUA)--Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes Menendez, one of the main leaders of the Cuban revolution, has been relieved of his duties, the Cuban State Council announced today. Jose Abrantes Fernandez, deputy interior minister, was named as his successor. In a communique, the council said that Valdes remains a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and still holds his other leading posts. The decision was made following a recommendation of the party's Political Bureau. In preparing for the party's Third Congress in February, the Cuban Government has made several personnel changes, including the ministers of the transport, construction and light industries, president of the State Finance Committee and president of the National Bank. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /8918

CSO: 4005/287

POPULATION CONTROL TARGET REACHED DURING SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 27 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Yao Minhua [1202 2404 5478]: "China's Population Control Plan Makes Good Progress During the Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] According to data recently made available by the State Statistical Bureau, the implementation of China's population control plan during the period of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" has been well on target. Based on analyses of the population situation at the end of 1984 and during the first 8 months of this year, the projected increase in China's population during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan" is 62 million, 10 million less than the estimate in the plan. By the end of 1985, the nation's total population will be brought under 1,050 million, entirely within the planned target of 1,060 million. This will lay the foundation for the goal to limit the nation's population to about 1.2 billion by the turn of the century.

In the first 4 years of the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," China's population grew at a rate compatible with the target in the plan, with an average annual increase of 12,250,000. At the end of 1984, the combined population of the 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly administered by the central government, and servicemen stood at 1,034,750,000. The average annual population growth rate was 8 percent. Characterizing population growth in these 4 years were the upward trend, in birth rate and natural growth rate, followed by a downward curve. In the first 2 years, both the birth rate and natural growth rate rose substantially, the result of the first baby boom in the 1950's and the implementation of the new marriage law in 1981. In 1982 the natural growth rate reached 14.5 percent. In 1983 and 1984, however, population increase slowed down considerably, growing by just 10 million or so each year. In 1984, the natural growth rate dropped to 10.81 percent, the lowest since the founding of the PRC, not counting the 3 very difficult years.

Given high priority by the party and government and supported by the masses, family planning work has gained new strength during the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," and family planning policies have been gradually perfected. Improvements in work methods have done much to ensure the fulfillment of the population plan, which, in turn, has profound implications for slowly changing China's reproduction patterns and achieving a relatively comfortable standard of living by the end of the century.

12581
CSO: 4005/180

PROGRESS OF CONTRACEPTIVES IN CHINA REPORTED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 13 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Lu Xiaobin [0712 2556 2430]: "A New Look in Contraceptive Work"]

[Text] Guided by the spirit of Document No 7 of the CPC Central Committee, the production, supply, and distribution of contraceptives in China have assumed a new look since 1984. The document emphasizes contraception, advocates voluntary choice, allows variations to suit individual circumstances and takes a comprehensive approach toward population control. According to statistics, 11 million people are using contraceptives nationwide, up 15 percent over 1983. Of the 11 million people, 7.03 million are on the pill or take contraceptives by injection, 3.21 million use the condom and 7.6 million use a variety of external contraceptives. Sample surveys in some localities turn up an effective rate of more than 95 percent. This was disclosed at the national contraceptive work conference held in Beijing from 5th to 10th this month.

As family planning policies are gradually perfected and the masses become more and more conscious of the need to practice birth control, contraceptives are playing an increasingly prominent role in family planning. To do a good job in producing, allocating, supplying, managing, and distributing contraceptives, all the departments are adhering to the spirit, "satisfy needs and serve the masses," and have carried out a string of reforms. There has been a gradual change in their mentality toward believing in, relying on and serving the masses. The forms of management have also changed, from free allocation and unplanned management to planned management, planned allocation and the responsibility system. In operational methods, the simple handing out of contraceptives has been replaced by bringing contraceptives to the people for whom they are intended, making contraceptive knowledge available to them and providing consulting services. As a result, the number of people using contraceptives has been going up steadily while the number of unplanned pregnancies and births has dropped significantly. With the emergence of a large number of advanced units and individuals who deliver contraceptives and services to the door, a comprehensive management and distribution network has now taken form rudimentarily.

Zhejiang Province has established a six-tier contraceptive service network at the provincial, municipal, county, township, village, and village committee levels and provided the province's 44,000 villages with contraceptive liaison personnel. Dehui County in Jilin Province varies guidance to suit individuals and allows the masses to choose their birth control method voluntarily, thereby improving contraceptive results. Shaoxing County in Zhejiang fully mobilizes the 4,300 liaison personnel at the grassroots to serve the masses enthusiastically and bring the party and people together. In implementing birth control measures, the Yiyang area in Hunan insists on the principles of free will, applicability, safety, convenience, and effectiveness and has won the support of the public. Diao Fengzhen [0431 7685 3791], director of the Women's Federation in Wuzhangzi Village, Xiba Township in Pingquan County, Hebei, has insisted on delivering contraceptives door to door since 1980 with the result that for 5 consecutive years, not a single unplanned birth occurred in the village.

Their achievements were affirmed by the recent national conference on contraceptive work, which was organized by the State Family Planning Commission, the Ministry of Chemical Industry and the State Pharmaceutical Administration. The conference summed up the experience in contraceptive work for the past year and coordinated contraceptive production and supply plans for 1986. It was attended by Minister Wang Wei [3769 0251] and Vice Ministers Chang Zongxuan [1603 1350 3551] and Peng Yu [1756 3768] of the State Family Planning Commission, and Deputy Director Li Xiaodong [2621 2556 2639] of the State Pharmaceutical Administration. Wang Wei and Chang Zongxuan addressed the gathering.

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CSO: 4005/180

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S FAMILY PLANNING ACHIEVEMENTS HIGHLIGHTED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 11 Oct 85 p 1

[Interview with Professor Zhou Lianbin [0719 5114 1755], consultant to the World Health Organization, by JIHUA SHENGYU BAN reporter Hou Wenfeng [0186 2429 5364]: "The Success Story of China's Family Planning"; date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] Professor Zhou, a Chinese American whose family came from Taiwan, holds doctoral degrees in medicine and public health from Johns Hopkins University in the United States and currently serves as consultant to the World Health Organization [WHO]. At the invitation of China's State Family Planning Commission, he recently visited China for over 2 months and successively toured five provinces and municipalities, Shandong, Shanghai, Nanjing, Jiangsu, and Sichuan, to inspect family planning work. While in Sichuan, he visited the provincial Family Planning Scientific Research Institute, a training center, a propaganda and education center, the Population Research Institute of Sichuan University, as well as medical and social welfare units at the grassroots and a number of counties, townships, and villages. He talked to cadres and the masses and stayed with rural families as their guest, forming numerous impressions from what he saw and heard.

"Can you tell us what impressed you most during this trip?"

Professor said, "I now have a correct understanding of China's policy advocating one child per couple. Some people overseas misinterpret China's family planning policy as one of coercion and "one birth only" and have attacked it. In this sense, I can tell the world what I have seen and heard during this trip."

"I now have a clear understanding of the basis on which China seeks to control its overall population growth target by the end of the century. For instance, Sichuan arrived at its population target of 120 million by the end of the century only through scientific forecasting tempered with the reproduction wishes of the people and years of experience in family planning. According to Sichuan's population forecasts, this target can be reached if each couple has 1.7 to 1.8 children on the average. Planning has its basis in science and popular support. It cannot be achieved through any mandatory rule allowing one couple to have just one child.

Places like Jiangsu, Shandong, and Sichuan have done a fine job in "integrating" their family planning services at the grassroots. They are offering a "basket" of services, such as premarital services, prenatal and postnatal care, eugenics training, maternal and child hygiene, family life, and care for the elderly, as a way of promoting family planning. This is a praiseworthy method and should be popularized. Many factories in China allow 7-month pregnant female workers to go on leave and await childbirth, after which they have the option of taking a leave of absence for 1 to 2 years, while collecting 70 to 80 percent of their wages. This is something many countries including the U.S. have not been able to do. China is much more considerate in this regard."

After mentioning the above impressions, Professor Zhou politely changed the topic and put forward a number of suggestions.

He said, "As work develops in depth, there will be a more urgent need among the people for all kinds of guidance of an informational nature. They will also demand that policies be explained. This means that family planning workers must be knowledgeable in an all-round way. Accordingly, their training must be improved to enhance their skills. Reportedly Sichuan has set up a college for managerial cadres in family planning. I think that's a good move."

"There is a need to improve the quality of statistical personnel and make full use of statistical data to strengthen management. Ideally every township should do its own head-counting and compile a yearbook for use. Units which undertake cooperative projects should put together an exhibition room where the establishment of the organization, its investments over the years, its development, work, and assessments are shown through words and pictures. Such a display provides training for family planning workers and can be shown to visitors. In this way, propagandistic purposes are realized and data is accumulated."

"China may explore the infiltration method of propaganda and education. In some countries, population control propaganda is introduced in all subjects, such as history, geography, and mathematics. Their citizens are exposed to population control from primary school up and are taught not to prefer male infants to female infants or to desire large families. They are educated in the relations between population and resources and in demographics. This approach should be adopted by China."

"Propaganda must be custom-made to suit its audience and carried out in an appropriate medium at the right time for optimal results. In the 1960's, 40 percent of rural women in Taiwan Province were illiterate. We learned from surveys that they liked listening to the radio and were fond of local dramas. Zeroing in on these characteristics, we broadcast population control publicity and introduced birth control knowledge from 1 to 3 pm every afternoon when they went home to rest and cook. The results were very good."

12581
CSO: 4005/180

REPORTS OF LIU BINYAN QUITTING LITERARY WORLD UNFOUNDED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 96, Oct 85 pp 14-15

[Article by Luo Bing [5012 0393] and Chang Chuan [1603 1557]: "Despite Mounting Pressure, Liu Binyan Will Not Quit"]

[Text] "I heard that you have announced you are quitting the literary circle. Is that true?"

"Ha-ha! Where did you hear that?"

"Hong Kong."

"Do you believe it?"

"Of course not. But why did they say you have made such an announcement?"

"Ha-ha! Perhaps because of something I said to let off my frustration when I mentioned the pressure I was under during a regular RENMIN RIBAO press meeting."

"I am glad that the report of you 'quitting the literary circle" is not accurate.'"

This conversation took place between a Beijing intellectual and a well known writer named Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] in mid-September.

Liu Binyan, an implacable enemy of evil who deeply loves the people, is vice president of the China Writers Association. Should he leave the world of letters, he should first give up his position in the association.

Mounting Pressure On Liu Binyan

Yet he has not done so. All the talk about him "quitting the literary world" is just a misunderstanding. As firmly as ever does he continue to wield his pen to defend justice.

In recent months Liu Binyan has indeed come under particularly intense pressure mainly because he has written two works which have had a profound impact: "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and "My Diary."

Since its publication in the inaugural issue of the magazine, PIONEER, "The "Second Kind of Loyalty" has been reprinted or excerpted in a dozen periodicals including ZHONGGUO BAOKAN, BAOKAN WENZHAI, FAZHI ZHOUBAO, and FAZHI WENXUE, evoking strong social repercussions.

After finishing the manuscript on "The Second Kind of Loyalty," Liu Binyan and his two assistants headed for Shanghai where they conducted interviews and investigations for a sequel to their work. These interviews and investigations were more extensive and penetrating than the first round and touched upon matters previously ignored. In terms of subject matter, they went far beyond the personal rights and wrongs of some individuals. In a report on Liu Binyan's material-gathering activities, Shanghai's XINMIN WANBAO disclosed that the sequel involved major events and the fortunes of different people at the Shanghai Shipping College. It can be said that the follow-up of "The Second Kind of Loyalty" is an in-depth look at the problems of the college.

Referring directly to Liu Binyan's latest round of interviews, the journal of the Shanghai Shipping College criticized the XINMIN WANBAO report as "inexplicable." It revealed that the college party committee, in accordance with established procedures, has filed a report with the authorities concerned and demanded that the college not be disturbed by "The Second Kind of Loyalty."

The so-called "authorities concerned," of course, include the higher authorities, even the latter's higher authorities -- the CPC Central Committee. There are rumors that Liu Binyan may be taken to court.

Deng Xiaoping's Displeasure With "The Second Kind of Loyalty"

In "The Second Kind of Loyalty," Liu Binyan praises two young men who are upright, have the courage to speak up and never toe the party line blindly -- Chen Shizhong [7115 0013 1813] and Ni Yuxian [0242 5148 6343].

Using their experience as an example, Liu Binyan extols theirs as "the second kind of loyalty," refuting the "first kind of loyalty," the irrational variety which makes one follow every order from one's superior.

A friend of mine, a dedicated journalist, told me, "'The Second Kind of Loyalty' has been criticized by Deng Xiaoping. The decision maker of Zhongnanhai said, 'It would be better for Liu Binyan to concentrate on writing. He should not remain a journalist.' The implication is that Liu Binyan should not be allowed to 'stir up trouble' everywhere as a senior RENMIN RIBAO reporter."

Why has "The Second Kind of Loyalty" annoyed the powers that be? Reportedly the work has come under suspicion for totally refuting Chairman Mao, The Thought of Mao Zedong and even party leadership. It is also regarded as a negative influence because it intrudes into the off-limits area of foreign policy, which is taboo. It is said that His Excellency Deng Xiaoping was unhappy with the film "The Mid-Life Crisis," so it is not surprising that he is critical of "The Second Kind of Loyalty' as well.

Another work by Liu Binyan which has aroused official ire, "My Diary," began serialization in WEN HUI, a Shanghai monthly, in February 1985. But suddenly an editor's note appeared at the end of the segment in the June issue: "Comrade Liu Binyan is going abroad for a visit. 'My Diary' will be suspended from the next issue onward." After some investigation, it was learned that "My Diary" ceased to be published midway not because of Liu Binyan's trip overseas. The truth is that WEN HUI has come under mounting pressure and was forced to discontinue publishing "My Diary."

"My Diary" has offended many influential people, including those in Shanghai, who joined forces to attack Liu Binyan and harass WEN HUI, to the magazine's extreme annoyance.

Liu Binyan Attacked by Restricted Publication of the Writers Association

The most astonishing thing is that this vice president of the China Writers Association even became a thorn in the flesh of the group's leading party group and was the target of a barrage of criticisms, some subtle and some less so. For instance, Liu Binyan was attacked by name in an article entitled "Understand, Cherish: Some Views on Comrade Liu Binyan's 'My Diary'" in the association's restricted publication.

Liu Binyan related a little incident in "My Diary." "Some people from the Sichuan delegation pointed out that two candidates on the list of candidates for election to the board of directors last September were 'not fit to sit on the board.' One of them held a high position in the 'gang of four' era and has not changed his "leftist" thinking in recent years, making a name for himself by listing "the 10 major manifestations of bourgeois liberalization" and broadcasting them nationwide. The other committed serious errors in the 'Cultural Revolution' and is still very much a 'leftist.' As a result, a number of Sichuan delegates wrote a letter. The presidium did not receive the letter and, in accordance with the old rules, did not announce it." This is how Liu Binyan reported the situation in the association. When he said that the two Sichuan delegates were "not fit to sit on the board," he was only quoting the Sichuan delegation. Yet the article in the restricted publication charged that Liu Binyan criticized the two delegates. Even if those were Liu Binyan's own words, he would have done no more than telling the truth. But the article went so far as to say that "Liu Binyan has done some leftist things" although he is opposed to the "left." Thus was the "leftist" label unreasonably slapped on Liu Binyan, who has done his utmost to oppose the "left."

The Shanghai Shipping College On the Offensive

A friend of ours recently had a rather lengthy interview with Liu Binyan. Below is an excerpt of their conversation. (Our friend asked and Liu Binyan answered the questions.)

Question: I heard that you have received an invitation to visit Germany but that you have been denied permission to go. Are you under a good deal of pressure these days?

Answer: As far as pressure is concerned, I have been under pressure throughout the past several years. All my writings criticize one thing or another, a locality, a province, a municipality, or a school. The pressure rises and falls over time. This year I have been on particularly bad terms with a college in Shanghai.

Question: Which college?

Answer: Shanghai Shipping College. The argument is not over yet. WEN HUI, the Shanghai monthly, has also come under heavy pressure for publishing my diary, in which I criticized the college and one of its people. This individual pesters the editorial department in person everyday. The editor-in-chief, driven to distraction, has been calling and writing me. If I were not talking to you now, I would have to write him a letter. The person from Shipping College wants WEN HUI to publish his letter in which he claims that I have been lying and that I must answer him in writing.

"Many People Complain to Beijing"

Question: Apart from Shipping College, what is the response of other units?

Answer: Today I received a letter from a person whom I criticized last year. I wrote three articles in 1984 about events in a small town in Heilongjiang called Shuangyashan. This person did not complain about me last year. Things like this certainly affect my mood. I have no choice but to deal with them.

Question: Can't you just ignore them?

Answer: No. He is still complaining. My basic attitude is this: let them go ahead and complain. If I have to reply, I'll do so. Otherwise I'll just ignore them. They came down particularly hard this time, complaining about me to Beijing one after another. What they want is a showdown. The people in Heilongjiang are preparing a systematic report to include everything I wrote in recent years. They do not have any excuse these days. They cannot put political labels on you and say you are "anti-party or anti-socialism." All they can say is that you are not telling the truth here and there...

"Asocial Tendencies"

Question: What do you think are the more notable trends in literary creation?

Answer: There is a universal question: What should be the relations between a writer and society? Between a writer and his time? Our age seethes with contradictions and all manner of conflicts. In recent years, a large number of writers consciously tiptoe around the more controversial topics and subject matter with a heavier social content. Feng Jicai [7458 7535 2088] too seems to have changed somewhat. I call these "asocial tendencies." Not that some of these writers lack interest in social issues, but they believe it is safer to talk about romance and life's trivial pursuits. People who emphasize safety maintain that the further you stay away from politics, the better, and that the more political your writings are, the less artistic they become."

He Will Not Avoid Realities With All Their Contradictions

After reading Liu Binyan's interview, readers will certainly speculate whether or not Liu Binyan, the people's writer who strongly objects to the tendencies to withdraw from society, life, and politics and stress safety, will henceforth stay away from the hotbed of tension and conflict which is real life. Are the reports that he will "stop writing" and "quit the literary world" accurate? Is Liu Binyan not going to meet life's challenges even more courageously?

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIU BINYAN'S 'SECOND KIND OF LOYALTY' PUBLISHED

Part I

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN in Chinese No 71, 13 Feb 85 p 4

[Article: "The Second Kind of Loyalty (I)--Reportage Literature by Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] To Be Published in the Inaugural Issue of Quarterly KAITUO [DEVELOPMENTS]"]

[Text] Chen Shizhong [7115 0013 1813] is an extremely singular man. He was imprisoned for 14 years because of his singularity. His actions after his release from prison also show his singularity.

He was born in 1937. His father died before his first birthday. Because his mother rescued two noble-minded patriots, she was killed by the enemy when he had just turned three years old. His only other relative, the maternal grandmother, passed away from illness and poverty when he was nine years old. He has always been of good character and scholarship. During his middle school period, he was selected to be a representative at a Shanghai Municipality academic congress. During his period of study in the Soviet Union, he was the chairman of the Moscow branch of the Chinese Students Association. In 1960 he graduated with a mark of five in almost all subjects, and, after getting the title of mechanical engineer, returned to China. He came back with technical books that he had bought with 3,000 rubles that he had saved little by little by living frugally.

After returning to China, he heard of and saw the evil consequences created within the country by a series of "leftist" theories and practices, and felt extremely worried. In May 1963, overrating his own power, he put himself in a high position--he wrote letters to Chairman Mao and Khrushchev, appealing to the two parties--the CPC and the CPSU--to seek common ground while reserving differences and to join forces to oppose the enemy. In July, being audacious in the extreme he finished writing an article entitled "Suggestions for the CPC Central Committee on the General Line of International Communism." Without permission he went to Beijing and attempted to force his way into the Soviet Embassy. He was arrested for being an "active counterrevolutionary."

In prison he admitted that he had made a most serious political mistake, but in his mind he did not admit defeat. He still maintained the extremely high interest in politics that he had manifested when he was in middle school. He was not a party member and did not have any official position, and he had not studied the social sciences, but while in solitary confinement, at the same time that he wrote the slogan "Long live Marxism-Leninism" he wrote articles amounting to several hundreds of thousands of words that, frankly, severely, and sharply criticized and remonstrated with the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. His article "Admonishment to the Party," which came out in 1964 and was a little over 30,000 words long, was the most representative work of this kind. At the beginning of the article, he wrote: "I am at a critical juncture where life or death cannot be foreseen ... for the last time I give you most sincere advice." At the conclusion of the article, he said to Chairman Mao: If "after you have finished reading this work of mine, your 'dragon's heart" is greatly angered, then my life is also finished. But even before my execution I still must tell you: Esteemed and beloved Chairman Mao, 'your anger proves that you are wrong!'"

In this work, "Admonishment to the Party," on many pages of which the tears of young people have dropped, he wrote: "I think that the CPC Central Committee, while obtaining major successes with its line, principles, and policies, has committed a series of serious mistakes, and among them are some mistakes in principle." Of the reasons for the mistakes, "the main one is the worship of the individual, or the cult of the individual, with respect to Chairman Mao." Chairman Mao, you "respected elder, essentially do not permit others to criticize your shortcomings and mistakes. If there is some criticism on principle that is a little sharp, you immediately turn hostile and carry out ruthless struggles and attacks." "Not speaking of what was long ago, from 1957 to the present, what person who has 'criticized' Mao Zedong Thought has come to a good end?" "Based on the development of the situation in these years, I have a premonition, which fills me with anxiety, that one day, sooner or later, many central leaders, including Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Chen Yun, Lin Biao, and Deng Xiaoping, could be identified by you as reactionaries, counterrevolutionaries, or revisionists." Thus, "in the course of time, those around you who will be left will be a group of villains holding sway who will boast and flatter, toady and fawn, who will watch your every mood, and who will pander to your taste. Among them some could be dyed-in-the-wool careerists and plotters. Thinking of this, I am extremely worried about the destiny of the party and the state. With feelings of utmost sincerity like those of a relative, I hope you will distance yourself from petty men and bring men of noble character close to yourself."

After "Admonition to the Party" had been written, his interrogator notified him, "In accordance with your repeated requests, we have submitted your material to the party Central Committee." But 1 month, then 2 months, passed without a reply. On the contrary, he was sentenced to 8 years in prison. Not long afterward, the big political upheaval that he had unfortunately predicted began. (to be continued)

Part II

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN in Chinese No 72, 27 Feb 85 p 4

[Article: "The Second Kind of Loyalty (II)--Reportage Literature by Liu Binyan To Be Published in the Inaugural Issue of Quarterly KAITUO [DEVELOPMENTS]"]

[Text] After Chen Shizhong had completed his 8-year sentence, he worked on a reform-through-labor farm for more than 6 years. In 1977 he was assigned to a collective factory in Harbin--Enamel Works No 3--as a technician. He was later transferred to a teaching post in the Harbin Workers Sparetime University. In April 1981, his unjust case was redressed. No matter where or at what time, in his practice he did what he had boasted he would do in "Admonition to the Party": "I'm sure that I can do the good deeds that Lei Feng did." Of course, he also kept his word: he did not learn from Lei Feng's "fatal weakness"--"he simply obeyed the higher level and never resisted its mistaken decisions."

Here we must recall several sentences of his. In the "Admonition to the Party," which he gave to the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao, he explored the question of learning from Lei Feng. He said: "There is a famous remark of Lei Feng's: 'Whatever Chairman Mao says, I do.' I think that this remark is inaccurate and unscientific. It is pregnant with enormous danger for even you (Comrade Mao Zedong) yourself." This is because "once you speak wrongly and make mistaken decisions representing the party Central Committee, who will be able to correct things?" Learning from Lei Feng will cause social practices to take on an entirely new look; not learning from Lei Feng means that if a mistake is discovered there will be a decision to resist it and there will not be blind obedience--this was the precept by which this extremely singular man, who at the time was only 26 years old, conducted himself in society.

In 1977 he joined the technical office of Enamel Works No 3. Each day he ate all three meals in the canteen, and every day he helped the women cooks carry coal upstairs and slops downstairs, a thousand days being as 1 day. When he went to the Shanghai Enamel Works on a business trip, he did not go sightseeing or visit relatives and friends. In the daytime he worked on his regular shift and studied. At night he copied his notes into four large volumes, totaling 300,000 words, of technical materials. When he left the works, the units there separately gave him four send-off parties, and 11 youths took him to his new work unit.

When he went to the Harbin Workers Sparetime University to be a teacher, the president of the university let him have 2 years' time to prepare lessons, but he did not do so. Once he began work, he audited five courses in five science departments. He took on teaching duties that involved three times the normal workload. Sometimes he taught 10 classes in succession in a day. Later he was picked to be a permament member of the city's machining society, and was invited to be an adviser to the provincial translation company. As an adviser, he taught classes in his spare time as a member, and although this was usually not done without remuneration he did not take any. More than 30 students jointly wrote a letter to newspapers asking them to commend him. One of them said to the deputy chairman of the Harbin City General Trade Union: "Your trade union today sets up this and tomorrow sets up that model worker. How is it that you cannot see a model worker who is right under your nose--Chen Shizhong?"

Besides his work and study, during these years he constantly went around crying for help in redressing the mishandled cases of other people. A returned student, Wang Kunyuan [3076 0981 0337], formerly director of a workshop in the Harbin Electrical Machinery Plant, in 1960 was sentenced to 10 years in prison for writing a letter opposing the "three red banners." After his case was redressed, his party membership was not restored. Chen Shizhong went to the city's discipline inspection commission and court more than 20 times on his behalf. Wang Zhi [3769 3112], a friend during his period of reform through labor, after being released from prison, had to boil soda and mow grass for a living. Chen ran about for Wang and finally got him a post as head of the language teaching group in a middle school. There were many examples like this. To this day he is still writing letters, applying for an audience with higher authorities to apperal for help, and traveling extensively to request a redress of the case of Li Zhirong [2621 2784 2837], who was shot to death in April 1969. Li was once a platoon leader in the Kuomintang's Youth Corps. After liberation he became a physical education instructor. Because of his historical problems, he was judged to be a counterrevolutionary and sentenced to 10 years. After he arrived at the Nenjiang Farm in Heilongjiang to serve his sentence, he abided by the law and behaved himself, and he spared no effort in work. The prisoners there mowed grass, each one having a daily quota of 300 jin. One day he mowed 415 jin in the morning. In the afternoon he was absorbed in mowing grass with his head lowered when a PLA fighter said that he had stepped over the security line. Later a man who looked like a squad leader came by. He asked Li several questions and then ordered him to turn around, whereupon he shot Li in the small of the back with one bullet. Afterward they moved the corpse to a point outside the security line and lied: Li Zhirong illegally crossed the security line land didn't listent to warnings, so he was shot dead on the spot. For 3 and 1/2 years, Chen wrote many letters for an innocent victim of an incident that had happened 15 years ago. Finally, he went to Beijing, but with no result. Chen thought of Li's wife, Hu Fenglan [5170 7685 5695]. In 1961, when she went to the reform-through-labor farm to visit her husband, she was a young woman. He thought of Li's son--"Little Zao"--whose father had died in 1962. He feared that up to now the son still thought that his papa had been a "counterrevolutionary who had broke prison and fled." "He thought of how the young widow and orphan must have passed these years!" When Chen Shizhong thought of these things, was he thinking of himself? He is still thought of as a man who is under "internal control." Today, 23 years after he returned to China, he still sleeps in bachelor's quarters, because his wife and children and mother-in-law--five persons--must sleep crowded together in one bed every night ... (to be continued)

Part III

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN in Chinese No 73, 6 Mar 85 p 4

[Article: "The Second Kind of Loyalty (III)--Reportage Literature by Liu Binyan To Be Published in the Inaugural Issue of Quarterly KAITUO [DEVELOPMENTS]"]

[Text] In his "Admonition to the Party," Chen Shizhong wrote several lines of verse, "Beheading is unimportant provided attention is paid to the truth; if Chen Shizhong is killed it will be hard to find a successor." The last line was not true. The successor was Ni Yuxian [0242 5148 6343].

Ni was a senior middle school student when he joined the army in 1960. After arriving in his unit, he used the allowance he had saved to buy a complete set of the selected works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao Zedong. The more he studied them, the more he discovered that there was a sharp conflict between the basic viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and the social practice of China. More than half the members of his company were fighters from Anhui, and in almost every family of these comrades-in-arms a relative had died of hunger or sickness. The policy of the ultraleft--high quota directives, high quotas for requisition by purchase, equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources--had a rural area, which had been in perfectly good condition, to be strewn with the bodies of the starved. This 18-year-old fighter, after a lot of investigation, wrote a 30-page statement of views to the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. He pointed out that the fundamental reason for the current difficulties in the national economy was not natural disasters but manmade disasters. He asked the Central Committee to "immediately readjuct the production relationships in the people's communes," permitting commune members to have fixed output quotas based on the household, to open free trade markets, and to develop sideline production. Three months after being mailed, this statement of views was returned with annotations to the Shanghai Garrison Command. The division's political commissar maintained that "all the views in the letter were revisionist!" The second year after he wrote the letter, namely 1964, this "first-class" soldier," who for 2 years running had been assessed as a "five-good model fighter," was ordered to be independently demobilized. Not long after he passed the entrance examination for the Oceanographic Department in the Shanghai Ocean Shipping College, the "Cultural Revolution" broke out. At the beginning he did not join any Red Guard organization. On 28 November 1966, there occurred in Shanghai the incident in which troops of Zhang Chunqiao's faction suppressed the students of Fudan University. Afterward, scene after scene of mankind's most despicable acts of armed struggle, murder, and cruel torture unfolded before his eyes. He remained "free and unfettered." He pondered: In the final analysis is the ideology of the "Cultural Revolution" correct, and are the leading figures true Marxists-Leninists? After he drafted a statement entitled "Strong Protest Against the Movement of Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan to Suppress Students," and ran up and down the streets and lanes of Shanghai putting up posters denouncing Zhang and Yao. To let people distinguish the errors in the "Little Red Book," the compiling of which Lin Biao was in charge, not long afterward he borrowed a set of the "Complete Works of Lenin" from a school. After spending half a year's time and suffering many setbacks, he secretly edited and published "Quotations From Lenin." Focusing on Lin Biao's words in the "Forward to the Second Edition" of the "Little Red Book," he pointed out in an "editor's note": "Currently, some people are putting Mao Zedong Thought in opposition to Marxism-Leninism," "are using dogmatism to obstruct the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism," and "this fashionable trend toward anti-Marxism-Leninism must certainly be struggled against to the end."

On New Year's Eve in 1968, he took 10,000 copies of "Quotations From Lenin" to Shanghai, where all of them were immediately bought up. After 2 months, Xu Jingxian [1776 2529 6343] ordered an investigation. Not long afterward, a workers' propaganda team entered and garrisoned the higher primary schools and he was made the target of criticism and struggle. Later he was charged with the crime of "raping a young girl" and expelled from the school and punished. In 1976, when the "gang of four" fell from power, his unjust case should have been redressed. However, this did not happen and he was sentenced to death, only waiting for the trigger to be pulled.

Originally Ni Yuxian had always considered the question of how to prevent Lin Biao and his ilk from rising to power. In the spring of 1975, Zhang Chunqiao's article "On the Overall Dictatorship of the Proletariat" appeared, and Ni clearly indicated that he wanted to engage in a polemic with Zhang. He wrote an article pointing out that there was no democratic dictatorship, only the social fascism of Lin Biao. Following this, he sent a letter to Chairman Mao and the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, setting forth his ideas. After the smashing of the "gang of four," on 8 January 1977 he posted a "big-character poem" on a Shanghai street corner, strongly urging that Deng Xiaoping be reinstated in his posts. On 30 March of the same year, he put up a long poem, calling for a redress of the Tiananmen Incident case. All of this disturbed the then first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC committee--a man who himself had once been persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He made an annotation of eight big characters, "out-and-out reactionary, extremely vicious." On the charge of so-called opposition to Chairman X, he locked Ni up in death row. (to be continued)

Part IV

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN in Chinese No 74, 13 Mar 85 p 4

[Article: "The Second Kind of Loyalty (IV)--Reportage Literature by Liu Binyan To Be Published in the Inaugural Issue of Quarterly KAITUO [Developments]"]

[Text] On 15 September 1977, Ni Yuxian wrote his last appeal, on rough straw paper, to Vice Chairman Ye Jianying. Perhaps it was as a result of this letter that he was released on 11 January 1979 and returned home.

After being out of prison for 8 months, the Shanghai Ocean Shipping College drafted a "reexamination conclusion" for him, the content of which was: 1) during the "Cultural Revolution" Ni did not make political mistakes; 2) with regard to the problem of his lifestyle, since it is not appropriate to find the parties concerned, the original conclusion stands; and 3) his expulsion penalty during the "Cultural Revolution" is rescinded, and in its place an administrative demerit record penalty is given to him. That is to say, Ni, who from 1966 to 1976 consistently opposed Lin Biao, the "gang of four," and the "Great Cultural Revolution," and even twice courted death in his struggle, only "did not make political mistakes"!

When Ni was assigned to work in the college's library, the party branch secretary introduced him as follows: "Ni Yuxian is tainted by the 'five evils,' and we must supervise and transform him." He said to Ni: "You must be honest and turn over a new leaf." The leadership of the Ocean Shipping College took a series of measures to compel him to "repent and make a fresh start," and did not adjust his salary or his housing.... A well-meaning person warned him to "draw a lesson" from his fall and to cultivate good relations with the higher authorities, especially with his immediate superior. He maintained an attitude of "not repenting even though I die nine deaths," and continued to resist with force and spirit.

What about the story that he had raped a young woman? It was a political frame-up. In 1969 he picked up a purse and returned it to a young woman. The girl thanked him and offered him a cup of tea in her own work unit, which was on his way. This incident was found out by personnel of the special group for the examination of his case. They colluded with the chief of the rebel faction in the young woman's unit, who used the threat of expulsion from her factory to force the young woman to sign materials that the group had written. Ni finally found the young woman and her father and older brother, and the politicl frame-up was exposed.

In the library he worked in the selection and arrangement section. The head of the section was a man with only a junior middle school education. He understood neither the ancient Han language nor foreign languages, and did not have any specialized knowledge. Because he was a backbone element of the rebel faction during the "Cultural Revolution," he kept in step with Zhou [6650] X X, the secretary of the library's party branch, and held down his job without doing a stroke of work. This man was quite arrogant, and he had the audacity, before all the personnel of the library, to insult the principal leading comrades of the Central Committee, saying they were "not as good as the 'gang of four.'" Every time he did this, Ni Yuxian refuted him so well that the was rendered speechless. Because of this, Ni was regarded as an "unstable element" and transferred out of the selection and arrangement section.

However, Ni Yuxian did not thereupon become "conscientious." After the Central Committee decided to sort out the "three types of people," at a general meeting of the library he exposed face-to-face the political background of Zhou X X, the party branch secretary. This man was originally an ordinary administrator. During the "Cultural Revolution" he was the first to rebel, and afterward took part in the work of the special group for examination of cases, causing tragedies for many individuals and their families. Some people were even driven mad by his persecution, but he was suddenly developed into a party member and promoted two grades in salary. After the "gang of four" was smashed, he openly vilified the line of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, and slandered Comrade

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Deng Xiaoping by saying that he was "restoring capitalism." But the college's leadership decided that he was a natural successor. Ni's exposure was supported by many people, but in the end nothing definite was done about it.

In the world there are two kinds of loyalty: one kind requires the making of sacrifices and the other kind means sitting idle and enjoying the fruits of other's work. Chen Shizhong and Ni Yuxian chose the former kind. Isn't the path they took and the sacrifices they made sufficient to prove that this kind of loyalty is more commendable? (to be continued)

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNDER MOUNTING PRESSURE, LIU BINYAN DECIDES TO QUIT LITERARY CIRCLE

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 9, Sep 85 pp 6-8

[Article by Lu Yue [0712 2588]: "Liu Binyan and His Reportage"]

[Text] Two "prohibition orders" have made Liu Binyan's [0491 6333 7159] "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and its sequel suffer almost the same fate his "The Paper's Confidential Information" and its sequel did 29 years ago. Hence he said, "I am not merely disappointed. I feel hopeless."

It was mid-July. Liu Binyan finished his interview with Jiangxi's new female first party secretary, Wan Shufeng [8001 2579 2880], and returned to Beijing. But he stayed in Beijing for only 5 or 6 days and attended RENMIN RIBAO's regular press meetings only once, on Monday 15 July. And it was at that very meeting that he announced he was quitting the world of letters.

His colleagues think he has made a timely decision.

Liu Binyan's Many Setbacks Spring From His Lack of Power, Not Courage

"I write without thinking about danger. I wrote one work and became a 'rightist.' My attitudes have not changed in the numerous pieces I have written. For 22 years this 'rightist' has done a pretty good job; otherwise he would not have come up with anything." This is how Liu Binyan sums up the literary movement.

In the early 1950's, a thaw appeared in Soviet literature, sending shock waves through China's literary world. People complied with official wishes and denounced it as a revisionist scourge, yet Liu Binyan considered it an effort by the Soviet Union after Stalin's death to reexamine history. Combining China's internal social conflicts elevated to realities, Liu Binyan proposed that "literature and journalism should take a critical attitude toward life." In 1965, he wrote "A Building Site on the Bridge" and "The Paper's Confidential Information," the first works since 1942 to expose party style and make a case for reform in journalism. They embodied his exceptional insight and courage and destined him to be a "rightist" for the next 22 years.

In February 1979, his mislabel as a "rightist" was rectified and his lack of access to almost any source of information came to an end. He lost no time in throwing himself into the whirlpool of information in the country. In June 1979 he returned to his native Heilongjiang which he had left more than 20 years ago. He spent over 20 days in Heilongjiang doing social investigations and then proceeded to write "Between Man and Evil," which became a sensation at home and abroad. It exposed the web of shady social relations existing even in a socialist society, the kind of network which the Wang Shouxin [3769 1343 0207] crime syndicate relied on for survival. Known as "the power exchange," this network results when people in authority misappropriate power entrusted to them by the party and the people as their own. Liu Binyan has written 38 reportages and published 7 collections of essays in the few years since "Between Man and Evil." He is a master in capturing the most pressing and controversial issues in social life, exposing the shortcomings of the existing system and hence demonstrating the urgent need for reform in China by bringing to light shocking events. A courage to offend the powerful and the influential, publicize the deeds of the virtuous, and denounce those of the evil, and an ability to generate a profound social impact -- both have become Liu Binyan's unique style.

Just how influential are his works? To find out, we need only look at the masses of ordinary people and cadres who flock to Beijing from afar to seek out Liu Binyan after local party committees, discipline inspection commissions, procuratorates and courts have refused to listen to their grievances. He said that now that over 100 cases have presented themselves at his doorstep, he no longer needed to go out and look for objects for interview. This is something that cannot happen in a foreign nation.

It is said that the reporter is an "uncrowned king." In China, however, he is "less powerful than the official." Every time his reportage exposes a specific problem in a certain province, municipality or county, he unruffles some official feathers. If it were Deng Xiaoping who stumbles upon the problem as he makes his inspection rounds, it can be solved much more expeditiously. Liu Binyan wields no power but just a pen, so his writings often spell trouble for the objects of his investigation as well as for himself.

Every Work a Target of Complaint

"Two years (1981) and endless complaints in the provinces later, things did change somewhat. I have not become more courageous, only more numb. Man, after all, is a highly adaptable creature." This is Liu Binyan talking about himself.

As vice president of the China Writers Association, Liu Binyan went to Wuhan at the end of May this year to attend the fourth congress of the writers association in Hubei. Writers in that province jokingly said that Liu Binyan "can write only 29 reportages." A little reflection enables us to realize that they had in mind the 29 provinces in China today.

"Between Man and Evil" was declared a poisonous weed in Heilongjiang.

A top leader in Bin County openly declared, "'Between Man and Evil' has done more damage to the excellent situation in Bin County than what Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' between them did to us during the 10 years of turmoil." "It is time to get Liu Binyan."

The case over "A Long and Winding Road" wound its way all the way to the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee. It was only when the Central Committee uncovered the problems in Shandong that the plaintiff was proved to be in the wrong.

Even more controversial was "Thirty-Eight Years of Rights and Wrongs," published in RENMIN RIBAO last year. Some local officials went so far as to put together a "mass petition" and presented it to the Central Committee.

At the fourth congress of the writers association, reportage writers unanimously appealed for extra protection for their branch of writing since they cannot take shelter behind the disclaimer of fabrication and reportage is most vulnerable to interference. In "My Diary," Liu Binyan related the unfair treatment encountered by several writers for their investigative journalism. His own experience can be described as the epitome of the kind of treatment meted out to this group of reporters in China. Every local official has his own turf and behind-the-scenes supporters, so every complaint can be pursued all the way to the Central Committee. Strangely enough the higher authorities always side with the local officials, consequently Liu Binyan every so often ends up in the dock, whether he is denouncing a villain or eulogizing a hero. And it is the latter situation which is more intriguing.

In recent years Liu Binyan wrote about three good people of our times: Zhu Baru [2612 0130 0320], Zhang Haidi [1728 3189 6611] and Xu Pan [1776 2372]. A Beijing propaganda cadre criticized Liu Binyan for describing Zhang Haidi as "long-haired." It is for this reason that "A Challenge to Fate" was not included in the booklet published by the Communist Youth League.

Liu Binyan portrayed Zhu Baru as a hero in the Lei Feng [7191 6912] mold. But he also realized their differences, which were even more valuable than the similarities. In Lin Binyan's eyes, the most remarkable thing about Zhu Baru was his independent personality, his independent thinking and his independent judgment. What determined his conduct was not some rigid and eternal dogmas, but his love for humanity and sense of civic responsibility. Never was he a tool in the hands of another man. But since what Liu Binyan extols often touches the raw nerves of the apologist of ossified dogmas, it goes without saying that he is strongly disliked. In "Because I Love," Zhu Baru gave his house key to the pickpocket he had caught earlier. Some people took Liu Binyan to task over this: "Can we write that kind of stuff? Aren't we encouraging crime?" "The Footprints Of a Female College Student," published by People's Publishing House in 1985, was a deeply moving book on Xu Pan, a brilliant student in the Physics Department of Beijing University. The publisher recommended it for the national reading movement, only to run into opposition from the propaganda chief of a certain group, who said, "A good book, but it cannot be included because Lin Binyan denounces the Cultural Revolution through her mouth." The shocking thing is that even today the propaganda chief still defends the "Cultural Revolution" against its critics.

In 1985, Liu Binyan published two major works, "My Diary" and "The Second Kind of Loyalty," which enraged several propaganda officials. It is said that they rejected his works without so much as reading them.

"The Second Kind of Loyalty" Was Banned

The "Second Kind of Loyalty" has been reprinted in 11 newspapers across the nation, more than 1 million copies of which have been sold in Shaanxi alone. It was written in late 1984 and published in THE PIONEER, whose first issue appeared in March 1985.

The "Second Kind of Loyalty" is a more far-reaching and powerful expose than "Between Man and Evil" for two reasons. The first has to do with contents. In this work, Liu Binyan portrays two contemporary political heretics, Chen Shizhong [7115 0013 1813], who presented a memorandum, "An Admonition to the Party," in 1963 in which he criticized Mao Zedong; and Ni Yuxian [0242 5148 6343], who attacked Zhang Chunqiao [1728 2504 2890] twice during the "Cultural Revolution." Through their experiences, Liu Binyan affirms a loyalty different from that of Lei Feng: "The second kind of loyalty, so earnestly practiced by Chen Shizhong and Ni Yuxian, is not exactly calculated to please. In fact, you may have to pay a high price for it, ranging from freedom to happiness to life." But "when more and more people in China speak the truth, things will get much better in the country."

The second reason is the "publication suspension" order, which led to a "jian guang huo [6015 0342 3172]" unique to China.

Reports have it that "The Second Kind of Loyalty' was leaked to the secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions even before the inaugural issue of THE PIONEER went to print. The secretariat reported it to the CPC Central Committee. Soon the editorial department received a series of telegrams and written instructions from certain individuals and departments ordering it to "suspend publication." Three reasons were cited. First, Chen Shizhong's memo to the party as quoted in Liu Binyan's article criticized the Central Committee's foreign policy at the time, which is considered inappropriate. Second, the second kind of loyalty praised by Liu Binyan is incompatible with "consciously being ideologically and politically consistent with the Central Committee." The third reason is familiar to us all: "The work also criticizes some units by name, and reportedly there are a few factual inaccuracies."

In addition, some people think "The Second Kind of Loyalty" is an posthumous attack on Mao Zedong.

During the time when the inaugural issue of THE PIONEER was put on hold, both Liu Binyan's movements and the magazine's plan regarding the soliciting of contributions were closely watched. The department concerned issued the following notice:

"XINMIN WANBAO in Shanghai reported on 7 May that Liu Binyan and his party would be coming to Shanghai to gather materials for a sequel to his reportage, 'The Second Kind of Loyalty,' which will be published in the third issue of THE PIONEER. Please note."

Subsequently, the leading party group of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions formally prohibited the magazine from carrying the sequel in its third issue. Magazine covers already published which listed the main contents were completely destroyed.

"Not Disappointed, But Hopeless"

At the fourth congress of the China Writers Association, Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539], speaking on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, first sounded the clarion call for "creative freedom for writers." Liu Binyan was excited and went around campaigning for this cause. But the two bans mentioned above almost made "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and its sequel suffer the same fate as that of "This Paper's Confidential Information" and its sequel 29 years ago. Hence Liu Binyan said, "I am not just disappointed, I feel hopeless."

Hu Yaobang has declared, "There can be no literary development without criticism." But the wishes of some department head are no substitute for literary criticism. Reportedly the editorial department of THE PIONEER sought instructions from the Publications Bureau regarding "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and was told that "it is better to publish than otherwise." Apparently the leaders of the bureau were much wiser. Factual disputes in a piece of writing can be settled through the legal process, while differences of opinion can be resolved through discussion. Where the official will prevails, there can be no freedom of speech worth the name.

The editorial department of THE PIONEER originally planned to publish the readers' mail on "The Second Kind of Loyalty," including the two letters which opposed it and a selection of the thousands of letters which praised it warmly. Some readers extolled Liu Binyan as a writer with exactly the "second kind of loyalty." Along with the publication of the sequel, this plan was scrapped, a regrettable episode in literary criticism.

"Reportage can do what fiction cannot. To a certain extent it directly influences, and shakes up, life's processes. Now and then you may even feel its presence like a tangible object. It can deter the bad guy somewhat, otherwise life will be too easy for him. It is also a kind of painkiller for the good guy, especially one for whom survival itself is a struggle just because he stands up for society's interests."

"Reportage sometimes eases the writer's own pain. He can salve his conscience with the knowledge that he has done a little something which a Chinese of this era must do if he can."

I end my article with this quotation by Liu Binyan explaining his own feelings in the hope that readers who ardently love him and the Chinese literary circle will not lose faith in him personally. Liu Binyan says he plans to start a "letters to Liu Binyan" project. After verification by RENMIN RIBAO, all letters addressed to him will be answered. Private correspondence is not literature and should not incur further censure.

Given his sense of Chinese civic responsibility, Liu will never be silenced.

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SHA YEXIN DISCUSSES LIU BINYAN, PRC LITERARY CIRCLES

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 106, 16 Oct 85 pp 3-5

[Article by Sun Nien-tsu [1327 1819 4371]: "Sha Yexin on Liu Binyan and the Literary Circles on the Mainland"]

[Text] A 15-member Chinese writers delegation to visit Hong Kong arrived there on 4 October. In the delegation were prose writers, novelists, playwrights, and poets. The members included: Ai Wu [5337 5617], Lu Wenfu [7120 2429 1133], Shao Yanxiang [6730 3601 4382], Wang Cengqi [3076 2582 4388], Chen Jingrong [7115 2417 1369], Huang Shang [7806 5951], Gao Xiaosheng [7559 2556 5116], Gu Hua [0657 5478], Yan Ming [2518 2494], Chen Guokai [7115 0948 0418], Zhang Xinxin [1728 6580 2946], He Jiesheng [6320 2212 3932], Yang Li [2799 3680], and Fan Baoci [5400 1405 1964]. One of them, who should be put forward, is the playwright Sha Yexin [5446 5509 2450], who is fairly familiar to Hong Kong people.

The Visit to Hong Kong Was Closely Followed

There are three reasons that Sha Yexin is familiar to Hong Kong people. First, he and two other writers cooperated in writing the stage play "If I Were True," which was warmly welcomed by audiences when it was performed in China. However, not long afterward it was encircled and besieged by the ultra-"left" ideology and its performance was prohibited. Sha Yexin and the two other men were subjected to political pressure. For this reason there was an outcry among public opinion circles in Hong Kong. Therefore, the name Sha Yexin immediately became familiar to Hong Kong people, and publishing circles spread this play to Hong Kong readers. Thus the impression of Sha Yexin was deepened among Hong Kong people. And film circles on Taiwan, stemming from political sensitivity, made the play into a film. In addition to showing it in Taiwan, they prepared to show it in Hong Kong. Second, T'an Chun-lin [6223 3294 7792] (Ya Lun [0068 0243]), who plays the leading male role, is a famous singing star in Hong Kong. He has many supporters, so naturally there were many people prepared to sing the praises of Ya Lun. But the result was that the film was rejected by the Hong Kong Film Examination Office and it could not be shown in Hong Kong. Once again public opinion circles raised an outcry. This prohibiting of even a single performance made Sha Yexin even more widely known. Third, because the play was performed in Taiwan, on the mainland Sha Yexin was subjected to more pressure, and even some people who spoke in his defense were subjected to pressure. This was because people who criticized the play "If I Were True" said: Look, even when this play is performed in Taiwan, you speak in defense of the authors! Therefore, Sha Yexin and the other authors had to issue a statement in a Hong Kong newspaper, denouncing Taiwan for, without getting their consent, adapting the play without authorization and infringing on their copyright. If they had not taken this position, they could not have been washed clean even if they had jumped in the Huanghe River. Since this statement, the name Sha Yexin has become familiar to the Hong Kong people.

Besides all this, intellectuals in Hong Kong showed full sympathy for the pressure Sha Yexin was subjected to, and many special columns and articles cried out against the injustice done to Sha Yexin. After this time, Sha Yexin became a figure whom Hong Kong intellectuals paid attention to. When his creative activities on the mainland were criticized, there would be someone to expose this fact. And it was even reported and commented on that, after the mainland's policy on literature and art became more and more open, Sha Yexin became the object of attention in literary circles, was admitted into the party, and became a literature and art "official."

He Has Become a Very Busy Person

Naturally, when this kind of a newly rising writer on the mainland whom Hong Kong people knew a lot about arrived in Hong Kong, he drew the attention of the reporters. Even the people in his delegation reckoned that this would happen. When this writer was interviewing Mr Sha, the two of us were riding an elevator down, and on it was a fellow playwright on his delegation. When he heard that Sha was just being interviewed, he quipped: "I always knew you were a very busy person!"

After Sha Yexin arrived in Hong Kong, he really became a very busy person. This writer interviewed him on the morning of the 6th, but in the two preceding days he had been interviewed by special reporters. This was understandable. The reporters are well acquainted with some past events concerning him, and naturally wanted to dig out newsworthy things from him himself.

As early as the welcome meeting on the day that the delegation arrived in Hong Kong, Hong Kong reporters inquired of members of the delegation whether the news that Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] had withdrawn from the literary world was true. But actually they could not find out if this news was true. This is because the people on the delegation who were interviewed almost unanimously said they had not heard that Liu Binyan had withdrawn from the literary world. When the Hong Kong reporters switched to asking whether Liu had been subjected to pressure, the people on the delegation countered by saying that Hong Kong people were too sensitive and that on the mainland it was an extremely common thing for those who wrote articles to be criticized. It was something, they said, that need not be taken too intensely and it should not be regarded as a question that is too serious. Hong Kong reporters are clever. They switched to asking them for their views on Liu's "The Second Kind of Loyalty." Some of the people on the delegation answered very straightforwardly, saying that they had not yet read this article, so there is nothing they could comment on. For example, Mr Lu Wenfu said that he and Liu are very intimate and on good terms, but he had not yet read his "The Second Kind of Loyalty." This is probably because after a person puts on airs, or because he is worldly wise and plays it safe, even the things written by a friend may not be read by him. But it seems to be the case that he did not read the article because he knew it had been criticized. Otherwise, why would he advise people that it was unnecessary to be too sensitive? To put it bluntly, it was nothing more than that he found a good excuse to "decline comment"!

Admiration of Liu Binyan

I had feared that Sha Yexin would say that he had not yet read "The Second Kind of Loyalty"! Fortunately, Sha Yexin did not, like the other man, evade this sensitive question. He said that he had read not only "The Second Kind of Loyalty" but also Liu Binyan's other works, and that he was Liu Binyan's friend!

This was good. I probably wronged him somewhat to fear that he would evade the question. Therefore, I came straight to the point and asked him to discuss his impressions of "The Second Kind of Loyalty" as well as his evaluation of Liu.

Without holding back in the slightest, Sha Yexin said: "I feel that 'The Second Kind of Loyalty' is very well written and very moving. I also agree with Lin Binyan's admiration of the second kind of loyalty. Liu Binyan is a very serious writer. He is very courageous, very bold, and really out of the ordinary."

I asked: Are the figures Liu Binyan wrote about authentic? Since you admire the second kind of loyalty, what are your views on "learning from Lei Feng"? In China is there now the practice of learning from Lei Feng?

When answering these questions, Sha Yexin time and again stressed that Liu Binyan is a very serious writer. He said that Liu Binyan sets very strict demands upon himself, and that he ardently loves the party and the people. All the things he writes about are authentic. Precisely because this is the case, those authentic people whom he has offended are engaged in squabbles with him. With regard to the practice of "learning from Lei Feng," there are now two opinions in China. One opinion does not approve very much of "learning from Lei Feng," maintaining that after a person "learns from Lei Feng" he cannot think independently and only knows how to obey. It may be said that that kind of situation during the Cultural Revolution was in part a consequence of "learning from Lei Feng." The other opinion maintains that there are parts in the practice of "learning from Lei Feng" that are still worth advocating, and that they can keep people from being narrow-minded and can make them have an ardent spirit of considering it a pleasure to do things for others. At present in China, although there is not the vigorous propaganda for "learning from Lei Feng" that there was before, it is still affirmed that "learning from Lei Feng" is correct.

Sha Yexin said that "learning from Lei Feng" has some roots in China's ancient excellent traditions, but that they were used by the ultraleftists and carried to an extreme. The second kind of loyalty put forward by Liu Binyan precisely had the effect of making an assault on the first kind of loyalty.

To be sure, the purpose of Liu Binyan's extolling of the second kind of loyalty was also that he hoped to be able to "grow" more second kinds of loyalty in "poor" soil, and that all readers who admired the second kind of loyalty, although it could not be said for certain that they would personally act forcefully in this way, at the least they would admire the conduct of the second kind of loyalty. Sha Yexin also admires the second kind of loyalty. Although it may be said that he would not necessarily act forcefully in this way, at the very least he will, to a greater or lesser extent, incorporate the second kind of loyalty in his writings. If in him the factors for the second kind of loyalty were originally hidden, they will expand even more because of this. From the past events concerning Sha Yexin and the plays he has written, we can see that he has hidden factors for the second kind of loyalty. And from my interviews and contacts, I feel that at the very least he is willing to speak the truth. I fear that this is just a little thing, but for this specific person it is estimable. This is because Sha Yexin has just become a party writer, and the posts he holds are not small. He is a permanent member of the China Dramatists Association, member of the China Writers Association, member of the Shanghai branch of the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles, and president of the Shanghai People's Art Theater. According to the former pattern on the mainland for those who became officials, once they became persons with vested interests they speak with exceptional caution--we are not speaking of those who put on the airs of an official--because they are afraid of losing their "black gauze cap"--official post. How many persons would be able, like Liu Binyan, to not depart from the qualities of a true writer? Sha Yexin openly admires Liu Binyan and the second kind of loyalty. If Liu, as expected, because of the second kind of loyalty, commits mistakes, Sha Yexin at the very least must also have his brains washed. In comparison with those persons who are unwilling to comment on "The Second Kind of Loyalty," he is very different.

Wait and See Profound and Powerful Writing

Therefore, I took advantage of the fact that he was willing to tell a little of the truth and asked him several fairly substantive questions. According to the ordinary press in Hong Kong, there is a sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty," and the magazine KAITUO [DEVELOPMENTS], which was to carry this sequel, was closed precisely for this reason. Liu Binyan's "My Diary" was cut in half. Is it true that all these things were major factors in forcing Liu Binyan to withdraw from the literary world?

Sha Yexin said: "I know that there is a sequel to 'The Second Kind of Loyalty,' but whether it was published and whether KAITUO was closed down because of this is not clear. I have read 'My Diary,' but I have not seen the notice of suspension because I have been too busy. There is a big pile of magazines I haven't had time to look at." In his view, Liu Binyan's so-called withdrawal from the literary world was a remark made by Liu out of discontent. He said: "In my view, Liu Binyan certainly will not withdraw from the literary world. How can a writer lightly say that he will withdraw from the literary world? Take me for example. If someone wants me to withdraw from the literary world, I won't do it! How much less would this be true of Liu Binyan? If he said this out of discontent, then this is possible. For example, in the past I once grumbled and said I would not leave one more word in the world. But it wasn't the result that I have written so much?"

I said that it would be very difficult for a writer to do this, but if what a writer writes is cut in half after being published, or is straightforwardly not published, what is he to do?

Because Sha Yexin had said that he had not seen the notice in issue No 6 of WENHUI YUEKAN [LITERARY MONTHLY] on the suspension of the publication of "My Diary," I read the "notice" aloud to him, and asked him to discuss his opinions of the "notice." Because the "notice" said that because Liu had left China on a trip the publication of "My Diary" was suspended, people could not avoid being suspicious. Even if Liu had left the country on a trip, at the most the publication of "My Diary" should have been suspended for a period of time. A diary is something that must be written in each day. A person who was used to writing in a diary would not temporarily stop keeping a diary because he was out of the country. At the most there would be a problem of mail delivery when he was out of the country. Even more how could WENHUI YUEKAN, which is a monthly and not a daily, and at the most have the "Diary" fail to come out in time, not carry the "Diary" from then on? Isn't it evident that there is a problem? Later it was discovered that Liu Binyan had not left the country, but the "Diary" did not continue to be published. Unable to explain this, Sha Yexin had to say: "This question must be answered by Liu Binyan himself."

Of course, we could not hope that Sha Yexin would tell the whole story, but we did hope that Liu Binyan would not withdraw from the literary world. If, as is rumored, a high personage wants him to write a novel, that would be all right! Novels, as they have done before, can reveal the dark side of things on the mainland. Didn't Bai Hua's [4101 5478] "Unrequited Love" and Dai Houying's [2071 0624 5391] "People Ah, People!" speak the truth?

On the question of Liu Binyan, Sha Yexin at least dared to reply that he had read "The Second Kind of Loyalty" and that he approved of it. He also verified that there is a sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty." Now we are looking to see whether "My Diary" and the sequel to "The Second Kind of Loyalty" will be published in China! This is because Sha Yexin has time and again stressed that if a writer writes something it can be published, and that even if "The Second Kind of Loyalty" has a sequel and "My Diary" should also have a sequel (unless Liu Binyan suddenly loses the habit of keeping a diary), they will certainly be published! With Liu Binyan's reputation, if a magazine office got a manuscript from him that it had not thought it would get, wouldn't it be unlikely that it would not publish the manuscript? Then, we will wait and see: what will Liu Binyan's "sequels" be like?

Speaking With Fervor and Assurance About the Crisis

When discussing Liu Binyan, Sha Yexin often cited his own favorable or unfavorable turns in life as evidence, giving what he said somewhat of a flavor of "explaining something by using one's own experience as an example." In this writer's interview of him, besides wanting to hear from his own mouth news about Liu Binyan, I, of course, wanted him to talk about himself as well as what he knew about the crisis appearing in plays on the mainland.

That there is a crisis appearing in plays is a public proposition raised by the mainland literary world itself. Before its format was changed, the monthly WEN YI BAO [LITERATURE AND ART] discussed this question in its first to fifth issues of this year. Sha Yexin, who is a playwright, on hearing me raise this question became very animated and very relaxed, because this is his own profession we were talking about.

Sha Yexin said: "There really has appeared a very big crisis in plays. There are many reasons for it, but there are two main ones. One is 'left' and the other is 'old.' By so-called 'left,' I mean that in the process of producing some plays, playwrights often suffer from the influence of 'many mothers-in-law' and, as the 'daughters-in-law,' must adjust their behavior to the leaders' expressions. I call this 'official art,' namely, the art and literature of official bureaucrats. By so-called 'old,' I mean that the ideas are old, and that this is manifested in old artistic techniques that do not contain new ideas. Therefore, the audience becomes bored. In Shanghai Municipality, the play attendance rate has fallen sharply. In some theaters you can catch sparrows at the doorstep--the playgoers are few and far between--and some newly rehearsed plays are only performed three times, after which there is no one to see them. Shanghai's Youth XXX Troupe has not performed a single play for a year, and its members have been drawing their salaries for doing nothing. Precisely because the situation is like this, playwrights are, one after the other, changing their profession and writing novels and poems."

What Sha Yexin talked about was basically the same as the "crisis" in plays discussed on the mainland, and was also his consistent view. As early as October last year, he had the same viewpoint published in Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO. His article said: In the great majority of "theaters," the stage is still the old picture frame type, and the stage's technical facilities still have old-fashioned lighting and sound. In play creation and theatrical performance, there is still ossification and conservatism, and the old hackneyed dramatic pattern of "one problem, two forces, three unities, and four walls surrounding a house" has not been completely cast off. Although it is no longer said that art and literature must serve politics, old habits are hard to change, and in some plays there is still the habit of coordinating with the political situation and of being eager for quick successes and instant benefit. Even though the "three prominences" are no longer being given prominence, "one prominence" still often crops up. Certain leaders in theatrical circles always, with good intentions, hope that on the stage there will be established lofty images of heroes whom the masses can study, thereby causing the audience to "receive an education" and "raise their consciousness."

Comparing what he has written with what he is now saying, it seems that what he is now saying is fairly incisive. This writer quite admires his talk about "official art," which points out sharply the essence of the mainland's theater.

Bread and Milk

Of course, Sha Yexin is himself now an "official," and naturally cannot forget to say that the present situation on the mainland is excellent. He said that, speaking for himself, from the time that he wrote "If I Were True" up to the present, day by day there has been less pressure on him and less criticism of every one of his plays. But is this because the edge of his plays is not as sharp as before? He said: "No, and my play 'Confucius, (Lenin) and Jesus,' which is not yet completed, shows that this is not so. I have three plays that I have not finished writing, and this is one of them. That I have not finished them is because I have a little 'fear.' This 'fear' is not of political pressure, but is that I fear I will not write them well." However, as to whether the facts are like this, we can only wait until after his works come out to make a judgment.

I asked: What is the treatment in life now accorded to playwrights?

Sha Yexin said: "At present the treatment of playwrights is much better than it was in the past. Playwrights have monthly salaries and extra allowance for living expenses. Also, after a play is written, when it is published in the press or magazines the playwright receives a payment. Generally speaking, a playwright with a high reputation gets 1,000 yuan in Renminbi as payment for each play, and for the mainland 1,000 yuan is not bad! If the play is reprinted in other places, there is also income for payment of the manuscript, and even if a discount is given the amount of the payment is not bad. When a play is performed in a theater, in each performance within 10 the playwright is given 600 yuan Renminbi, and after the tenth for each performance he gets 1 to 3 percent of the theater's profit. China is a big place. If a play is well-written, it will be performed in other places, and the profit taken will be even more 'not bad.' In addition, when awards are decided through discussion, there is prize money for those who get awards. They can go to recuperation resorts to create their works, with the costs being renumerated. All of this can be said to be 'not bad.'"

Hearing him say this, I could not help thinking of what Lenin once said, namely, that after the victory of the revolution, the people would invite poets to partake of bread and milk. In the period of difficulty from the revolution, "bread and milk" were already the most nourishing things sought for. But some people say this was satirical, and its meaning was that the artists must continue the sentiments maintained during the revolutionary period and must not only consider enjoyment. Actually, both meanings are all right. Provided those in power are willing to treat artists fairly, it is all right if they give "bread or milk," and it is also all right if they don't, as long as they don't make a wrong decision in a moment of weakness give the artists what they got in the Cultural Revolution! Now they are being given "bread and milk," but I hope they will never again be given what will make the worker class envious; otherwise, the "poets," I fear, will be unable to partake of the "bread and milk."

Controversy Is Not Censure

I was not willing to say all I thought because: first, I didn't want to dampen Sha Yexin's spirits; second, I also hoped that the "Cultural Revolution" would not stage a comeback; and third, full of zest Sha Yexin had said that the "crisis" in plays will become a thing of the past, because those plays that previously were not allowed to be performed are now once again being performed; and also he said that the spiritual features of people were changing. Sha Yexin said: "For a period of time in the past, things like Shanghai's popular music concert were in great vogue. In March a popular music concert was to be held, but it was cancelled because nobody came to it. From July on, instead, symphonies were performed to full-capacity audiences. This shows very well that there is a change in what people seek. In particular, although young people don't understand and appreciate symphonies very much, they buy tickets to symphonic concerts and take pride in appreciating them. Now, all controversial plays are allowed to be performed. I recently wrote an article for Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO, in which I pointed out that controversial plays should be permitted to be performed and that controversy is equivalent to censure. Only by permitting them to be performed can the controversy continue. However, at the same time criticism should be permitted. Even if a play is criticized as being devoid of any merit, other people should be permitted to reply to the criticism, permitting a look at the facts and at whether the audience appreciates the play or not." Sha Yexin cited an example, namely, that after the play "Popular Red Skirts on the Street" was restaged, it was highly welcomed by audiences.

Traditions Must Be Respected

Recently on the mainland several brand-new talented young writers have started to search for the "roots" in literature, like A Cheng [7093 1004] who wrote "Chess King," and Zheng Yi [6774 5030], who wrote "The Old Well." In their writings they propose that Chinese literature should have its own special features. This, they say, requires that China's ancient traditions be carried on, as only thus can Chinese literature take its rightful place in world literature. They have expressed a strong aversion to the "May Fourth" movement's cutting off of China's cultural traditions. Zheng Yi has said that the "May Fourth" movement overthrew too much and affirmed very little. For example, he said, "overthrowing the Confucius family shop" struck down to the dust one of the richest deposits of natural culture, namely, the ways of Confucius and Mencius. This, he added, was not criticism but destruction, not developing what is healthy and discarding what is not but casting aside what is healthy. "Delight is of course delightful"--in all cases culture is cut off from this. I asked Sha Yexin for his views on these writers.

Sha Yexin said: "What A Cheng and the others say can, of course, be one way of putting it, but whether the 'May Fourth' movement cut history in two will require continued discussion."

In all fairness, the "Cultural Revolution" did greater damage to China's traditional culture than the "May Fourth" movement. However, the "May Fourth" movement's slogan "overthrow the Confucius family shop" clearly influenced the "Cultural Revolution" by giving it a precedent. Therefore, even if the damage caused by the "May Fourth" movement was smaller than that caused by the "Cultural Revolution," the former was the originator. Therefore, with regard to the question of seeking the "root," one really must reunderstand the "May Fourth" movement.

When I was talking with Sha Yexin, I asked many questions. For example, he had news about Dai Houging, who was a school-fellow. Sha Yexin is fairly well acquainted with her. There was a report in Hong Kong that Dai Houying had been transferred to Shantou Special Economic Zone to be a teacher in the university there. But Sha Yexin said that Dai Houying is still in Shanghai. He had seen her recently and she had not talked about going to the special economic zone, so probably the rumor was wrong. Moreover, he added, Dai Houying's situation is much better than it was, and she is no longer subjected to any pressure. After he went to Hong Kong, he learned that a theatrical troupe had put Dai Houying's "People Ah, People!" on the stage. What kind of adaptation of her play was she willing to see? Of course, playwrights are sensitive about their own profession.

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PRC PAPER EXPLORES NEW APPROACHES TO LITERATURE, ART

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[Article by Li Zhu [2621 0402] and Ding Zhenhai [0002 2182 3189]: "Marxism and Exploration of New Methods of Theory of Literature and Art"]

[Text] Abstract: Marxism is open, continuously developing. It actively supports the exploration of all new methods of the development of China's theory of literature and art as well as the demand of Marxism in its own development. The application of a systematic scientific method to the criticism of art and literature and the exploration of the psychological approach in literature and art have various functions and significance in the development of the study of literature and art. At the same time, the exploration of new approaches should be guided by Marxist tenets, any deviation from the guidance of ontology and epistemology in dialectical materialism, historical materialism, and the Marxist principle of making a concrete analysis of concrete conditions will lead the application of new methods astray. The exploration of new methods should rely closely on new practice, base itself on practice, and be tested by the results of practice. We must guard against scholastic practice. [end abstract]

The year 1985 is regarded as the "methodology year" of theoretical work and criticism of art and literature in China. The universal concern over methodology, and the exploration and pursuit of new methods have demonstrated the unprecedented vitality of the theory and criticism of art and literature.

The topic involved in the current discussion varies. This article will have to confine itself to some preliminary ideas on a few points concerning Marxism and the exploration of new methods of the theory of literature and art.

I

There are two views: Isn't our existing Marxist approach good enough? Why look for new approaches or blaze new trails? This is one. And the other holds that it is necessary to break through the bondage of Marxism, to replace the Marxist approach with new ones. These two views are the two extremes. However, they share a theoretical prerequisite, namely, regarding the ideological system of Marxism including its approach as something solidified and closed, and diametrically opposed to new approaches. In our opinion, it is precisely this theoretical prerequisite that we must first clarify in the discussion.

True, in the ideological history of mankind, there were actually countless founders of doctrines who held their own doctrines to be all-inclusive, the highest, and perfect in their views as well as approaches and they invariably looked down upon or feared the emergence of new methods. Even the philosopher Hegel, who regarded history as a developing course and made outstanding contributions to dialectics, asserted his views and approach to be of an ultimate nature. Thus, the effort of making his doctrine a system resulted in a "great abortion." But Marxist doctrine is just the opposite. It has basically denied the existence of the so-called "ultimate truth," and has explicitly made known to the world that "a system of natural and historical knowledge which is all-embracing and final for all time is in contradiction with the fundamental laws of dialectical thinking" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 64). "But men, developing their material production and their material intercourse, along with altering their actual world, also alter their thinking and the products of their thinking." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol I, p 31) "In every epoch, and therefore also in ours, theoretical thought is a historical product, which at different times assumes very different forms and, therewith, very different contents." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 465) "With each epoch-making discovery even in the sphere of natural science it has to change its form...") "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 224) Practice is ever developing, so is ideology; the essences (concepts) of ideology are ever developing, so are its forms (approaches). A representative of Marxism pointed out: "Marxism-Leninism has in no way exhausted truth but ceaselessly opens up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice." (Mao Zedong: "On Practice") As thorough materialism and thorough dialectics, Marxist theory is not solidified but ever developing, not closed, but always open. It does not oppose the founding of new approaches--on the contrary, it needs to continuously absorb new nutrients from all new methods of scientific value to enrich and to develop itself in order to continuously obtain new vitality.

In short, continuously making progress in the realm of methodology, enthusiastically supporting the exploration of all new approaches of scientific value is precisely the inherent demand of Marxism itself, and one of the basic signs by which it differentiates itself from other doctrines. Therefore, it is basically wrong to set Marxism against the exploration of new approaches from whichever angle.

Here, there is need to make some explanation on the concept of "method." We hold that as a way of thinking, as an approach for observing things and studying problems, the concept of "method" should be dealt with on three different levels: First, the approach of observing and mastering the world in an overall manner, which is to solve the most fundamental line of cognition. This is directly linked with world outlook (which determines the specific methodology,) and is the most basic approach; it can also be called a philosophical approach. At this level, Marxist materialist dialectics is the only correct approach. However, materialist dialectics was not born perfect and complete, and its levels have been continuously deepened, its connotation widened, and its form changed with the development of natural sciences, social sciences, and social practice. Second, is the median approach. This is an approach to master the world in one aspect, but not on an overall basis, which is also applicable to all branches of science. For example, all such methods of linking history with logic, induction and deduction, analysis and [word indistinct] from the abstract to the concrete, and vice versa belong to this category. They have certain independence, and doctrines guided by different categories of world outlook may all apply to these approaches, but the results can be quite different. Only with the guidance of materialist dialectics can they be applied most correctly and thoroughly, while their correct application will in turn give concrete expression to, and enrich the world outlook and methodology of materialist dialectics. The approaches on this level will increase continuously with the development of human practice and knowledge. For example, we now have such new approaches as systems theory, information theory, and cybernetics. And more new approaches will come into being in the future. And third, the particular approaches of specific branches of science. For example, spectral red-shift determination in astronomy, the "transparent box" of cerebral nerve psychology, and aesthetic analysis in literature and art. They are applicable to certain specific branches of science, and have greater independence and more techniques, but Marxist guidance will ensure that they serve correct propositions, while the results of correctly serving the propositions will in turn provide source materials for the development of Marxist viewpoints and approaches. Because of the continuous development of the means of cognition, and the continuous emergence of new branches of science, the approaches at this level will increase.

Therefore, we can further point out that in the sense of philosophical methodology, there are no other methods to take the place of materialist dialectics. However, material dialectics itself needs to continuously produce new factors, and to open up new worlds. Regarding the second and third levels of approach, it is not appropriate to divide the approaches in these two categories into Marxist or non-Marxist. The problem is that only Marxism will give guidance to the application of new approaches by providing a scientific world outlook and philosophical methodology, and the correct application of all new approaches of scientific value is one of the important channels for the continuous progress of the world outlook of materialist dialectics and materialist dialectics itself. The two are supplementary, with inherent relations of dialectical unity.

The new methods which China's literature and art theory and criticism workers are exploring are of various descriptions, and somewhat dazzling. The most eye-catching of them, which have begun to score some results, are mainly systems theory, information theory, and cybernetics (shortened as the "three theories",) and the psychological approach in literature and art. We shall briefly analyze the necessity and importance to the exploration of new methods with the example of the introduction and application of the three theories.

Systems theory, information theory, and cybernetics are rising new branches of the natural sciences founded by Western scientists in the late 1940s. They have value as methodology in theory. They developed rapidly in the 1960's and 1970's, scored great accomplishments in natural sciences, and were applied to the study of social sciences. As a concept, systems theory holds that any organic body is a system, and the nature of the entity is not the total of the isolated functions of the parts; but a new quality formed by the mutual relation and reaction of various parts. Apart from the exchange in material and energy between the system and its sub-systems, the exchange in information is necessarily involved if their ties are to be established. Every system will continuously carry out its self-regulation through feed-back. As an approach, systems theory regards an object as a system, and conducts comprehensive study on the mutual relation and reaction between the whole and the parts (factors,) and the system and the environment. Information theory views a system as a process of changing information through relaying and processing information in fulfilling a movement with a definite purpose. Cybernetics calls for regulating the activities of the system with their results to reach perfection. The three approaches are inseparable, and can generally be classed as a systematic scientific approach. Such a concept and approach have revealed the universal law that governs the development of nature, society, and ideology by the pattern and result (the new quality formed) of the mutual relations between the various parts that constitute the entity and self-regulation. It has also unfolded the concept of systematism inherent in the Marxist doctrine, making it systematic. Its scientific value is obvious and has been proved by facts. Its application to China's literature and art theory and criticism based on the characteristics of literature and art can be said to be a historical inevitability under the situation of opening up to the outside world. The psychological approach to literature and art has long been proposed. It has even been used before in China. However, it is only in recent years that it has been earnestly applied, and received universal attention as a specific approach in the realm of literature and art study. This approach is to study phenomena of literature and art from the angle of psychology, and to reveal the law that governs the development of literature and art through the specific psychological process of creation, criticism and appreciation (including the knowledge, emotion, and will process and their mutual relations.) The scientific results of modern psychology have determined that it contains scientific value not to be neglected. At present, though China's literary critiques' attempt at the psychological approach to literature and art is chiefly focused on creation psychology, it has shown considerable prospects.

We hold that regarding the development of Marxist theory on literature and art as well as the entire Marxist doctrine, regarding the progress of China's literature and art theory and criticism as well as the entire socialist literature and art undertakings, the exploration of the systematic scientific approach and the psychological approach in literature and art has the following roles and significance:

First, it is helpful to mastering phenomena of literature and art comprehensively, and to strengthening the sense of system. Marxist theory of literature and art with the world outlook and methodology of dialectic materialism as its philosophical basis certainly includes the requirement for comprehensiveness. Marx and Engels themselves did their best to make their approach to literary or art criticism comparatively comprehensive. However, Marxist classical writers' pursuit of the comprehensiveness and inclusiveness of literary or art theory or criticism could not but be restricted by the subjective and objective conditions of their times. While in their practical application, the literary or art theoretical circles in China have for a long time accustomed themselves to one-sided cause-and-effect analysis and partial and separate observation, and the shortcomings have been obvious. Now when the systematic scientific approach is applied, literature and art is regarded as a system, and the law that governs literature and art is under study in a new comprehensive way, which takes shape through the mutual relations and interactions of all parts, and in the movement of self-regulation. Every new phenomenon in literature and art is under study in the system of literature and art, in the relation between literature and art, and in the mass system of development of the whole social life, spiritual civilization, the national, cultural psychology and the world culture. This is helpful to overcoming one-sidedness, and the malpractices of lacking a sense of comprehensiveness, and being out of joint with various categories, processes, and angles in the study of various special topics, and will promote the all-round study of literature and art. Thus, our all-around understanding of literature and art, in particular the law that govern China's literature and art, will be deepened, while the characteristics of the systematicalness and comprehensiveness of Marxist theory of literature and art will be enhanced. Under the new situation of the four modernizations and reform, the correct application of the systematic scientific approach will be helpful to our comprehensive study of the new situations and new problems continuously emerging in the realm of literature and art, which is unprecedently rich and colorful. Such comprehensive mastery will not only push forward the development of Marxist theory of literature and art to a new phase, but will also play a role in pushing forward the development of the whole Marxist theory.

Second, it will promote the deeper development of the revelation of the law that governs literature and art, and help make the Marxist theory of literature and art all the more systematic and orderly in its concrete layers. Marxist theory of literature and art pays attention to different layers in depth; for instance, when classical writers discussed the course of artistic writing, they started from the object to the subjective body--the writer, himself. Their discussions on the accomplishments of the writer included his understanding, feelings and aesthetic standard. The discussion on the writer's activities in understanding began with his perceptual to rational knowledge (Comrade Mao Zedong made an all-round, and generalized discussion on the process of creation that the "beauty in life" is transformed into "artistic beauty" through the "brain of the writer," and pointed out that the "change in feelings" is the crucial factor in whether revolutionary works of literature and art will be created.) However, they did not, and could not possibly unfold these one by one in concrete layers systematically as they did in their works on philosophy, political economics, and scientific socialism. In our theoretical work or criticism on literature and art in the past, we often made it subject to political influences. More often than not, we neglected the accomplishments of the writer and neglected perceptual things and aesthetic requirements. Often, we would explain the relevant discussions of classical writers from the angle of cognition only. Therefore, we lacked a sense of layers and depth in the revelation of the whole course of writing. Today, with a new vision opening up before us in our theoretical thinking, with our correct application of the systematic scientific approach in the process of creative writing, the accomplishments of the writer, and the writer's mental processes all under our study as a whole feedback system, and with the psychological approach applied in the study of the whole psychological process in the writer's creative writing through the mechanism of changes and the interaction between knowledge, feelings, and will, it will doubtlessly help us better reveal the mystery of the process of creative writing along the process of development in depth from the object to the subjective body, from knowledge to feelings to aestheticism in our search for the signs of perceptual impulses and rational thinking by the writer. And the Marxist theory on the process of literature and art creation will become richer in layers, and clearer in order, while more effective guidance will be given to literature and art creation in the new historical period.

Third, it is helpful to abstract new realms for the development of Marxist theory of literature and art and materialist dialectics, the establishment and development of the administrative science of Marxist literature and art. As a kind of undertaking in a socialist country, how should the management of literature and art be conducted? Marxist classical writers wrote at great length on guiding principles, and general direction, but touched very little on practical managerial work which can be said to be a weak link in Marxist theory of literature and art. No one among China's theoretical workers seems to have conducted serious theoretical study on this question. Such a condition is quite unsuitable to the needs of the development of the undertaking of literature and art. Management is a branch of science. The management of material production is a branch of science, it is the [word indistinct] the management of spiritual production. Under the new situations of the four modernizations and reform in particular, how can we make the development of the undertaking of literature and art correspond to the whole undertaking of construction? How is the division of labor and cooperation between the party, the government, and mass organizations to be conducted in the leadership system of the literature and art undertaking? How are the establishment of various categories of literature and art institutes to suit the changes in the social cultural structure? How are we to deal with the relation between the law that governs literature and art and economic managerial means? How to master the aesthetical psychology of the masses while giving them positive guidance? Personal experiences and sample investigations are far from enough. Here, it is particularly necessary to promptly master all the information with the systematic scientific approach, to make quantitative analysis and comprehensive study, to find out the law that governs things in general, and to conduct functional forecast of the managerial plan, in order to accomplish the most scientific and best management and decision-making. Only then will it be possible to promote the establishment and development of Marxist science in the management of literature and art, and will it add new essences to Marxist doctrine of scientific socialism in the management of culture.

And fourth, it is helpful to providing new categories for the development of Marxist theory on literature and art and materialist dialectics. As a "knot" in the network to understand the world and to differentiate "some small phases" in the process of knowledge (?Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 38, p 90) category is a means of knowledge. As a philosophical category making universal generalization of nature, society and ideology, materialist dialectics involves such concepts as nature and phenomena, cause and effect, essence and form, necessity and freedom, contingency and inevitability, possibility and reality, the part and the whole; apart from such concepts as matter and ideas, movement and rest, time and space, antagonism and unity, quantitive changes, affirmation and negation. As a specific branch of science, Marxist theory on literature and art belongs to the category of studying the products of this particular realm, such as ideological contents and artistic forms, approach of artistic creation and style, images and prototypes, truthfulness and the principle of party spirit. The discussion on theory should rely on category, while the development of theory should be accompanied by the opening up and addition of new categories. The development of materialist dialectics and Marxism today require the addition of new categories. Since such concepts as "system," "information," "feedback," and "systematic quality" have in one respect generalized the universal quality and relations of various things in nature, society, and ideology, and are beginning to seep into all realms of the social production and social life in China, the processing and abstracting on the basis of the wide application in all branches of science including the theory on literature and art will possibly become a new category of materialist dialectics, adding a new theoretical dimension to Marxism. Likewise, the concrete application of a systematic scientific approach to the theory and criticism of literature and art in China, and the application of those concepts of scientific value in the psychology of literature and art will also abstract a new category for Marxist theory on literature and art, and add new theoretical means for its development.

We are just beginning to see some suggestion of a new development from what we have mentioned above, and our assertion is somewhat in the nature of a theoretical forecast. However, we do believe that future practice will continuously provide facts as proof. Therefore, enthusiastically supporting the exploration of these approaches is the proper attitude of every theorist who does not want to be complacent and conservative.

III [as published]

But likewise, what should not be neglected is that the correct application of these new approaches must be guided by Marxism.

True, the systematic scientific approach has revealed the universal connection of the objective world from one aspect, and unfolded and deepened the idea in materialist dialectics that the function of the whole does not master the world in an overall way, and has not reached the height of a scientific world outlook and philosophical methodology. The literature and art psychology as a specific approach of a concrete branch of science certainly does not acquire the nature of a scientific world outlook and philosophical methodology. Moreover, in the world today, psychology itself has many schools, some of which are based on idealism and humanism (although in some of their specific contents, things of scientific value are also included.) Therefore, these approaches cannot take the place of the guidance of Marxist theory in the theoretical work and criticism of literature and art; and their correct application can only be achieved under the guidance of materialist dialectics, the world outlook of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and materialist dialectics.

Regarding Marxist guidance on the exploration of new approaches, we can also deal with it in the following four aspects:

First, only under the guidance of ontology in dialectical materialism will it be possible to scientifically explain the origin of literature and art, and demonstrate anew the relations between literature and art and life, literature and art and the time, and literature and art and the people based on new [word indistinct]. The "three theories" have deepened Marxist doctrine on the internal relations in things. However, they do not give an overall demonstration on the origin of the world. As a peculiar approach of a concrete branch of science, neither does literature and art psychology take up the task to demonstrate the origin of the world and literature and art. Only the ontology of dialectical materialism, which holds that the unity of the world lies in its material nature, and that social existence determines social ideology, will be able to scientifically demonstrate the origin of the whole world, and the origin of literature and art as a particular ideology. And only with its guidance will the entire discussion of the "three theories" on the "systematic mechanism" of literature and art, and the "psychological mechanism" of literature and art will have a solid scientific basis; otherwise we might be led astray. For example, because they lack such guidance, some theoretical workers have in their writings considered the relation between the subjective and the objective as a system, while laying emphasis on the object's changes relative to the writer, and his dynamic role, they have neglected the decisive role of objective life as the origin of literature and art. Some have even regarded the subjective ideology of the writer as the origin (concerning the series of layers of the writer's ideology, some theoretical workers consider "sex consciousness" as the deepest and the most basic layer,) and considered creative writing as kind of "self-reflection" of the writer's "consciousness," thus proposed the advocation that literature creation should "face the shelf, and turn the back on realities." Others, while analyzing literature creation as a psychological course, have stressed only the mind's activities in life, but neglected the activities of the mind that are based on life; and they have only stressed the stream of subconsciousness in psychology, but neglected the fountainhead of life. Thus, the demand of the times, and the call for writers by millions upon millions of people, who are engaged in the four modernizations and reform, are all elbowed out. For another example, without the guidance of ontology in dialectic materialism, some writers, in discussing "national cultural psychology" as a system, have regarded the tradition and changes of national cultural psychology as the chief basis in observing the developing trends of China's literature and art today, while forgetting the fact that the life of literature and art should first be planted in the soil of realities of contemporary life. Regarding the relations between literature and art and life, literature and art and the times, and literature and art and the people, we should also make new demonstration based on new facts. However, new demonstration should be guided by dialectic materialism, but should not be conducted by relying on the application of new approaches only.

Second, only under the guidance of the Marxist theory of cognition, will it be possible to scientifically explain the method of literature creation starting from realities, and to place on a correct track the relations between feelings and reason in the psychological process in literature creation, and between the physiological factor which determines psychological mechanism. Systems theory stresses that the parts (factors) bring about new qualities in the internal relations of the entity. Literature and art psychology divides the psychological activities in literature creation into three interrelated parts--knowledge, feelings and will, and points out that both psychological and social factors restrict people's psychological mechanism, and studies them specifically; which is favorable to studying the whole course of literature creation and the complexity and richness of the writer's psychology in literature creation. However, neither the systematic scientific approach nor literature and art psychology themselves succeed in solving the most general question of the line of knowledge; therefore, they cannot fundamentally explain that literature creation should take the road of starting from realities. Only Marxist theory of knowledge, namely active, revolutionary theory of reflection is able to scientifically explain that literature creation should start from realities, be based on practice, and accept the test of practice, the only correct way of literary creation; and is able to explain clearly that reason plays the dominant role in discussing the mutual infiltration between feelings and reason, and that social factors play the dominant role in discussing that both physiological and social factors play a restrictive role in psychological mechanism; thus enabling the writers to consciously go deep into realities and to seek correct theoretical weapons. Deviating from the guidance of Marxist theory of cognition, some critics, while exploring the law that governs literature creation with new approaches, have regarded subjective impulse as the starting point of the whole course of literature creation, fundamentally negated the need of going deep into realities and participating in social activities; and regarded the physiological factor as a dominant factor restricting literature creation and psychological mechanism, and intuition, mood, and unreasonable things as the dominant factor in the writer's psychological activities. They have tried to prove that the more radical is the emotion of the writer, the greater the literary work he will produce. They have even gone so far as to fundamentally reject theoretical guidance to literature creation, and the testing of literature works for social effects and results of practice. This proves that without a correct line of cognition, the application of new approaches will likewise lead people astray.

Third, only under the guidance of the principle of historical materialism, will it be possible to correctly explain the developing direction of socialist literature and art in China during the new historical period while demonstrating the need to further opening up to the outside world and actively referring to foreign literature and art. A systematic scientific approach regards the Chinese national culture as an opening system, which will help us understand the importance of horizontal exchange to the development of China's literature and art. The application of the psychological approach in literature and art will also be helpful to our consideration of the horizontal ties in the development of literature and art. But neither acquire the nature of a scientific world outlook and philosophical methodology: therefore, they cannot take up the task of scientifically demonstrating the general law that governs the development of social economy, politics, and culture. Only historical materialism will be able to basically reveal that the ultimate cause of social change is the change in the mode of material production, and what directly determines the nature and changes of the superstructure including literature and art are the changes in production relations, which is related to the economic base. The changes of productive forces will exert their influence through the changes in economic base and the changes in political links. The differences of a country's economic and political systems determine that the nature of its literature and art and their direction of development are different from that of other countries. Only under such theoretical guidance, will it be possible for us to basically explain the nature of China's socialist literature and art, and its differences from the literature and art of capitalist countries in principle, while maintaining a sober mind in persisting in the socialist orientation of the development of China's literature and art [word indistinct] new situation of opening up to the outside world. Some critics, failing to arm themselves with historical materialism, have thought that the development of literature and art is directly determined by material productive forces when discussing the developing trends of literature and art and the systematic link between China and foreign countries in their cultural development, and they have concluded that in the wake of the progress of materialist production towards modernization, the development of China's literature and art should adopt the road of "becoming one with the world," and the modernist school of literature and art of the West as their developing trend. Still other critics have proposed, while adopting the approaches of systematism and literature and art psychology in studying the developing orientation in the concept of China's literature and art, that the key is to acquire "modern ideology," which is the result of the mutual impact between Western ideological trends on the one hand and Taoism and the Zen sect of Buddhism embodied in the Chinese traditional culture on the other. In literature creation, this gives expression to the so-called "modern sense of solitude." Here, the writer's sacred duty in building socialist spiritual civilization, and the socialist spirit of the times and the inspiration of revolutionary ideals seem to be all weakened or forgotten. It is not difficult to see what is really meant by deviating from the guidance of historical materialism.

And fourth, only under the guidance of the Marxist principle of making a concrete analysis of concrete conditions, will it be possible to correctly solve the dispute between a "scientific approach" and the "soul of art" in the exploration of new approaches in the theory and criticism of literature and art. From the very beginning of the exploration of new approaches, the dispute over the two approaches to it took place: Some comrades say that the systematic scientific approach as a new scientific result in the development of human knowledge is the most scientific; moreover, the approach itself includes the mastery of the appreciation of the beauty of the world, and is the best new approach for the development of literature and art. Other comrades say that art belongs to the realm of experience, intuition and mood, and a strict scientific approach in studying art often results in losing the soul of art while clarifying the structure and combination of art; therefore, it is not practical to establish a strict and precise science of literature and art, and the "approach of subjective experiences" in literature and art psychology is the best approach. How to provide a solution to this differences? Looking at these two views alone, it seems that both parties claim to be in the right, and it will be very difficult to pass judgment on them, and find a solution to satisfy both parties. Only Marxist guidance can correctly solve this dispute. Just as Lenin said: The essential thing and the living soul of Marxism: making a concrete analysis of concrete conditions." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 31, p 144) Marxism holds that although material dialectics can only provide a general guiding principle in the exploration of concrete questions, it is impossible for it to provide a panacea in the concrete studies of various concrete questions. As a horizontal scientific approach, the systematic scientific approach has the above mentioned advantages, but it is not omnipotent; it cannot take the place of other approaches as an intermediate link, neither can it take the place of the role of various concrete approaches in the study of literature and art. For example, one of the important means of the systematic scientific approach is to conduct quantitative analysis. But it will be very difficult to make quantitative analysis of those things which take place in a flash, and are chaotic, vague, that can be understood but cannot be explained (precisely an important characteristic of literature and art.) In this concrete layer and realm, the systematic scientific approach is inferior to the approach of literary and art psychology and the aesthetic approach in more deeply mastering the object. As a concrete approach for studying a specific branch of science, the advantages of the approach of literature and art psychology lies in the study of literature creation and the psychology of appreciation. However, in the study of macroscopic topic such as the study on the management of literature and art, it plays a lesser role than the systematic scientific approach and the approach of literature and art sociology. In short, we should have a truth-seeking estimation of [word indistinct]"merits" and "shortcomings" of all kinds of approaches for studying, bring forward the merits and avoid the shortcomings, and bring forward the advantages of each approach. Under the general guidance of materialist dialectics "the most complete, profound doctrine on development free of the malpractice of one-sidedness" ("The Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 19, p 2), let us unfold the comprehensive study of diversified branches of science from diversified angles, so that various approaches of scientific value may supplement each other and combine with each other in joining forces to push ahead the theory and criticism of literature and art in China.

IV

Practice is the basis of knowledge, and the sole criterion to test whether practice is the truth. We should genuinely accomplish the exploration of new approaches under the guidance of Marxist tenets, while enriching and developing Marxist theory on literature and art and even the entire Marxist theory through the correct application of new approaches, and press forward theoretical criticism of literature and art in China to a new stage. These two mutually related aspects share a common requirement; namely, closely relying on new practice, basing themselves on new practice and testing themselves with its results, but they must refrain from going in for scholasticism.

The exploration of new approaches should not deviate from the practice in the development of literature and art creation in the new historical period in China. Creation is the chief link in literature and art. It is necessary to closely link with the new conditions, new trends, new contradictions and new problems emerging in the creation of literature and art, in particular in such works as "Factory Director Giao Assumes Office," and "Wreaths at the Foot of a High Mountain," which represent the mainstream of development of socialist literature and art in the new historical period in China. At the same time, it is necessary to provide new things producing a tremendous response in the realm of literature and art and the people, and to draw up new theoretical generalizations and demonstrations with new approaches, while giving fresh and clear answers to some difficult problems in them.

The exploration of new approaches must also face the practice of the development of the entire undertaking of socialist literature and art. It is necessary to sum up the relations between the creation and appreciation of art with the help of new approaches, between the creation and criticism of literature and art, and between artistic production and artistic consumption, and the new experiences gained in all kinds of practice in the changes of the cultural structure, the cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries, the building of the contingent of literature and art workers, and even the management of the entire literature and art undertaking, in order to answer the new problems raised in practice, and to propose a new theoretical basis for drawing up the plan for the reform of the literature and art system and its implementation.

Closely related with this, whether the exploration of new approaches has [word indistinct] Marxist guidance, whether it has added new vitality to Marxist theory of literature and art, and upgraded the level of China's theory and criticism of literature and art, in short, and whether the exploration of new approaches is successful and how successful it is, in the final analysis depends on whether it has pushed forward the practice of literature and art creation and the entire socialist literature and art undertaking, and in what degree it has pushed forward literature and art creation and the practice of the literature and art undertakings. And the criterion should not be determined by the personal self-experience of the critics. It is necessary to continuously sum up and revise our views according to the results through the test of practice. Only then will it be possible to ensure the exploration of new approaches and to give greater and greater expression to its vitality.

If we are divorced from the new practice of literature and art creation and the development of literature and art undertakings, and conduct the application of new approaches in scholastic demonstration and development; for instance, only by changing "conditions" into "information," "connections" into "systematic mechanism," "knowledge" into "recognition," and "patterns" into "models," (not to mention that some of these changes are themselves questionable), paying great attention to the changes of concepts, going so far as to compete in "transplanting" all the terminology of natural sciences and psychology to the realm of literature and art, going in for an all-around reshuffle of concepts and a fanatical bombardment of terminology, and attempting to completely use the arrangement of new terminology in forming a new system of literature and art theory and criticism, that cannot be genuinely successful, or practically help much to push forward the practice of literature and art creation and undertakings.

Francis Bacon, the English materialist philosopher once said: Scholastic philosophy is like a convent sister who devotes her life to God, who cannot bear children; what it gives birth to is not a baby, but some boring and overelaborate dispute and word play. There is some truth in what he says, it hits the nail on the head. Guarding against scholastic philosophical practice is something which should not be neglected in the exploration of new approaches.

True gold dreads no fire. Marxism will become all the more vigorous through tempering, and its vitality will radiate. All kinds of exploration of new approaches in literature and art theory and criticism should go under the test of fire in practice, in order to show their value, and win their due place.

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PROMOTION OF LITERATURE, ART URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO (OVERSEAS EDITION) in Chinese 11 Nov 85 p 2

[Special commentary by Wan Shaofen, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Jiangxi provincial CPC committee: "Take Good Care of Writers and Artists, Produce Good Intellectual and Artistic Products"]

[Text] In strengthening our efforts to build a spiritual civilization, it is extremely important to devote a major effort to developing socialist literature and art. Literature and art play a unique role in the field of ideological and political work. We cannot forget that in the arduous war years and the heated construction period, a good novel, film, or song often had a great impact, stirring the masses in their tens of millions to forge ahead courageously. Today, as we strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the standard of social conduct, how great our need is for a large number of such outstanding works of literature and art!

Literature and art are intellectual products produced by writers and artists through their laborious artistic practice. Building up a literary and art contingent with a large number of outstanding talented people is the key to the development of literature and art and an important guarantee of the development of the socialist spiritual civilization. There are plenty of talented people in the literature and art circles throughout the country. A literature and art contingent composed of three generations of writers and artists, old, middle-aged, and young, has been formed. They are working hard to create more and better works of literature and art to enrich the people's spiritual lives, elevate their mental state, and inspire them to devote themselves to the great cause of making China prosperous and strong.

However, we should see that our literature and art contingent and the intellectual products it turns out have failed by far in both quantity and quality to keep pace with the socialist modernization drive, suit the needs of the developing socialist spiritual civilization, and satisfy the demand of the people's cultural life. Therefore, in developing socialist literature and art, the top-priority task is to strengthen vigorously the literature and art contingent, take good care of writers and artists, and turn out good intellectual products. This calls for party committees at all levels to strengthen and improve leadership and adopt effective measures to cultivate and enhance the political quality and artistic skills of writers and artists. It is especially important to pay warm attention to them politically and help them adhere to the correct orientation, strengthen unity, respect and support one another, work with one heart and one mind, and strive to create more and better intellectual products.

To strengthen the literature and art contingent, efforts should be made in two areas. First, it is necessary to continue to train and boldly use writers and artists who have already appeared with achievements to their credit to give full play to their roles. With regard to comrades who have been promoted to leading posts in literature and art according to the criteria of being "more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and professionally more competent," it is necessary to help them raise their political and ideological level and master the art of leadership, and through them, unite and help other writers and artists give full play to their professional skills. Attention should also be paid to their actual working conditions and environment. For example, a small number of highly skilled professional writers should be allowed to spend more time to experience life at its source, keep in touch with the masses, and concentrate their efforts to produce more outstanding works of literature.

I think the greatest way for the party to care for writers and artists is to give them political attention and help. Writers and artists are "engineers of men's souls." With their works of literature and art, they influence and mold the hearts and souls of the masses of readers and viewers at all times. Party organizations should all the more warmheartedly help them strengthen their sense of social responsibility and make it clear that the purpose of creative work is to serve the people and socialism and that they must make social benefit the only criterion for all activities and not to use literature and art as a means to make money. We still must uphold the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and the freedoms guaranteed by the constitution and the law. In dealing with unhealthy trends in thinking and creative work, we insist on doing good ideological and political work to make a clear distinction between right and wrong and to raise people's ideological and political level by discussion, persuasion, and education, and we do not resort to any movement or "mass criticism." As to the pornographic books and periodicals and obscene video tapes, they must be resolutely banned the same way as opium is banned, and we must not allow this spiritual opium to poison the minds of the masses, particularly the young people.

Another important aspect to taking good care of writers and artists is to organize them to go into life and feel the tremendous enthusiasm and fighting spirit of the masses in devoting themselves to the "four modernizations," from which they can draw spiritual strength and source material and avoid working behind closed doors with sheer imagination. Jiangxi is a red land rich in a glorious revolutionary tradition. The people of the old liberated areas wrote many heroic and moving revolutionary deeds with their lives and blood. Organizing writers and artists to go down to the grass roots to understand the past and reflect the dedication of the revolutionaries of the older generation not only can inspire the enthusiasm of today's people to dedicate themselves to the "four modernizations" but will have an important effect in elevating the literature and art workers' own ideological level.

To strengthen and improve party leadership over literature and art, we should also enthusiastically encourage leading comrades of party committees to make friends with writers and artists and be appreciative of their work. I often remember that many among the party's older generation of revolutionaries, like Chou Enlai and Chen Yi, and many leading comrades of the present party Central Committee have felt a profound friendship with people of the literature and art circles.

They were good teachers and helpful friends who are often remembered and praised by writers and artists. Many old revolutionaries are highly accomplished writers themselves and enjoy the respect of the literature and art workers. I think that to do good ideological and political work among the ranks of literature and art workers, it is necessary to follow the example of these revolutionaries of the older generation, make friends with the literature and art workers, spend as much time as possible to participate in their activities, and make them feel close to us and confide in us. Only in this way can we have a thorough grasp of the situation and know what to do about the development and problems of literature and art and the discovery and training of literary and artistic talent. This is what I am learning to do. Although the effort I have made is far from enough, I feel I have been benefited a great deal.

There is a lot to be learned in strengthening ideological and political work and bringing the role of literature and art into play in building a spiritual civilization. We must study constantly, conduct investigations and research, and strive hard to acquire real knowledge through practice. I believe that writers and artists in the new period surely will create more outstanding works of literature and art worthy of our great era and contribute to the building of the socialist spiritual civilization.

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UPDATE ON SITUATION OF PHILOSOPHER WANG RUOSHUI

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 9, Sep 85 pp 18-19

[Article by Hsiao Ch'eng-hsiang [5618 3397 5046]: "Recent Developments Concerning the Philosopher Wang Ruoshui"]

[Text] Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055] recently again had an article published in which he discussed humanitarianism. This philosopher, who never ceases to explore, is not willing to remain silent. Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606] once said, with insight, about his great writings concerning humanitarianism: I welcome the publication by one who has been criticized of opinions different from my own. Now facts really prove this point. Some newspapers and publications on the mainland, after critical article were published on great authority, still do not fear to take risks, and dare to carry in an open and aboveboard fashion articles by controversial theoreticians like Wang Ruoshui. This kind of courage is highly commendable. This also shows that, in the end, it is impossible to run counter to the trend of the times.

That he is able to freely publish articles also shows that there has been an improvement in Wang Ruoshui's difficult situation. However, what actually are the recent developments concerning him? This is something that this writer really wanted to find out. On this occasion when I returned to the mainland to visit relatives, on my arrival in Beijing I asked some of my acquaintances about Mr Wang's situation. As luck would have it, one of my friends was an old acquaintance of Wang Ruoshui's and is quite friendly with him. This friend's residence is quite close to Wang Ruoshui's living quarters, and they often run into each other and have a chat. This friend of mine knows quite a lot about Wang Ruoshui's situation. When I was a guest in his home I once asked him:

"The slogan 'get rid of spiritual pollution' has not been raised for a long time. One phase of party consolidation in some high-level organizations is also said to have been completed. At this time, should Wang Ruoshui, this theoretician who has been rectified, also be liberated?"

"The matter is not that easy," my friend said.

Considered To Have Two So-Called Problems

According to what he said, Wang Ruoshui was originally considered to have two so-called problems. One problem was that Mr Wang, by publishing articles discussing the questions of humanitarianism and alienation, was spreading the "ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization," and so, when the campaign to "get rid of spiritual pollution" began, he was made out to be a "source of spiritual pollution." On this point, at the time many people in academic circles were not convinced, and now nobody thinks that this was so. The general thinking now is that Mr Wang explored philosophical questions of important significance to contemporary Chinese society, and that this basically has no connection with any "ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization." The opinions on public affairs that he published fell in the category of normal academic discussion. They were not any political problem, and even less were they any "source of pollution." The more people look the more clearly they see that on the Chinese mainland now the social phenomena that have been revealed, which are shocking to look at, of polluted social morals, corrupt party style, foul and ugly popular customs have another source. None of these kinds of "spiritual pollution" should in the least be blamed on the philosopher Wang Ruoshui. Precisely the opposite is the case. Mr Wang is looking at certain serious phenomena existing in the real life of society that are deeply worth guarding against. He is painstakingly and anxiously making theoretical explorations, just like a good-intentioned doctor meticulously examining difficult and complicated cases of illness.

My friend told me: The other problem concerning Mr Wang was the rumor spread by some people that he had illicit relations with a foreign country, and other people suspected that he was connected with the "illegal publications" on the mainland in an early period. Both these rumors are slanders and calumnies, not facts. If they were facts, they should have been investigated early within the past 2 years and made public in Mr Wang's newspaper office.

His Colleagues in the Newspaper Office Have Come to a Just Conclusion About Him

"Since this is the case, a final conclusion should have been reached about Mr Wang's problems, so why is it that there are still difficulties in this respect?" I then asked.

My friend said that a formal conclusion had not yet been made. However, Mr Wang's colleagues have already made a conclusion about him. About the time this year when spring was changing into summer, in the office of RENMIN RIBAO, all the colleagues of Mr Wang in his former department held a meeting. After listening to Mr Wang's own detailed explanations and appeals, they initiated a discussion, at the end of which they unanimously maintained: Mr Wang does not have any political problems, and he has also not committed any mistakes that would contaminate political life or damage his own reputation. This should be said to be a solemn, just conclusion from the masses.

However, the higher authorities have stalled and have not made a conclusion about Mr Wang. Since the beginning of the campaign to "get rid of spiritual pollution" in the winter of 1983, when he was relieved of his post as deputy editor-in-chief, 2 years have quickly passed in which he has not been assigned work. With regard to a philosopher like Wang Ruoshui, who may be considered unsuitable to be an official in a propagation media department, wouldn't it be very appropriate to let him be a professor in a university? However, only because the higher authorities have not taken a conclusive stand, the universities that want to invite Mr Wang to teach do not dare to make a request to that effect to the organization department, and so the matter drags on. This is an example of wasting talent, but also it reveals the problem of the personnel system on the mainland.

He Has Become a Purely Folk Philosopher

However, Wang Ruoshui is not a person who has nothing to do. The mind of a philosopher who is concerned about the country and society will never be idle. He still ponders earnestly, sticks to his explorations, and industriously wields his pen. Every time my friend sees him, he asks what he is doing, and Mr Wang always replies, "I don't have enough time to do all the things I wan to do." Many newspapers and publications ask him to write articles, so that he has more work than he can do. He has become a purely folk philosopher, and has got widespread sympathy and welcome in the society and among the public. At times, on invitation he goes to places to take part in academic symposiums. During this writer's visit to Beijing this time, he had just gone to Fujian to attend a symposium on theoretical questions. It is said that people there want to entertain him by taking him on a sightseeing tour of famous scenic spots, which look like paintings, such as Gulang Islet and Mount Wuyi.

In the multistoried building of the Journalism Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, there is a graduate course for young editors and reporters, which lasts 2 years, and Wang Ruoshui teaches philosophy in this course. Several years ago in this building, when teaching journalism to graduate students, he once lectured on problems in Marxist philosophy that fall within the category of "alienation." Unexpectedly, in the campaign to "get rid of spiritual pollution," this became an "accusation" against him. He now teaches the history of philosophy, and his lectures, which are delivered in a faint Hunanese accent, which are models of clear logic, and which explain the profound in simple terms, are highly welcomed by the young people.

Even Though He Has Suffered Adversity His Viewpoints Have Not Changed in the Slightest

Since being "dismissed from office," Wang Ruoshui has not been willing to meet with people from abroad. However, Mr Lu Chien [7120 7002] saw him in Beijing. This was because of the decisive role played by one sentence from the enlightened and magnanimous General Secretary Hu Yaobang. During his visit and talks, he asked the general secretary if it were true that he could not see Wang Ruoshui. The general secretary immediately replied: Why can't you? "To say nothing of Wang Ruoshui, you can also see Wang Ruohuo!" [a play on the last characters in each name, which respectively mean "water" and "fire"]. Therefore, RENMIN RIBAO Director Qin Chuan [4440 1557] asked Mr Lu to dinner, and on that day not only did Wang Ruoshui attend the dinner but also so did a reformer in journalistic circles--the veteran newspaperman Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251].

My Beijing friend told me: Wang Ruoshui is a man with an indomitable will. He has suffered political blows more than once. In the years from 1973 to 1975 (when the gang of four fell from power), because he once wrote a letter to Zhou Enlai exposing the problem of the advocacy by Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan of the ultraleft ideological trend, he suffered greatly. Although Zhou Enlai did his best to protect him, he later incurred a great disaster. He was accused of being a "political carrerist" who wanted to "seize power" and "restore the old order." Several dozens of criticism meetings were held. Gang members incited by Zhang, Yao, and Jiang Qing turned the office of RENMIN RIBAO upside down. Wang Ruoshui was first sent down to the "May 5 cadre school" at Xiangyangshan in the Beijing suburbs, and was later transferred to the Red Star Farm in Daxing County to be a "pupil" of the peasants. He gave an authentic account of this experience in his work "The Pain of Wisdom," which was reprinted in the May issue of CHING PAO (in passing, let me mention that, according to Beijing's XINHUA WENZHAI [NEW CHINA DIGEST], Mr Wang wrote this work in January 1985, and when CHING PAO reprinted it it was mistakenly dated January 1984). Even though he suffered this kind of adversity, Wang Ruoshui is still Wang Ruoshui. His ideas and conviction, his social and political viewpoints have not changed or wavered in the slightest. That this philosopher is respected by people is precisely because of this point. With regard to the twists and turns in his experience since the campaign to "get rid of spiritual pollution" began in 1983, the situation is quite different and the circumstances he has encountered are also completely different. Viewed objectively, the appearance in the Chinese mainland society of this kind of ideological and theoretical struggle between criticism and counter-criticism is not at all surprising. One the stage of this ideological and theoretical struggle, it is necessary that the struggle be guided in accordance with society's interests and be correct, but to oversimply from it meddle in political power or political authority would be unprofitable. Looking at the situation from the briefing given by this writer's friends, Wang Ruoshui's attitude toward this controversy is sober and calm. As a philosopher who seriously faces the times, and whose profession and duty it is to think, explore, and write, what is more than this to be looked for from him?

I wholeheartedly hope that there will very soon be a fundamental improvement in the unfavorable situation and lot of the philosopher Wang Ruoshui.

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BUILDING OF SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION URGED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 17, 10 Sep 85 pp 14-17

[Speech by Yu Wen [6735 2429], Deputy Director of the Propaganda Department, CPC Central Committee, at the seventh meeting of BAN YUE TAN reporters: "On the Propaganda of Spiritual Civilization"]

[Text] Comrades:

It has been 5 years since BAN YUE TAN started publication. Today, one may say that it is, in fact as well as in name, a bridge and a link between the party and the masses. It is a general publication with the emphasis on current policies, and its circulation grows at an annual average of 1 million issues, which is most encouraging. It indicates that the periodical's editorial policy and its propaganda of the party's principles and policies are winning the acceptance and support of more and more people. Comrade Deng Linqun said not long ago: "The 5 million subscribers and the copies passed around from hand to hand among people far beyond this figure are the best celebration of BAN YUE TAN's 50th anniversary and the highest honor given it by the people." I feel that the assiduity of all the periodical's comrades and its broad masses of reporters should be so rated.

BAN YUE TAN is run by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY commissioned by the Central Propaganda Department. Thus, the department has an interest in and supports it and hopes for its continued progress, development and expansion. For this reason, when the editorial department holds its annual reporters' meeting, we make use of the opportunity to meet the reporters from all parts of the country, listen to their views and express our wishes.

This is the seventh reporters' meeting. The comrades of the editorial department summarized their work and proposed plans for the future, and the reporters' representatives reported on the conditions of the study, usage and distribution of the publication of their own areas and what they had learned in their work. You have heard several speeches on the economic reform, domestic propaganda and coverage, international situation, and so forth. Therefore, I shall not repeat what has been said in these aspects, as there is not much to add. I will express my views on the propaganda of the spiritual civilization.

The party Central Committee is very interested in the issue. Recently, Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang made a series of speeches at different occasions. Some of them appeared in the newspapers, while others were arranged by the Central Propaganda Department and published in internal publications. The People's Publishing House recently published Comrade Deng Xiaoping's book on the "four haves" and Comrade Chen Yun's important speech. These speeches have an important significance in consolidating and developing the excellent situation and solving the problems in our work. In the speeches, the central leaders all mentioned the building of a spiritual civilization. Their words were directed at the abnormalities appearing in society today. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech in March, for instance, mentioned that, recently the phenomenon of ignoring ideals appeared in society, e.g., "everything for money." Some newspapers and periodicals actually made such propaganda as "strive for money"; "money is the medal of the highest honor"; "getting money is winning the medal of the highest honor in society." Not only thus, but some newspapers, periodicals and publishers either openly or secretly resorted to all means to fish for what they called the "medal of the highest honor." A recent survey made by XINHUA reporters indicated that many publications strived to publish vulgar and extremely mediocre materials and raised the prices. To earn money, the periodical of a provincial national defense industry system unscrupulously serialized "The Romance of Jinpingmei." The price of the periodical was 0.88 yuan, but after changing hands several times, it went up to 10 or 15 yuan! Speeding up secret printing while investigating violations, the periodical, to make money, reached the stage of sham compliance and unscrupulousness. The situation was revealed in the newspapers a few days ago which perhaps you have read. There were also some publishers which, for a time, became enthusiastic about such things as knight-errants, detectives and romance. Taking advantage of the favorable conditions at work, some editorial personnel privately sold the publications at a high price to bookstalls. Reportedly, the list price for "The Story of Jinpingmei" was 12 yuan but, by the time it reached individual consumers, the cost had shot up to 100 to 180 yuan. It was probably considered as winning the "medal of the highest honor!" If this continues, it will be disastrous!

Comrade Deng Xiaoping declared: "The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee decided to introduce the open-door policy, while checking the liberalization trend. These are interrelated issues." Opening to the outside is for the purpose of introducing advanced technology, advanced experiences and foreign capital. These are the necessary supplements to our socialist modernization program. The party Central Committee also soberly foresaw that the decadent bourgeois idology and living pattern would follow on the heels of the open-door policy. Therefore, we must, in ideology and politics, combat the filthy and obscene matters and criticize and struggle against them. It may be said that, politically, if we fail to check the unhealthy tendency of bourgeois liberalism, it will be impossible to implement the open-door policy; economically, if we fail to crack down on economic crimes of all forms, such as speculation and profiteering, swindling and bribery, it will be impossible to fulfill the open-door policy successfully. In short, we must have a stable social environment before we can effectively implement reforms and carry out construction. It is a major principle of the state administration, and many minor principles are subordinate to it. Some things appear to be sound in one's own region or department, namely, in one's own part, but, in terms of the country as a whole, they are not that sound. Therefore, we advocate the subordination of minor principles to the major one. Discussing constitutional revisions in 1980, the NPC abolished the "four greats" [speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters]. It was a major principle. I recall the XINHUA article on subordinating the minor principles to the major one. Its arguments were very sound; it was an excellent article.

The central leaders constantly stress promoting the two civilizations together. The building of material civilization and that of spiritual civilization are inseparable. We must strengthen idiological-political work and give attention to the building of ideals, morals, culture and discipline. In a certain sense, the spiritual and ideological aspect is more basic, because it is closely linked with the lofty ideals of socialism. It is the characteristic of China's construction. In his speech at a recent Discipline Inspection Commission meeting, Comrade Chen Yun declared: "Under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the economic program currently pursued by our state is a socialist program . . . The reform of the economic system is likewise the reform of the socialist economic system." He particularly underlined the word "socialist." Comrade Hu Yaobang made special speeches on the press and on literature and art in February and April this year. They appeared in the newspapers and the internal publication of the Central Propaganda Department. Comrade Hu Yaobang also stressed the importance of spiritual civilization. We must study the speeches carefully and implement them in our work.

In terms of this requirement, the work of our propaganda branch has fallen short. What should be propagandized and publicized were not boldly propagandized and publicized; what should be criticized were not promptly criticized. A while ago some unsound tabloids were widely circulated, spreading unchecked. After criticism, they have recently changed their appearances, turning into all kinds of periodicals, supplements, special issues and separate editions, an endless variety of them. Reportedly there are over 100 kinds. The covers and illustrations of a large number of publications are either gun muzzles and daggers, bloddy fighting or semi-naked bodies, accompanied with "tempting" captions, such as "loosing footing," "loosing virtue," "triangular romance," "killing a man and seizing his goods," and so forth. There are also pornographic videos which are spreading sex and violence. All these seriously pollute our social atmosphere and corrupt our younger generation, and they must not be treated with indifference. We must, in propaganda work and the media, constantly and persistently propagandize spiritual civilization, enable people to distinguish between right and wrong, beautiful and ugly, good and bad, consciously resisting the unhealthy tendencies, and promote the basic improvement of social mood.

In terms of spiritual civilization and the campaign to promote the five stresses, four points of beauty and three ardent loves, I wonder whether they are not given too narrow an interpretation, as if they were confined to beautiful environments, clean streets and the elimination of dirt. Actually, spiritual civilization should include the building of ideology and consciousness and that of Marxism, socialism and patriotism. To put it briefly, it means the building of ideals, morals, culture and discipline, and the "four haves." These are the traditions of our party, our basic construction and the most fundamental matters. Meanwhile, we should also clearly propose that the building of a spiritual civilization be implemented in the economic reform and all realms of society. In this regard, I wish to say that the Central Propaganda Department finds the work of BAN YUE TAN satisfactory. In the past several years, the publication, under the direct leadership of the XINHUA AGENCY, has consistently adhered to a correct editorial policy, upheld the four basic principles and maintained unity with the party Central Committee. When discussing propaganda, Comrade Hu Qiaomu said recently: It is permissible for political periodicals to include some interesting things, but they must not be excessive. They should increase somewhat the intellectual articles. It is better to have a smaller circulation in order to preserve solemnity. I feel that BAN YUE TAN is fairly successful in this aspect.

Comrades, besides the leadership of the party and the effort of the comrades of the publication, BAN YUE TAN's continuous progress and development are inseparable from the support of the reporters and their achievements. We are happy to see such a large group of fine reporters today. I wish to express my gratitude to everyone on behalf of the Central Propaganda Department and hope that you will unite even closer in the future and guide the broad readership toward our ideal goal!

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DIFFICULTIES IN IMPLEMENTING POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS VIEWED

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 9, Sep 85 pp 20-23

[Article by Lin Wen [2651 2429]: "When Will the Misery of Mainland Intellectuals End!--Third Account of Impressions Gained on a 20-Day Trip to Beijing and Shanghai"]

[Text] "How difficult it is to implement the policy on intellectuals!" "When will the misery of intellectuals end!" These are the sighs this writer heard from some intellectuals on the mainland during his trip to Beijing and Shanghai. This is despite the fact that Deng, the big boss, 7 or 8 years ago "rehabilitated" intellectuals, pointing out that "intellectuals are part of the worker class" and that an atmosphere of "respecting knowledge and respecting talents" should be created. The party constitution and the constitution of Communist China both clearly stipulate that the role of intellectuals must be given full play. The authorities have also taken, one after another, measures to raise the position of intellectuals. However, up to today, with regard to the central authorities' relevant directives, many areas look but see not, listen but hear not, have the time but do not act, and defiantly do nothing. Matters have even developed to such a degree that only if drastic measures are taken against party officials who suppress, attack, and persecute intellectuals will the problem be solved.

Why has the implementation of the policy on intellectuals all along been such a big problem? Wherein lies the obstruction? What is the root cause? After I had visited Mei Yi [2734 4135], first secretary of the party committee and secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and other well-known personages, had talked candidly and honestly with friends in intellectual circles, and had become acquainted with matters that are hard to comprehend and that are astonishing, I could not avoid making the same summation: "When will the misery of intellectuals end!"

What Is the Root Cause of So Much Misery?

With regard to the problem that it is difficult to implement the policy on intellectuals, my friends think that the obstruction is inside the CPC. Up to now, the ultraleft line, which has been pursued withing the party for a long time, has still not been thoroughly exposed and criticized. In the final analysis, it is the evil consequence created by the mistaken policy of "transforming" intellectuals, which was personally formulated by Mao Zedong. Speaking on this point, my friends, without exception, had all sorts of feelings well up within their hearts. They said that the history of the industrially developed advanced countries of the world long ago showed that a country that respects knowledge, respects talented persons, seeks out talented persons, and promotes talented persons is a country that develops rapidly. And during the Mao Zedong era for a long time the idea that "nonprofessionals should lead professionals" was propagated, and intellectuals were discriminated against. Other peoples regard intellectuals as "national treasures," acclaim them as "brain trusts," and even import "talented persons," cherishing and holding them in esteem by all ways and means. But as for our China, for a period of almost 30 years the "brain trust" has been devasted without a stop. In the "sun plot" period, 400,000 to 500,000 intellectuals were identified as "rightists," exceeding the sense of pride that Tai Shi Huang took in burning books and burying scholars alive. The intellectuals who were labeled "bourgeoisie" and "reactionary academic authorities," even if they tried hard to transform themselves were criticized for a long time, and also were "gentlemen on the beam"--burglars--who could not get close to the "skin" of workers and peasants. In the 10 years of great catastrophe, they were given the name of "stinking number nine" and put in the "other register" [a Qing Dynasty census book for listing disreputable persons]. They were scorned by "revolutionary comrades," and even their sons and daughters were implicated. For several decades the fear of "not daring to stand up because of getting hit in the head" not only was felt by individuals among them but by all of them.

Actually, in China even among the most outstanding intellectuals, the majority only wanted to contribute their strengths to the state and had no wild hope of winning promotion and getting rich. The pursuit of knowledge may be said to be a truly bitter love of theirs. With an indomitable spirit, during their silent, ceaseless climb they wore away and burned up their lives to add a little warmth and light to the world. Many of them died after they had exhausted their strength, dying young half way in life simply with one thought in mind: to do things for the country and the common people. Now some intellectuals hold leadership posts in the party and government, a step that is required by the development of the times. However, this "beauty of spirit" is not understood by "revolutionary comrades," and probably some of them will never be able to understand it.

Mei Yi's Words Give Food for Thought

Mr Mei Yi expressed considerable sympathy for the plight of intellectuals, particularly for that of middle-aged intellectuals. He said that when he worked in the Broadcasting Bureau he once recruited 100 to 200 returned Overseas Chinese, who had quite good command of foreign languages, and their work on broadcasts beamed abroad was outstanding. However, later almost all of these returned Overseas Chinese left. When they felt they could not stay, they left when they had the chance. "We could not blame them, and actually we begged their pardon." "We still owe a debt to the small number of them who remained in China to work." "This was a bitter lesson. We must never again discriminate against intellectuals." Mr Mei thinks that to implement the policy on intellectuals, first, the understanding of the role of intellectuals by party members and cadres must be concretely raised. He said that the crucial point that makes it difficult to implement the policy if the mistaken idea of discriminating against intellectuals, which has universally existed within the party for a long time. He said that, historically, intellectuals have been an important force in promoting the advance of the times. The Revolution of 1911 was promoted by intellectuals. The CPC was founded by intellectuals. Under the guidance of intellectuals, workers and peasants joined the revolution. As early as the Yan'an period, Mao Zedong stressed the role of intellectuals, but later what he did was often contrary to what he said. The antirightist struggle was actually an attack on intellectuals (almost all the rightists were intellectuals). Later the Cultural Revolution wantonly trampled on intellectuals. Those movements in the past were really disasters for intellectuals. If one, after another 10 or 20 years, looks back one will more clearly see the harm done by the Cultural Revolution, in which at least two generations suffered losses. Mr Mei said that because it is hard to dispel this mistaken idea, the raising of the position of intellectuals is not something that can be done overnight. He thinks that organization departments and personnel departments must selflessly and fearlessly dare to stand up for intellectuals who have been rejected or persecuted, and promote justice and combat unhealth trends and evil practices. If this is not done, it will be even harder to implement the policy on intellectuals.

"You Have Education, I Have the Party Vote"

When conversing with my friends, this writer said: Today, in the eighties, on the mainland intellectuals are being put in important positions and their position is being raised. To the outside world this looks to be simply a little short of being the "Arabian Nights." My friends said: Although the outside world makes a joke of it, those people who are reluctant to part from the ultraleft are resentful! Some people publicly accuse newspapers of "making it too much of their own business" to propagandize the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. Some of them say: "We can heed what they say but not trust them, can use them but not depend on them, and can cultivate them but not release them." Others say: "Intellectuals are hard to handle. In the years when they were the object of dictatorship and were criticized, they did not protest. Today, when they have stood up and become part of the worker class, they are, on the contrary, not content with their lot." Still others say: "Now the Number Nine [intellectuals] have gone up and the leaders keep to the sidelines. The Number Nine have become cocky, and we are dutybound to transform them." Today, when the policy of making cadres younger in average age and better educated is being put into effect, group after group of young and middle-aged cadres have been raised to leadership posts at all levels, and some of the people in power are brooding over their injuries. Some of them say: "You have education but I have the party vote; and your abilities are greater but unless you are admitted to the party you must accept by leadership." Some of them grumble: "The old ones conquered the country, and you come along and rule it."

The preceding expressions of view reflect how serious the mistaken idea of discriminating against intellectuals still is within the CPC. Some of these expression of view reveal that the selfishness of sectarian bias, detestation of the worthy and envy of the able, and fear that there is a threat to one's own "iron armchair" have not gone. In the areas and units where this type of party official holds power, how can one hope that they will change the lot of intellectuals!

It Is Better To Get Material Benefits Than To Ride in a Bridal Sedan Chair

With regard to the question of how to raise the position of intellectuals, my friends think that what is important is not how propaganda is done on theory but rather how actions are taken. If actions are not taken, and there is sole reliance on mass media propaganda, the results will not be great. They say that the improvement of the intellectuals' social position, political treatment, and economic treatment is, in the final analysis, a question of improving their economic treatment. In the past it was the case that "all the different kinds were inferior, and only reading was superior." Now it is a case of "all the different kinds are superior, and only reading is inferior." Because knowledge is too devalued, the treatment of intellectuals is too poor. In the past several years, various doggerels have become popular in society. First it was "workers get bonuses, peasants get freedom, and intellectuals get poverty." Next it was "the policy on workers is implemented in banknotes (bonuses), the policy on cadres is implemented in labels (rises in grade and salary), and the policy on intellectuals is implemented in newspapers (only in newspapers is their position affirmed)." Now it is "the peasants smile, the workers shout, the intellectuals ride in bridal sedan chairs,, and two dealers count banknotes." All of these doggerels portray the phenomenon of treating intellectuals too poorly. In last year's higher examinations, many examinees, when filling out the form on their aspirations in the column "will you abide by assignments?" wrote clearly, "except for teacher training, I will abide by my assignments." This year, in some localities there has appeared the phenomenon of junior middle school students in succession leaving school to go into business. All of this also reflects the fact that knowledge and intellectuals are not valued.

Therefore, my friends think that if the policy on intellectuals is to be implemented, their economic treatment must be improved. They highly endorse Professor Qian Jiaju's [0578 1367 4767] opinion: "If a barber's wages are higher than those of a physician in charge of brain surgery, if a university professor's salary is inferior to that of a consignee or driver, then, under these circumstances, no matter what propaganda you make about 'respecting knowledge' it will be of no use."

Some of my friends said that His Excellency Deng several years ago said, "We have caused intellectuals too much suffering, and we really must beg their pardon." Recently he called on cadres at all levels "to solve some problems for intellectuals, and truly get results in this respect." But, in reality, it is often a case Of "loud thunder but small raindrops"--much said but little done. For example, with regard to the restructuring of salaries, it was originally decided to raise the salaries of primary and middle school teachers in January of this year, but later this decision was changed to counting the rise from January and providing it next year. Because the rise was publicized too early, a rise in the prices of some things was stimulated, and the teachers did not timely get actual benefits, so some people poked fun at them, saying that the teachers "spent their money before they got it." Many teachers, with somewhat veiled criticism, have in succession called for the the fulfillment, as soon as possible, of the decision to raise their salaries. According to a letter from a friend in Beijing, the authorities have taken account of the teachers' views, and it is very possible that before 10 September, "Teachers Day," they provide the rise in salary for primary and middle school teacher. If this proves to be true, I believe it will be universally welcomed.

A High Early Death Rate Among Middle-aged "Number Nine"

According to a friend, at present in many places there has been discovered the phenomenon of a too early death rate among middle-aged intellectuals in middle and higher school posts. Many people in their mourning period have appealed to the authorities to give this matter their serious attention and to take practical measures to remedy the situation.

The data provided by my friends especially amazed me. According to an investigation of higher schools by the relevant department in Shanghai, in the past 5 years 206 teachers in the municipality's 39 higher schools have died, 16 percent of the number of the teaching and administrative staffs. Of them 110 were lecturers or associate professors between the ages of 35 and 54, with a death rate of 12 percent, which is several times higher than the 2.6 percent death rate of Shanghai residents in the same age bracket. The main diseases that took their lives were cancer, cerebral thrombosis, and heart trouble, with 74 percent of them dying from these three diseases. A friend sighed: Because of the 10 years of catastrophe, this generation of middle-aged intellectuals lost precious time. Now they are going all out to make up time, and many of them become ill because of extreme exhaustion and give their lives. This is truly a serious loss to the country and the people!

According to a survey, there are three main reasons for the early death of middle-aged intellectuals: First, their professional work is arduous and excessively burdensome. Most middle-aged intellectuals are on the first line of teaching, scientific research, and administration. Their burdens are heavy, and every day they are busy for 16 to 17 hours. They don't get enough sleep, and they depend on tobacco and tea to give them a lift. Their health was originally poor, and now year after year they "overdraw their account," so it is difficult for them to avoid a decline in health and death. When a lecturer of a certain industrial college died he was 47 years old, and 1 or 2 days before his death he was still compiling teaching materials and doing experiments. When a lecturer at a certain university, who was also deputy director of a laboratory, took his students on a field trip, because he became excessively tired that same night he developed heart trouble and died suddenly. He was only 43. Second, their family burdens are universally heavy. At present the salaries of university teachers mostly range between 65 and 94 yuan, and the average income of a fourth of their families does not reach 30 yuan. In addition, many teachers live frugally so that they can order books, newspapers, and magazines, and their living expenses fall short of what is required. A certain university teacher lectured to four classes. He had strong capabilities in scientific research and one went to Japan to engage in advanced studies. Because his wife was not in her right mind, he had to care for his two children. His straitened economic circumstances, his family's financial situation, and other heavy burdens left him mentally and physically exhausted, and he suddenly contracted heart trouble and died at the age of 41. Third, the conditions for medical treatment at the higher schools are poor. The average amount of money for medicines provided by the free medical services is only 2 yuan per person per day. Because they are expensive, the highly efficacious medicines required for the treatment of the diseases commonly encountered by some middle-aged intellectuals are not provided by the free medical services and the intellectuals are unable to buy them, situation that causes the illnesses to drag out and worsen. Because of a lack of funds to cover the costs, the originally stipulated practice of having one physical examination per person per year has not been put into effect, and therefore diseases cannot be timely discovered and treated as early as possible.

What people find difficult to understand is that as long ago as the fifth sessions of the NPC and CPPCC, many personages had pointed out that the phenomenon of middle-aged intellectuals dying early was serious, and had issued an appeal to save the "middle-aged number nine." In 1982, the press once devoted a large amount of space to the deeds of scientific researchers Jiang Zhuying [5592 4639 5391] and Luo Jianfu [5012 0256 1133], who died early, respectively at 43 and 47. One of the members of the Zhongnanhai brain trust, Hu Qiaomu [7579 0829 2606], also published an article calling on leaders at all levels to show concern for the living Jiang's and Luo's. Why is it that over the past several years there has still appeared this kind of incidents, which make people heartsick to hear of them? How can the middle-aged intellectuals on the Chinese mainland be doomed to the tragedy of "having no person concerned about them while they are alive, but being given honors without limit when they are dead"?! You officials, have you read Bai Hua's [4101 8470] poem, written with indignation and anger, entitled "Love Your Children While They Are Alive"? Or do you continue to denounce him for having "heretical beliefs"?

Seeking Far and Wide for What Lies Close at Hand, Favoring What Is Outside and Slighting What Is Inside

My friends also talked about a problem that recently has daily caused discussion, namely, with regard to developing talented persons, there exists the tendency "to seek far and wide for what lies close at hand, to think that what is distant is fragrant and what is near is foul-smelling, and to favor what is outside and slight what is inside."

According to what they said, the present situation is that in some units, some areas, and some provinces there is an abundance of capable people, but they are not brought forth and put in important positions. All day long there are shouts that there are no talented persons, and there is a search far and wide for what lies close at hand. People go to other units, other areas, and other provinces and cities to seek capable people. "Flowers at home are not as fragrant as those in the field"--the grass is always greener on the other side--and some scientific and technological talents who have many attainments are considered commonplace and without a reputation when they are in China, but once they go abroad they amaze the world with a single brilliant feat. In these years there often appears this phenomenon: we can't ourselves discover many talented persons, but on the contrary foreign Bo Le's [Bo Le was a famous judge of horses in Chinese history] help us to find the "thousand-li horses" in China. There even occur cases in which foreign countries select and make our talented persons doctors of philosophy and professors, give them stipends, and invite them to lecture. but we still don't believe and affirm that they are "thousand-li horses," and still make things difficult for them, exclude them, and make them "wear shoes that are too small." And in another aspect, we value what is "foreign," respecting foreign experts and scorning our own country's experts. There are, in reality, some things that our own country's experts can resolve, and for which there is no need to spend money on foreign experts. If this idea of "favoring what is outside and slighting what is inside" and of worshipping what is foreign and fawning on foreigners is not corrected, not only will the talented persons in our own country be stifled and not emerge in a constant, steady stream, but also there is bound to be created a situation in which there is a continuous outflow of talented persons and the "golden phoenixes" will continue to fly abroad.

Enlightened by what my friends had said, I suddenly thought: when importing and exploiting talents, why can't matters be handled in line with the principle of "one's own area is primary and outside areas are secondary, what is inside one's own province is primary and what is outside it is secondary, and what is inside the country is primary and what is outside it is secondary"!

9727
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IDEOLOGY URGED FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

Beijing RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] in Chinese No 8, 4 Aug 85 pp 2-3

[Text] We Must Learn How To Train Qualified Personnel To Meet the Needs of the New Period

To train qualified personnel to meet the needs of the new period is a task for middle school education and is also a fundamental task for ideological and political education.

As a result of our bringing order out of chaos, the focal point of school work has shifted from the past, where we took class struggle as the key link, to the present training of qualified personnel. Ideological and political work must also conscientiously adapt itself to this change and take the training of middle school students to meet the needs of the new period as a fundamental task. If we provide for the middle school students and do not let them get into trouble, can we then reckon that we have discharged our duty in ideological and political education? No, we cannot! Naturally, the schools should have the requisite administration with respect to the students but it is even more important that they conduct ideological education for them and, by exerting a subtle and uplifting experience through ideology, train them to become qualified personnel who meet the needs of the new period.

If we are to reform work in ideological and political education, then we must reform the ideology and methods in education which are not suited to the building of socialist modernization and we must be clear about what constitutes qualified personnel and how we can develop their talents. "The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational System" requires that all the qualified personnel we train should have ideals, be moral and civilized, adhere to discipline, have a warm affection for the socialist motherland and the socialist cause, and possess a spirit dedicated to arduous struggle for making the nation strong and prosperous and the people well-to-do and that all ought to pursue new knowledge ceaselessly and have a scientific spirit which seeks truth from facts and which permits them to think independently and to be boldly creative. This also is a task of moral education. The "Decision" points out further that one of the principal problems existing in our educational work at present is that students who are trained from childhood with the ability to live and to think independently, with a spirit dedicated to maintaining a resolve for making the motherland strong and prosperous, and students who can vigorously apply a Marxist education are quite scarce. We should thoroughly study and understand the spirit of the "Decision" and implement it in our work. One of the important problems in all this is the need to alter outmoded educational ideology. We must not underestimate the influence of outmoded educational ideology left over from several thousand years of feudal society and of the semi-feudal and semi-colonial society of modern times. If we consciously or unconsciously take the criteria for becoming a good student to be good grades or judge hearsay, get used to adopting and instilling formulas, offer spoon-fed instruction, run things on our own without consulting others, or blindly or passively impose restrictions, then we shall be unable to train students to become qualified personnel who possess those new qualities and the spirit of the times as cited above. Several scholars who are foreign citizens of Chinese origin have expressed an opinion on this matter. Prof Pu Mu [5543 1970] of the University of California (European Languages Department) in the United States clearly stated that there are many shortcomings in the educational methods of American society, but one aspect from which we can draw lessons is that everywhere students are encouraged to bring forth new ideas independently. The approach in this aspect can be seen from childhood: on the streets in America, one seldom sees parents leading a small child by the hand to walk; so long as the child is able to walk, he is allowed to walk on his own. When he falls down he scrambles up by himself unless he bumps his head; otherwise, people do not try to help him get up. We do not do things that way in our society; parents carefully hold onto their children as tightly as possible, not letting them run at random and not allowing them to do this or that, and the good child is one who sits quietly without making a sound. And when these children are of school age, the teacher also guides students as to whether they should study this or that, all the while fearing they may start off on the wrong foot; while this reflects the affection the older generation feels for the younger, such meticulous concern is detrimental to the spirit of training students to think independently, to explore, and to blaze new trails. Yan Jinsun [0917 6930 5549], high technology adviser for the Kellogg Company in the United States, says that education in Chinese families and schools does not encourage children to ask questions and students do not dare to doubt the truth of what a teacher says. If this outlook is not corrected in childhood, it will be difficult to correct later on and when students go to work after graduation, they still are not used to making their own decisions. Prof Qian Zhirong [6929 5268 2827], from Johns Hopkins University, says that it is customary in the United States for parents often to ask their children, on returning home from school, what good questions they asked the teacher that day. When I returned to China to lecture, the students did not ask a single question and while this was about to drive me crazy, the students saw nothing wrong with it. These views merit our consideration. We must strive to change outmoded educational ideas, learn how to train qualified personnel to meet the needs of the new times, and give full play to an industrious and courageous spirit and to the intelligence and wisdom of our nation's new generation.

Correctly Understand and Deal with Today's Middle School Students

Nowadays, we often hear young people complain that their parents and teachers do not understand them and are always pointing out their faults. Students are fond of saying we are in the 1980's now. They feel that the perspective of their parents and teachers is still that of the 1950's and 1960's, and parents and teachers compalin that students are becoming more and more difficult to discipline. This situation merits very serious study. If this kind of relationship exists between teacher and student and child and parent, then it will be quite difficult to attain any results in education, and even the prerequisite conditions may be lost.

Today's middle school students are living in socialist New China in the 1980's. Our party is now leading people throughout the country to do away with poverty and backwardness and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The policies the party adopted with respect to opening to the outside world, rejuvenation, reform, etc, have already proven successful. The factors which determines why our young people can intrinsically accept the party's leadership and willingly step onto the socialist road are that the party's line is correct and represents the interests of the people at large, including youth, and that everything that we do today is to make sure that our country's young people will have a glorious future. After opening to the outside world, young people have come to understand the situation in the world, perceive the backwardness of their homeland, and yearn to develop China vigorously and to build our country into the most prosperous, civilized, democratic, and powerful socialist nation; the main point is that they are actively making progress, long to acquire skills and to stimulate their thinking, and have the courage to explore and the spirit to blaze new trails. On the other hand, they are also aware that we are still not entirely rid of the influences of a decade of internal disorder, that unhealthy tendencies still exist within our society and party at present, and that the corrosive ideology of the bourgeoisie at home and abroad may be incessantly corrupting our young people. Moreover, our work in ideological and political education has not been done well enough and we have not been able to adapt ourselves completely to what young people need; consequently, there have been unavoidable complications in their ideological situation, problems, or shortcomings of one kind or another and a small handful have even succumbed to the decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie, broken the law and committed crimes. In recent years, owing to the unchecked spread of unhealthy tabloids and cassette tapes, the rate of crimes committed by middle school students has risen again, a matter which we can by no means take lightly. We must realize too that middle-school students still have not matured, do not have set patterns, and remain quite malleable. The crux of the matter is that we need to improve leadership. If the students make mistakes or have shortcomings, our only duty as teachers and elders is to help them; we have no right to give them the cold shoulder. There are no grounds for the pessimistic view that the younger generation is not the equal of ours. At present, the general trend of our country's social development is changing for the better and under the party's education our country's young people will certainly become a generation that is stronger than ours.

In socialist schools the relationship between teacher and student ought to be one where what is taught benefits both teacher and student, with democratic equality, and where the teacher cherishes the students and the students respect the teacher. We need to give full play to the teacher's leading role as well as pay attention to stirring the enthusiasm and initiative of the students and fostering their ability to educate themselves. Teachers must strive to become both a good teacher and good friend to the youngsters, for only in this way will the students divulge their innermost thoughts and feelings to you and only in this way will your assistance to them fit actual circumstances and achieve good results. Our schools need to work hard to create a lively political situation where there is both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unity of will and personal ease of mind. If we foster a democratic style for students from childhood, it will have a far-reaching influence with respect to building our country with a high degree of democracy. If the leaders and teachers in the schools assume a high-handed attitude and are wanting in democracy with respect to the students, then such a political situation is unlikely to emerge and it would also be detrimental to the maturing of qualified personnel. Nor can we permit corporal punishment for students. We adults must learn too how to discover and learn from the strong points of young people so that what is taught will benefit both student and teacher.

Content of Ideological and Political Education for Middle School Students

Patriotism and communism are the main content of ideological and political education for middle school students and for the youngsters we must first of all nurture their patriotic spirit, raise their patriotic consciousness, and ensure that they lay a solid ideological foundation from childhood.

Since 1983, when the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department and the Research Office of the Secretariat expressed their opinions on strengthening education in patriotic propaganda, a good many schools in the provinces and cities have done a great deal of work like composing teaching materials that reflect local conditions and that suit local needs to publicize patriotism, have researched various branches of teaching so as to permeate education with patriotism, etc; they have accumulated a good deal of experience which we must now sum up and popularize.

Should or should we not conduct communist ideological education for middle school students? Is it or is it not too "leftist" to conduct communist ideological education? Is it too far removed from reality? Something from outer space? Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th CPC Congress that to build a socialist spiritual civilization, we must take communist ideology as the core. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also clearly stated at a recent national work conference on science and technology that in educating our coming generation and the one to follow, we definitely must cultivate the lofty ideals of communism. Since the founding of our People's Republic, we have educated our children and young people in this way. The slogan of the Young Pioneers is "be prepared at all times to fight for communism!" Our youth league is called the Communist Youth League and it is in the schools where the mass of youths study communism. How capable are we of adapting to the ideological characteristics of middle school students, of effectively conducting education in communist ideals? This is a question that needs to be researched well. Lofty ideals need to be closely integrated with today's practice of reform and with the building of the four modernizations. At present, to carry out education for the students on the party's general tasks and aims, that is, to foster in them an ardent love for the socialist motherland and the communist cause and a spirit that is willingly dedicated to arduous struggle to make the state strong and prosperous and the people well-to-do, is indeed a manifestation of lofty ideals. To conduct ideological education, we must also integrate it closely with the ideological characteristics of the middle school students. Lofty ideals need to be implemented with practical actions. As for middle school students, they must carry out their studies energetically so that China will surge forward. We must make students understand that at the present stage they need to combine attainment of the great goals of the future with the practice of communism.

We need to educate middle school students to prepare to take part directly in labor after graduation. At the present time it is in accord with party policy to acquire wealth through hard work at the individual household level and even honorable to do so; but our education cannot remain at that level and students must be made to understand that in the main, socialist public ownership is the ultimate objective of our country and that the socialist objective is not a polarized society but a common prosperity for the people as a whole. The policies we have adopted for the present, in their various aspects, are for the purpose of developing socialism and realizing communism in the future.

While we strengthen education in patriotism and communism we can at no point relax our struggle against and resistance to the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and the remnants of feudalism with respect to the young. Since last year, some unhealthy tabloids have run rampant in society and the circulation of some pornographic, obscene pictures and tape cassettes in many areas has seriously harmed the physical and mental health of middle school students. Recently, leading comrades of the central authorities have pointed out that we must unequivocally heighten our protection of young people from the corrosion of bourgeois ideology. Our educational departments and schools must definitely give full attention to this problem and we cannot lower our guard.

Methods and Channels for Political and Ideological Education for Middle School Students

To train qualified personnel to meet the needs of the new period, we must resolutely overcome a few political and professional phenomena which permeate the whole process of our school work in ideological and political education, in our various activities, and in the administration and supervision of our schools. Moral, intellectual, physical, and aesthetic education ought to be mutually helpful in promoting one another. In this way students may receive an education and an uplifting experience and we will attain results by exerting an imperceptible influence on their thinking. And if we are to do it this way, we will have to rely on all teachers, workers, and staff members functioning together to make a success of ideological education for the students.

To develop students who have the spirit to think independently and to be boldly innovative and to develop students who at the same time can observe discipline are wholly compatable tasks. There is no need to go from one extreme to another. We need to bring the students' initiative and enthusiasm into full play and to give them a free hand in developing beneficial extra cirricular activities, without monopolizing everything and supervising them from head to toe; at the same time we must educate students to observe discipline and obey the law, to abide by the rules and regulations of the school and rules for students, and to accept correct guidance and supervision from the teachers. We need to let students gain a correct understanding of the relationship between freedom and discipline and come to understand that absolute freedom, divorced from conditions, does not exist.

In order to safeguard the healthy growth of young people, society permits adults to do certain things which it definitely prohibits for the young. Even many capitalist countries restrict what young people can see at the movies or on television. Some countries do not allow those under 20 years of age to enter night clubs, engage in excessive drinking, smoking, etc. There are some countries where things are not explicitly forbidden but neither are they necessarily advocated and in particular they are not recommended for the young. In the final analysis, on matters for which we ought to set standards, we must do genuine research, have an ample scientific basis, and not engage in oversimplification.

The schools need to concentrate efforts to coordinate and unify education for society, for families, and among the schools themselves. At present, the policies of the central authorities are correct, leadership is strong, and generally speaking the overall situation is good. We must not yield to attitudes of helplessness or inertia, but must have faith in our own strength, and in as far as possible bring into play the superiority of education in the schools, actively win over the support and cooperation of society at large, and strive together to do a good job of work in ideological and political education for middle school students.

(This article is a summary of a speech by Comrade Peng Peiyun at a discussion meeting on ideological and political work for middle school students)

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STUDENT REJECTS OFFICIAL CAREER, GOES HOME TO ERADICATE POVERTY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 85 p 3

[Article by Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159]: "Unprecedented Move by a Miao College Student"]

[Text] "Poverty" was the word Yang Mingyu [2799 2494 0645] heard most often since he was a child. Most of the stories he heard on his mother's lap were about her hard and penurious life. Her parents toiled a lifetime but still did not make enough money to bring up their only child. She became a child daughter-in-law at the age of 13 and they literally starved to death.

Yang Mingyu's family lived in Jiubang Camp in Yanwan Xiang near Qingshui Jiang in Jinping County, Guizhou Province. All 18 families there were said to have descended from Yang Jiye, a famous general in the Song dynasty.

Yang Mingyu did not know what a renminbi looked like even after 6 years in elementary school. The daily wage of commune members was 1 jiao, not enough to buy "resold grain." Some people borrowed money to buy food but still had a hard time surviving the spring famine. A geomancer, paid by his mother to tell his fortune, named him "Yu" (later changed to "Yu") just so that he would not lack anything in his life. As it turned out, however, he still does not have anything.

His parents were determined to make whatever sacrifice necessary to give their son an education so that he would be nobody's fool. Living up to their high expectations, Yang Mingyu was indeed admitted to college -- Guizhou Nationality College. On a summer day in 1982, everybody in the village was at the Yang residence offering congratulations and a five-table banquet was laid out. Villagers set off firecrackers and put up red festoons to celebrate the emergence of a "top scholar" in their midst. They all hoped that after he graduated, Yang Mingyu would go far, geographically and otherwise, and be a high official to bring honor to his ancestors. Who could blame them? Seventy years after the village was founded, these descendants of General Yang had not produced even a single high school graduate.

remained in college. All this in order to squeeze 6 yuan from his student grant each month, half of it to pay for pig-raising data, half to be invested in his native village in the future.

He has turned his back on the pursuit of fame and fortune, betraying the hopes of the elders back home.

A Persistent Passion

There was a need to get together and organize educated young people as the backbone of the drive to develop his hometown. After painstaking thought, he went home in the summer of 1983 and set up a 10-person "Xinghua youth capital construction team." With all his wages in 1987-88 as security, he obtained a 600-yuan loan from the credit society, which, supplemented by some other funds they had raised, made possible the construction of a livestock farm. They borrowed the use of a corner of the reservoir to breed fish and raised chickens and ducks as well.

Bad news came within a few months: the livestock farm had collapsed. His initial reaction of distress soon gave way to one of "So what?" To him, the failure of the farm simply resulted from a lack of scientific and technical knowledge and managerial personnel. He was not discouraged but instead became more sober and more committed. He turned his attention to the field of enterprise management.

He neither neglected his college studies nor gave up his extensive interests - music, calligraphy, chess, photography, and dance. He kept up ball game practice and sprinting and even become the weight lifting champion in the class.

But the remote hilly village in Jinping County remained on his mind all the time. A heavily wooded area and a good distance from any stockaded village, it was often the target of wanton and discriminate tree cutters. Why could a tree farm not be set up without further delay? Alternatively, why were the commune members not contracted to do the cutting? After the system of fixing farm output quotas went into effect, there has been a labor surplus, but people did not look for new means of livelihood and would rather sleep away their spare hours. The brigade's rice grinding and flour making machines have been idle and unattended for years. People have gone back to the age of husking rice with mortar and pestle and hulling rice with a tilt hammer. How could that do? The generator plant was on the market for sale to individuals at 1,200 yuan. Still nobody could afford it. Why could it not be sold on credit? After thinking long and hard, Yang Mingyu wrote the brigade cadres a 6,000-character letter making suggestions and offering advice.

A Challenge to Old Traditions

Yang Mingyu devoted all six summer and winter vacations since he entered college to developments at home and was actually busier in those months than when school was in session. In the summer vacation in 1985, he took a major step forward: on 27 July, he went to the township government and put up the first advertisement in the building where the party rectification training course was held so that party members from all villages could publicize his message. The heading of his advertisement was:

"College graduate says no to the iron rice bowl. Recruiting people to return to hometown to uproot poverty."

The text read: "I, Yang Mingyu, 23, came from Jiubang Cun, Wendou Xiang. I am truly distressed to see that fellow villagers remain dirt poor even though the party has relaxed its policies. However poor it may be, it is still my hometown. Accordingly I have decided that when I graduate from college next year, instead of taking the job allocated to me by the state, I will go home to uproot poverty." It also announced the offering of a training course to develop pig-raising specialized households and admission requirements.

His move stirred up a hornet's nest. Over 20 people in the family rushed to his house. The atmosphere was a complete contrast to that when they congratulated him on being a "top scholar." The food on the two tables had gotten cold, but their joint attack continued unabated. His uncle chided him for bringing ruin and disgrace to the family. His brother-in-law questioned him, "Other people all become cadres. Why is it that only you cannot bear to sit in an office?" His aunt said, "I just want people to say to me, 'You also have a nephew out there who is an official.' That will make me feel a little taller." The second brother, the most authoritative person in the family, said, "All these generations we never had someone out there to prop up the family name. If you act recklessly, do not blame me for being unkind one of these days."

His mother did not say anything but kept crying. When he thought of how she slaved all these years to raise pigs, search garbage heaps for odds and ends and dig for herbal medicine with the result that she now looked like someone in her 60's even though she was still fortyish, and when he thought of her carrying a dan of hot pepper to the market in the county town, a 140-li trip both ways, and skipping her meal, all in order to pay his monthly food bills, he cringed with pain. But then he thought, "It has been 30 years since the liberation. Why must one still go through all these hardships just to send one's son to college? Why else but the dire poverty of the village and the country. If I leave home today and settle down to a life of ease and comfort, I will only ensure that tens of thousands of mothers will suffer the fate my mother did. Clearly this cannot be the way to repay her for all that she has done for me." These thoughts stiffened his attitude. He said to himself inwardly, "Cry, mother, cry. A day will come when you understand that you did not sacrifice yourself just so that your son can be a good-for-nothing who sits in his office, smoking, drinking, and getting fat."

Yang Mingyu laid out one by one the ideas which had been brewing in his head over the past 3 years. The argument continued into the wee small hours and his elder cousin was won over. But the concession was a limited one: under no circumstances was he to give up the status of government cadre. All he could do was to put his job on hold without pay.

The pig-raising training course for specialized households was a great success, as was his home-made artificial incubation method, which achieved a shell break rate of 95 percent. It caused a sensation in the three neighboring townships and people who did not agree with him now began to see that his words did make some sense.

Dedication and a Way For One To Develop Into a Cadre

On 25 October Yang Mingyu made a speech in a speech contest at Guizhou Nationality College, announcing his decision to the college for the first time: when he graduates next year, he will turn down the job allocated to him by the government. He will not get on the government payroll, he will not become a cadre and he will not want an urban residence registration. He will struggle to rid Guizhou of its reputation as a "poor man's province," starting with his village. Why does our village remain so poor even though party policies are getting better? Because of a lack of skilled personnel. The higher authorities every day call for support for backward areas inhabited by minority nationalities but our own experts leave home one by one as soon as they are qualified while college graduates outside are all reluctant to come here. As someone used to hard times, Yang Mingyu said he was best suited to return to his native village. Why does he insist on not becoming a cadre? Because once you are a cadre, you cannot run an enterprise. Moreover, "I dislike the overstaffing above. There are people who have nothing to do and there is work which is left undone. I particularly dislike boasts." The idea of keeping his job without pay is to give himself a way out, otherwise the folks back home will be at odds with him. "Teachers are only too anxious to see their students become county chiefs and county party committee secretaries and bring glory to the Nationality College. But I feel that a fresh graduate without any experience should not become an official right away. I want to start at the bottom rung and work my way up, accumulating experience and exploring the best way to revitalize Guizhou. If I prove to be cadre material, I can still become a government cadre." "I believe that even if I work at the grassroots on a long-term basis, what I have learned at college will still be useful. My contribution will not be less than if I sit in an office or what the state has spent on me."

Yang Mingyu's speech was greeted with 24 rounds of applause and shook the entire college, evoking strong repercussions in other colleges and schools in Guiyang. That very day an agricultural college student from Jianhe County visited and discussed with him all night. He said there were three male students at the agricultural college who were determined to follow Yang Mingyu in the path he has chosen and two female students were inclined to do likewise. At present, the text of Yang Mingyu's speech is still being circulated among and copied by students.

Yang Mingyu does not think that all college students should give up state-allocated jobs and return to their hometown like himself. But why did his unprecedented move cause such a stir? This certainly provides us food for thought. He has issued a challenge to traditional ideas. He has sounded a clarion call for speeding up the transformation of the country's backward impoverished areas.

12581
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CPC ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT HOLDS FORUM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Oct 85 p 4

[Article: "Persist in Reform, Go All Out To Keep Forging Ahead, and Usher in a New Situation in Work"]

[Text] Recently, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee called together some young secretaries of district and county party committees in Beijing Municipality, and some young and middle-aged leading cadres of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions who are studying in the Central Party School, to hold a discussion on the cooperation between new and veteran cadres and on the historical responsibility of the new cadres who have replaced the old ones. The comrades at the meeting connected their practice after entering leading groups, integrated it with their study of the party congress documents, and talked freely and to their heart's content about what they had come to understand through personal experience. They unanimously expressed their determination to carry on and develop the party's excellent traditions, be good successors to the revolution, persist in reform, go all out to keep forging ahead, and usher in a new situation in work.

1. Make Clear the Historical Responsibility and Bravely Open a Path for Advance. Many of the comrades who had come to the meeting said excitedly: We young cadres came up to the leadership posts from the common workers, and history chose our generation for this change. Whether one can be a good successor and bravely open up a path for advance is not an individual question, but is a big question that relates to whether one can insure the continuity of the four basic principles and the principles and policies of Marxism, and that relates to whether one can further develop our party's cause. Zhang Guoguang [1728 0948 0342], deputy secretary of the Shenyang Municipal CPC Committee, said: "History has pushed us onto the 'stage.' No matter what our individual consciousness is like, our work is closely linked to achieving the magnificent goal of the party in the new period. Our succession, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has instructed us, must be one in which we succeed well to the courageous spirit of the veteran comrades in persisting in revolutionary struggle, and make contributions to reform and to the construction of the four modernizations. Lu Fenyan [4151 1164 3601], chairman of the Tianjin municipal branch of the All-China Women's Federation, talked about what she had learned by attending this party congress with deep feeling. She said: "At this party congress, the spirit with which the

revolutionaries of the older generation withdrew to give way to younger comrades gave me a profound education. At the congress, no matter whether they knew us or not, the veteran comrades were very affectionate to us younger comrades when they met us. They always pulled us aside and took the trouble to make detailed inquiries, and exhorted us to do good work and be good successors. The veteran comrades' frame of mind of making the cause paramount touched me deeply. I thought a lot about how we should act in accordance with the words sent to us by Comrade Yaobang: 'put your courage and knowledge in the service of the country and the people.'" Jin Lie [6855 3525], chairman of the Economic Commission of Chongqing City, said: "With the rise to power of us young cadres, many pairs of eyes are fixed on us. We must by our own actions prove the correctness of the party's policy of cadre 'four modernizations.' Not only must we maintain what has been achieved by our predecessors, but also we must do pioneering work. In the course of building and developing socialism with distinctive Chinese features, we must struggle hard, carry out another great plan, and make contributions for the party and the people."

2. Have Self-Knowledge and Regularly Seek Advice With an Open Mind. The young and middle-aged cadres who came to the meeting said that they must correctly handle their promotions and correctly estimate themselves. They said that their authority has become greater and their post higher, but their capability and level has not automatically risen with their promotion, and that they certainly must keep a sober head and strengthen their tempering in the party spirit. Liu Zhifeng [0491 1807 1496], deputy secretary of the party committee of Yanshan Petrochemical Plant, said: "Even though I have risen to a leadership post, in many aspects I am not as good as the veteran comrade who has already withdrawn from this post. The cooperation between and replacement of veteran cadres by new cadres is a requirement of the times and of the revolutionary cause, and it does not show that younger cadres are stronger than veteran cadres. We must clearly understand this point, must have self-knowledge and must not become conceited and arrogant and forget ourselves." Zhang Guoguang said: "The superiority of us young and middle-aged cadres is that we are educated and comparatively young. Compared with the veteran comrades, our greatest disparity is that we grew to maturity in a comparatively smooth environment. We have had comparatively little tempering and testing, and in revolutionary steadfastness we are not as good as the veteran comrades."

The young and middle-aged cadres taking part in the meeting talked about their experience in cooperating and working with the veteran comrades in the leading groups. They talked about how many veteran comrades, proceeding from the party's cause, showed concern for and cherished the younger cadres, and cited examples of how they dispelled the worries and resolved the difficulties of the younger cadres. They praised the noble revolutionary feelings of the veteran comrades. At the same time, they talked about how younger cadres should be modest and prudent, take the initiative to solicit opinions, pay attention to the fact that they are in a "new profession," and obtain the help and support of the veteran cadres, in order to create good conditions for initiating work. Du Deqiu [2629 1795 6726], secretary of the Yanqing County CPC Committee, Zuo Lianbi [1563 6647 1084], secretary of the Daxing County CPC Committee, and Sun Zhiqiang [1327 2807 1730] (female), deputy secretary of the Tongxian County CPC Committee and head of the county, said that, as younger cadres, in work they must listen attentively to the views of the veteran cadres, respect them, constantly promote feelings between themselves and the veteran cadres, strengthen mutual trust and mutual support, and work as one in leading the masses to advance. When in work opinions are not unanimous, one must take the initiative to talk things over. Whenever there is a problem that is not very urgent, one must not come to a conclusion hastily. After full investigation and study, one must, through calm, careful discussion, seek to obtain unity in thinking and action on the basis of the party's principles.

3. Take the Initiative To Cement Unity and Accept the Supervision of the Organization and the Masses. Zhang Fusen [1728 4395 2773], secretary of the Haidian District CPC Committee in Beijing Municipality, said: "The young cadres in the new leading groups must make a point of achieving a good unity of all quarters. In speaking and handling affairs, they must look at each other honestly, treat people equally, and confide in others. They must speak openly about their own weak points, and let the great number of the cadres and the masses supervise them, so that they understand themselves and help themselves to do good work." Liu Zhifeng maintains that: 1) they must correctly arrange the relationship between the individual and the organization, consciously take part in inner-party life meetings, exchange ideas, and initiate criticism and self-criticism; 2) they must correctly arrange the relationship between the individual and the collective, within the leading groups implement the party's democratic centralism, and not act arbitrarily; and 3) they must correctly arrange the relationship between the individual and the masses, put themselves among the masses and under their supervision.

The comrades who came to the meeting unanimously held that the change in position is a serious test for them, and that they must correctly exercise the authority vested in them by the party and the people by wholeheartedly serving the people. Zhao Baojiang [6342 1405 3068], vice mayor of Wuhan City, said: "We cannot for a single moment forget the people. When we ride in a car, we must not forget how many of the masses still walk while wearing straw sandals; when we attend a banquet and raise a cup of wine, we must not forget that the problem of dressing warmly and eating one's fill has not yet been completely solved for some of the masses. We must not forget our own responsibility, and must regularly remind ourselves: in the final analysis, what things have we done to make the country prosperous and strong and to make the people well-to-do?" Zuo Lianbi said: "I myself have the principal leadership post in a county with a population of 480,000, and I must correctly exercise the power in my hands, backing up the people and working for their interests. At the same time, I must earnestly practice what I advocate, in everything make strict demands on myself, not exercise special privileges, not use my authority to seek private gain, devote myself wholeheartedly to my work, regularly go down to the lower levels, understand the condition of the people, and be a good 'man in the street.'"

4. Learn Marxism-Leninism Well and Raise the Level of Work. The young cadres who had come to the meeting, from their own practice in work after coming up to leadership posts, deeply felt that Comrade Xiaoping's call for leaders to study Marxist-Leninist theory was correct and timely. In particular, the

comrades who have graduated from colleges of science and engineering felt this even more deeply. They said: After graduation, for a long time we have been engaged in specialized work, and are not familiar with party and government work; now that we have become leading cadres, we deeply feel that theory in this aspect is very necessary, very useful, and that our own foundation in it is too poor. Jin Lie said: "During economic construction and reform, there are many new problems that we are unable correctly and timely to solve, and also there are some new things and new experiences that we feel we cannot know about with accuracy. All this is connected with the fact that our own level of Marxist theory is low. If we don't learn revolutionary theory well, we basically cannot talk about forecasting and blazing new trails in work." Wang Yankun [3769 0061 0981], mayor of Jilin City, said: "We young cadres feel deeply about the party's line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee. However, we cannot do good work by solely relying on this point. Our generation shoulders the heavy responsibility of guaranteeing the continuity of the party's policies and of upholding the four basic principles. If we don't learn Marxist theory well, we cannot, from beginning to end, maintain the correct direction." To learn Marxist-Leninist theory well, the comrades who made statements stressed that they must maintain a study style of integrating theory with reality, put emphasis on investigation and study, and display the spirit of "seeking truth." Liu Shaoxian [0491 4801 0341], head of the Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province, relating to the enormous change in the rural areas since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee, said with deep feeling: "This change is the result of the party Central Committee's seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality in everything. In our work, we must display the spirit of seeking 'truth.' Toward those above we must report situations accurately, and toward those below we must investigate and study." Liu Zhifeng said that by emphasizing investigation and study we can: 1) continue to study during work and constantly enrich our experiences; 2) improve our capability in applying knowledge to solve actual problems; and 3) explore paths for reform and usher in new outstanding achievements. Li Yongfang [2621 3057 5364], secretary of the Fangshan County CPC Committee, said that carrying out investigation and study is conducive to improving the ability of young cadres in five respects: discriminating, making policy decisions, forecasting, handling affairs, and exercising macrocontrol.

9727
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EAST REGION

NEEDS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS EXAMINED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 9, Sep 85 pp 37-41

[Article by Zhao Jianhua [6392 1696 5478], student in the entering class of 1981, Qufu Normal College's Department of Education: "A Survey of the Needs of College Students"]

[Text] How to evaluate today's college students is an issue that has generated much controversy. I conducted a survey among a number of students at Qufu Normal College in order to produce data for an accurate assessment.

I. Method and Results of the Survey

(1) Method of the survey: 311 (195 male and 116 female) students from the Chinese department, the mathematics department and the department of education (11 classes in all) were asked questions concerning their needs and the factors that motivate them to study. They were asked to list their five most pressing needs and the three most important factors that motivate them.

Seven of those surveyed had enrolled in the Chinese department in the middle of the semester. Due to the fact that their average age is relatively high, their answers were used only for reference.

(2) Results of the survey (on the needs of students):

Table 1. Statistics on the Needs of College Students Majoring in Various Subjects

Major and Entering Class No. of People Category	Chinese 1984	Chinese 1983	Chinese 1982	Math 1982	Education 1981	Persons	%
Education	31	42	48	20	18	159	52.3
Friendship	4	6	13	4	2	29	9.54
Romance	0	13	6	4	1	24	7.9
Self-respect	10	0	3	4	6	23	7.6
Recreation	4	4	4	7	0	19	6.3
Material comfort	2	4	4	7	0	17	5.6
Other	3	8	11	8	3	33	10.07
Total	54	77	89	54	30	304	100.0

II. Preliminary Analysis Based on the Results

Our theory concerning the needs of students should be based on Marxist principles and not on the theory concerning needs formulated by Maslow. The theory on human needs stated in the prologues of "The German Ideology" and "Wage Labor and Capital" should be our guiding principle.

The survey shows that the needs of college students are complex and multifarious. It also reflects the needs and educational level of our college students.

(1) Need for education

Of the students surveyed, 52.3 percent listed the desire to serve the four modernizations as the primary force that drives them in their pursuit of knowledge. They may be divided into three groups depending on how much each factor weighs:

Table 2. Statistics on Factors That Motivate Students (Who Listed Education As the Most Pressing Need) To Study

No. of People Major and Entering Class Category	Chinese 1984	Chinese 1983	Chinese 1982	Math 1982	Education 1981	Persons	%
For the four modernization	7	10	13	2	9	41	25.8
For the four modernizations and personal benefit	8	21	26	13	8	76	47.8
For personal benefit	16	11	9	5	1	42	26.4
Total	31	42	48	20	18	159	100.0

Category 1: 25.8 percent of those who listed education as their most pressing need study in order to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations. These students may be divided further into two groups. One group may be characterized as the aggressive and progressive type. They form the backbone of today's college students because they are idealistic and ambitious and firmly believe in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought; they are determined to dedicate themselves to modernizing China into a prosperous socialist state. One student wrote: "My primary goal is to study earnestly Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in order to become a CPC member with a communist consciousness and modern scientific know-how so that my dream to rejuvenate China can be fulfilled." Another student stated: "The future of the world lies in each and every one of us. A Chinese must have a sense of historical responsibility and work for the well-being of his motherland." Yet another student wrote: "The old China was humiliated in every possible way and the New China is still backward. As a college student in socialist China, I cannot be at peace with what I see. Indeed, I must study hard in order to revive the Chinese nation. I am insignificant as an individual, yet I must fulfill my responsibility as a Chinese." One student wrote: "It is universally recognized that knowledge is essential for each individual to make it in this day and age. Therefore, I believe my most important need is education. I must be well educated in order

to serve." Because some of these students have experienced persecution or have witnessed injustices imposed upon family members, they feel they must work hard to repay the party and the state for having liberated them. One person wrote: "I am a university sophomore. I must work hard to repay the party. I would never have been able to go to college if the current policy had not been implemented. I study to show my gratitude to the party and the state. I have learned over the years that if the 'Cultural Revolution' had not come to an end I not only would not have been able to attend college but also would have become a criminal. I must be content with what I have and study hard." Despite the fact that they are not completely self-motivated, these students study in order to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations and serve the party and the state.

Category 2: 47.8 percent of those surveyed study both for the construction of the four modernizations and for personal benefit. One student wrote: "My pursuit of knowledge is, of course, self-oriented. It is only natural that a person should work hard so he may live better. On the other hand, having been educated in a communist system, I am able to be concerned with the overall and collective cause of the state." Another student stated: "Only a successful career can bring me a sense of fulfillment. Youth must not go to waste. I must pursue a higher education--hopefully all the way to the Ph.D. level." One student wrote: "To put it seriously, I study in order to serve the four modernizations. In more practical terms, I study so that I may be fit for my prospective responsibilities. I want to be deserving of the 54 and 1/2-yuan salary that the state will be paying me. There is nothing I despise more than an incompetent teacher. These are the reasons why I take my studies seriously." Another student wrote: "In this day and age, we must be equipped with a sufficient amount of knowledge. On the one hand, the revival of China is dependent upon those who are well educated; on the other, people who are not equipped with knowledge cannot be expected to make it in tomorrow's world." These students pursue knowledge for self-fulfillment as well as the welfare of the state.

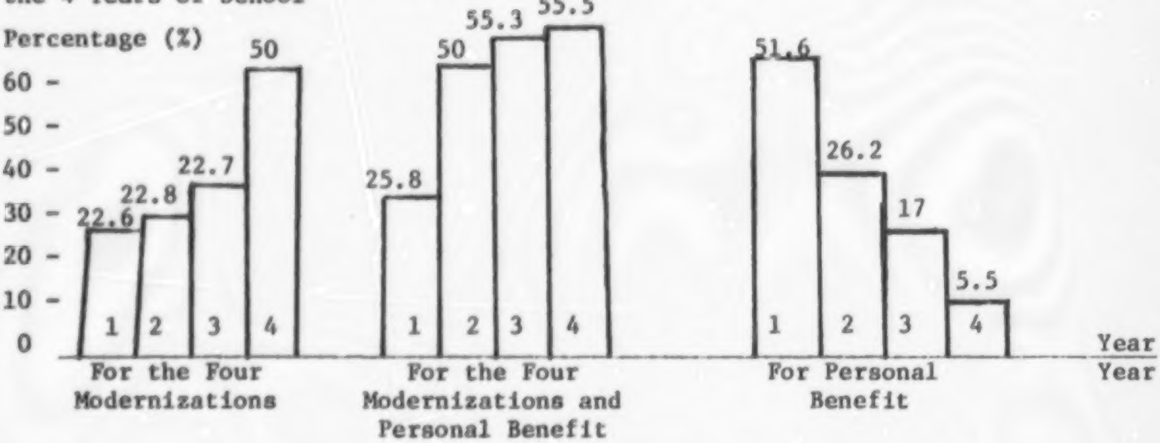
Category 3: 26.4 percent of those surveyed indicated that they study for self-respect, pride, and personal benefit. A female student answered: "I study so I can hold my head high. I cannot stand being topped by others. I enjoy being envied." Another female student wrote: "I study in order to become an urban resident and dissociate myself from the label of a 'pathetic' peasant. I want to be looked up to." A male student stated: "I study for a better future. My pursuit of knowledge is self-oriented. I attend school so that I may have a good job and a presentable girl friend in the future. I cannot be concerned with the welfare of the state until my personal needs have been fulfilled." There are also some who wrote that "I study so I may be looked up too, marry well, and improve my family's material and spiritual life. Someday, when I am rich and powerful, I would like to have my grandparents and parents live with me in the city--away from the rural village where they labored all their lives." A female student wrote: "Education can be an important part of my dowry." These students demonstrate a strong sense of pride, honor, and individuality. They yearn for respect and social recognition. They are devoted to their studies in order to realize personal goals.

Ten percent of those surveyed indicated a desire to teach. One student wrote: "I want to become a teacher. This is something that I have always wanted to do." Another student wrote: "If I could make my choices all over again, I would still choose to be a teacher. This is because I believe teaching is a noble profession." One other student wrote: "Despite the fact that normal-college students are not highly regarded or are even looked down upon, I wish to become a teacher and prove that it is a worthy profession. I study in order to become a competent teacher."

On the other hand, there are also students who, even after a couple of years, still demonstrate an inadequate understanding of the profession. For instance, one student wrote: "Because the social status of teachers is excessively low, I will become one only when I have to." Another stated: "I guess it is okay to be a teacher--as long as I am looked up to." Greater attention must be paid to this problem.

The survey also reveals that the percentages of students motivated by various factors change during the 4 years of school.

Percentages of College Students Motivated by Various Factors To Study Through the 4 Years of School



The table illustrates that the percentages of students motivated by various factors change with the years in school. The percentages of students who are motivated by either the desire to serve the four modernizations or both the desire to serve and to gain a personal benefit increase, whereas the number of those of students motivated by personal benefit tends to decrease, over the 4 years. This phenomenon can be attributed to the fact that college students, who are between 17 and 22 years of age, experience gradual maturity as they develop ideological and political beliefs and form their moral characters. During the early stage of their college years, they have yet received systematic moral training and developed a healthy outlook on the world and life; they are not yet certain about what to do with themselves. As they become better educated and more advanced in knowledge and ideological and moral development, they tend to adjust themselves to society's needs.

(2) Need for friendship

Due to mental growth and a exposure to new things, college students experience a need to express their inner feelings and to be understood. This need leads to a desire for genuine friendship. I find that 9.54 percent of those surveyed listed friendship as the most important need and 42.94 percent listed it as one of the five most important needs. One student wrote: "I need friendship. I dread loneliness. I cannot, and am afraid to, imagine what life would be like without friendship. True love (in a broad sense) motivates me in all my endeavors. I need others to encourage and comfort me. I need to be treated with genuine affection." A female student wrote: "More than anything else, I need understanding and friendship from others. If a person is chronically misunderstood or simply not understood, chances are that he will become schizophrenic." A male student stated: "My most pressing need is for friendship and understanding. I would pour my heart out to whoever truly understands me. I am even willing to make sacrifices." A female student wrote: "I need true friends--male and female. It would be even nicer if I had a lover who truly understands my needs. I want to form genuine friendships with my friends. I believe friends should help one another with school work and daily needs."

We should pay attention to the fact that some students do not fully appreciate the nature of friendship. For example, one student wrote: "I would even give up my education for friendship because without friends I feel sad and lonely and unable to go on living." Another stated: "I hope to make more friends who are sincere and who can be of use to me." We must gradually and patiently instill in students the value and nature of true friendship in order to prevent them from making mistakes.

(3) Need for romance

This is an inevitable development as young people mature mentally and physically. I find that 7.9 percent of those surveyed listed romance as the most pressing need and 42.11 listed it as one of the five most pressing needs. The survey revealed that a college student's understanding of the nature of romance varies.

For some students, romance is the force that drives them in their pursuit of knowledge. One male student stated: "I need a lover with whom I can discuss things, pursue a common goal, and be honest. She will motivate me to study." One female student wrote: "I want a boyfriend who is considerate, ambitious, and independent because I need someone with whom I can study and work and because as I grow older I will feel increasingly isolated and lonely." Some students regard romance as the spice of life. A male student wrote: "I look for romance because it spices my life." Another stated: "I need romance more than anything else. I need it to make my life less lonely." A female student answered: "I long for a partner who shares my sense of purpose, in whom I can trust, and on whom I can rely. He will share my tears and laughter."

Some students seek romance for physical fulfillment. For example, one student wrote: "I need only sexual fulfillment, not love." Another stated: "My physical need has peaked. I need sex to be fulfilled." One student wrote:

"Romance is what I need the most. I hope to find someone who is good-looking and with whom I share common interests. I believe I have reached an age in which it is necessary to have a lover." Another male student stated: "Affection, especially from a female, is what I need the most. It fulfills my physical as well as spiritual needs. I plan to get married and have children."

A number of students described the attributes they look for in their mates. A male student wrote: "I value love more than anything else. I hope to find a girl friend who is exceptionally talented and well respected; on the other hand, she should be less competent than I. She must be single-minded about our relationship, considerate, devoted, and generous." Another male student said: "I want a happy family, a steady career, and a wife who is considerate and not a successful as I am careerwise." A female student stated: "I ask only to be happily married to a man who cares for me and for whom I care." A male student wrote: "My prospective girl friend does not have to be strikingly beautiful, but she should be outgoing."

Some students expressed their views on this issue. A female student wrote: "...Romance should be a part of youth. Although schools are not openly opposed to students dating one another, they are not exactly creating opportunities for men and women to socialize." Another female student complained: "I need to be understood. I yearn for genuine love and friendship. The male-female relationship is not being addressed adequately. Individual courtships are often the subject of gossip."

People in the field of education must treat this problem seriously. They should offer proper guidance to college students and instill in them a correct understanding of the purpose of life and romance. The male-female relationship and sex education should be treated as part of the students' spiritual and moral education.

(4) Need for self-respect

Being energetic and proud, college students are concerned with how they are judged and evaluated by those around them. Of those surveyed, 7.6 percent listed self-respect as their most important need and 28.6 percent listed it as one of the five most important needs. Self-respect is a positive psychological factor that generates a sense of pride in the collective. One student wrote: "I need to be trusted and looked up too. Despite the fact that I have contributed a lot to my class, I am misunderstood by many. My feelings have been hurt." Another wrote: "I need to be respected. I think I am capable of certain things and yet I am too modest to brag about it. My teachers and classmates are not aware of my abilities. I'm afraid that I'll never be appreciated." One student stated: "I must make it known to my class director that I am talented so that I may receive more attention and respect. I yearn to be honored. I did not do well on the college entrance exam and was admitted by a school that had not been my first choice. I feel as if I had failed completely." One student said: "I want to rise above everyone else--perhaps being in charge of something in the class--in order to taste power." Another wrote: "I hope to succeed so that my name will be known. I wish to return to my hometown someday when my folks can be proud of me."

(5) Need for recreation

Recreational activities can improve a student's ability to distinguish the good, the beautiful, the refined, and the noble from the bad, the ugly, the crude, and the vulgar. Of those surveyed, 6.3 percent listed recreation as the most importnat need and 31.02 percent listed it as one of the five most important needs. These students consider aesthetic ability instrumental to enriching one's life and softening one's character. One student wrote: "I need a fulfilled extracurricular life that centers around calligraphy, painting, and music. I hope to improve my calligraphic skill. As for music, I do not have a good voice. I know a little bit about music and ask nothing more than the right to keep myself entertained." Another student wrote: "I need entertaining extracurricular activities to slow up the pace of my academic life. At present, my academic schedule is too hectic. I have to relax." One student wrote: "I want my life to be enjoyable, not dull. I want a life that is disciplined yet not confining." A male student stated: "I need to travel and to be close to nature in order to balance the body and the mind."

Some students need recreational activities to improve their characters and aesthetic abilities. A female student wrote: "I want my life to be exciting so that I can be freed from a lonely and dreadful existence and become outgoing." A number of male students wish to "become macho" through recreational activities. A female student stated: "I need recreational activities to improve my taste so that I will know how to dress myself and look pretty." A male student said: "I pay a lot of attention to my looks. I try to be well dressed. I want to know how to improve my looks." Some students said that they would like their schools to "feature certain aesthetically worthy films" or build "recreational centers and discos." These statements reflect that our college students yearn for an aesthetically more gratifying life; they also indicate the importance of aesthetic and recreational activities. The survey reveals that science and engineering students demonstrate a stronger need for recreational activities. According to statistics, 11 percent of the science and engineering students, as opposed to 1.6 percent of the liberal arts majors, surveyed listed recreation as the most pressing need. This can be attributed to the fact that courses in aesthetics, literature, fiction, and poetry taken by liberal arts majors fulfill, to a certain extent, their need to be exposed to aesthetically pleasing things; on the other hand, science and engineering majors are required to take courses that are mechanical and boring in nature. Therefore, the latter sense a greater need for recreational activities. The ratio of male and female students who list aesthetic and recreational activity as their most pressing need is 1:2.

(6) Need for a comfortable material life

Of those surveyed, 5.6 percent listed material comfort as their most important need and 38.06 percent listed it as one of the five most important needs. These students hope to acquire greater material comfort and a more fulfilled spiritual life. More specifically, they hope to be better fed and able to purchase books and journals. One student wrote: "My first priority is greater material comfort and an enriched spiritual life. I study hard so that I may better my ('my' includes my family, especially my parents) material life." A female student stated: "I need money to buy books, clothes, and cosmetics...." We should guide college students to work for what they want and not simply "demand," "wait for," and complain about things. We should also address the fact that a number of college students put money above all else and have therefore ignored their responsibilities as students. We should teach them to work hard.

Of those surveyed, 8.8 percent listed other things as their most pressing needs. No elaboration will be made here concerning those needs.

I would like to direct the reader's attention to the fact that 5 (1.6 percent) of the 311 students surveyed demonstrate an unhealthy tendency toward material comfort. Their way of thinking is not only unhealthy but also wrong. For example, one student who is on scholarship wrote: "I need more money because money is everything. To be a public official means power, and power means wealth." One other student said: "My most pressing need is money; my second most pressing need, pretty women." These students are obsessed with money, fame, social status, and sex--they are the typical materialists. There is also a student whose most important need is to be "world renowned" and whose "second most important need is an enormous amount of wealth." He plans to "get" what he wants "through shortcuts instead of working for it." Furthermore, he dreams of "studying abroad" and "settling down in a foreign land." This student demonstrates arrogance and a blind ambition. He has failed to appreciate the difference between socialism and capitalism; he blindly worships the material civilization of capitalism. What is even more ridiculous is that a 20-year-old female student listed her most pressing need as "self-destruction because it delivers one from all misery." She listed her second most important need as the "destruction of the entire human race because it facilitates the destruction of all crimes." She also expressed a yearning for "seclusion" and "isolation." There are few students who are as pessimistic and nihilistic as she is; on the other hand, I have been informed that college students who do not have a healthy outlook on life tend to become pessimistic and nihilistic when the going gets tough. People in the field of education and administrative personnel of various levels must offer patient guidance to these students so that they will understand the purpose of human existence.

III. Conclusion

(1) At present, the overwhelming majority of our college students study in order to acquire knowledge and become talented. They are idealistic, ambitious, diligent, and ready to devote themselves to China's four modernizations. We do not have to worry about these students. We should begin our ideological work by offering them trust and encouragement, which are all that they need.

(2) While conscious of the importance of the four modernizations, students also expressed the need for friendship, romance, self-respect, recreation, and material comfort. I believe this is normal, reasonable, and in step with the physical and psychological development of college students. People in the field of education must study earnestly the behavior of college students so that the latter can mature in an even healthier manner. We must be cautious in criticizing or reproaching students so as not to hurt their feelings and antagonize them.

(3) We should recognize that there are still problems that confront our college students--problems that must be analyzed in a socio-historical context. Although they never participated in the "Cultural Revolution," the 10 years of upheaval must have affected them in many ways. Moreover, due to the fact that remnants of feudalism and capitalism are still evident in our society, it is almost inevitable that some college students should be overly concerned with status, power, wealth, and romance. Despite the fact that they constitute a small number of students, we must deal with them in a serious manner and liberate them from confusion.

(4) The survey reveals that as they approach their senior year, the number of students who are motivated by the four modernizations increases and that of those motivated by personal benefit decreases. The "increase" and "decrease" are the results of a proper educational approach that produces sound ideological consciousness and awareness. People in the field of education must not waste any time in guiding college students away from selfish pursuits to study programs oriented to the four modernizations.

(5) The fact that students experience different needs and are motivated by different things is because they are exposed to different social and educational forces. Generally speaking, our college students are exposed to positive forces because they live under a socialist system that provides them with a superior political environment. The party's overall policy is correct; in particular, its programs in revolutionary ideology and communist moral education are highly effective. As they mature physically and mentally, and as they become better educated, our college students become increasingly more self-conscious and capable of exercising self-discipline. Given the proper societal and academic support, they are bound to form a correct outlook on life and the world.

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SURVEY OF AGING IN SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 16 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Ying [3769 3841] and Zhu Shizhong [2612 2508 1813]]

[Text] Shanghai is the largest and one of the most densely populated areas of China. In 1983, the number of people aged 60 or older reached a total of 11.94 million people. Its population aged 8-10 years sooner than that of the other provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

The impact of an aging population on the national economy has become noticeable in Shanghai now. The rising number of people dependent on support signifies that an increasing percentage of the national income is needed to cover old-age pension, old-age medical care, and various services and benefits, and these are to be borne by the state, the community, and the workers. Consequently, it is urgent to face the reality of the aging population and adopt effective measures to cope with it.

Why has the aging phenomenon in Shanghai emerged before the rest of the country? How is Shanghai going to deal with these problems?

Causes of the Aging Population

First of all, a lower death rate and a longer average life expectancy are the major causes of the aged population. Since the founding of New China, far-reaching changes have taken place in the social and economic development and urban construction of Shanghai. The rising standard of living and rapid development of health and sanitation services plus prevention work, maternal and child hygiene, and control of infectious diseases have brought about an annual drop in the death rate and a continuing increase of the average life expectancy in Shanghai. These have led to a higher ratio of older people in the total population of the city. Average life expectancy in Shanghai rose from 43.78 years in 1951 to 73.24 years in 1983, the highest among the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, which is also high by international standards.

Second, the drop in the birthrate has changed the age structure of the whole population. The anarchic population growth of Shanghai in 1950's was responsible for the peaking of its birthrate. The average annual birthrate from 1950-1957 was as high as 42 per 1,000 and the rate of natural population growth was 33.7 per 1,000. The birthrate began to drop in the 1960's as planned childbirth was taking shape. The popular practices of deferred marriage and deferred childbirth in the 1970's have lead to a further drop of the birthrate.

Another contributing factor of the declining rate of childbirths is that the women of childbearing age are better educated and actively employed. In Shanghai, 74.55 percent of childbearing-age women have received at least a junior middle school education. This is more than double the national average of 32.32 percent. In terms of the job distribution of childbearing-age women in Shanghai, the number of workers is nearly three times the national average, the number of cadres nearly four times, but the number of those awaiting jobs or doing household work is lower than the national average. Generally speaking, better-educated and working women are more prone to accept planned childbirth. This is one of the factors accountable for the declining number of births and increasing ratio of the aged in the population of Shanghai.

Third, there are unique historical and objective factors. Shanghai is an old industrial city where the working class congregates. The movement and growth of Shanghai's population before Liberation are built-in causes of today's rising number of aged. In 1946 there were 770,000 native-born residents of 20.7 percent of the total population of Shanghai, while 3 million or 79.3 percent thereof were non-natives. At that time, those who rushed to Shanghai were mostly single males. It was not easy for them to make a living in Shanghai and even more difficult to raise a family. So the birthrate at that time was rather low. These people who were able-bodied youths then have become gray-haired old men after having lived in Shanghai for decades. Some of them have no children even though others may have a few. When Shanghai was liberated, a large number of cadres came with the army to Shanghai. Today, they have either resigned or retired. This historical condition is responsible for an increasing number of old people in Shanghai.

Moreover, Shanghai has always been in a position to support the construction of China. Nearly 1 million college students were assigned over a number of years to support the inland and frontier regions. The economic readjustments and the "Cultural Revolution" in 1960's were responsible for a greater exodus over a smaller influx of people. The policy of supporting the inland, the villages, and the frontiers forced a large number of staff and workers, their dependents, and young intellectuals to leave Shanghai. In a period of 10 years, 2 million left Shanghai while 1 million moved in. The net exodus was over 980,000 people, most of whom were young and able-bodied people. According to the findings of the departments in charge, 94.2 percent of the total number of people who left Shanghai in 1964 ranged from 0 to 44 years of age. This and other social and family reasons have deprived a considerable number of the aged the companionship of their children. According to the findings of a sampling investigation, this is true of 10.3 percent of the personnel who resigned and retired.

Measures To Cope with the Problems of the Aged

The aging of the population is an inevitable result of a higher standard of living and socioeconomic development, a normal phenomenon of the natural changes of population. This is a problem which confronts the developed countries and will also confront the developing countries. The economic and social impact of a rising ratio of the aged in the whole population will no doubt lead to new situations and new problems. At present, the Shanghai municipal government and other related departments have adopted a series of measures and set up a special committee on the problem of aging in Shanghai to survey and study the problem of aging in the entire municipality, to draw up overall plans, and to organize, coordinate, and supervise investigations. The 12 prefectures and most of the basic units, including over 2,500 neighborhood committees as well as the industrial and mining enterprises, have also formed old-age social service organizations. They hope to accomplish the following:

1. Provisions for the Aged. Today there are 1,285,000 resigned and retired personnel in Shanghai. According to state regulations, they are entitled to retirement and severance annuities, ranging from 70 to 100 percent of their regular pay, depending on seniority and contributions. There are also 248,000 aged peasants who receive old-age pensions from the collectives. The desolate old people without any source of pension are accorded periodic relief by the government. There are 176 welfare houses and homes of respect for the aged which take care of more than 4,000 desolate old people. Those desolate old people who do not want to live in welfare houses and homes of respect for the aged are covered by neighborhood cooperative services provided by more than 4,200 "cells for protecting the desolate and the aged" run by the residents committees. Composed of resident group leaders, neighborhood activists and retired workers, each cell has two or three members to look after one desolate old person who is assured of "seven instant services," including grocery shopping, medical care, nursing services for sick and handicapped, cleaning and sanitation services, house repairs, New Year's and other festive day entertainment, and funeral arrangements. The 4,667 five-guarantee households with 5,078 people are under the care of the town and villages where they live for food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and funeral arrangements.

Over 90 percent of the retired staff and workers in Shanghai live with their children, usually three generations living together. The old people who enjoy the respect and love of their children who take care of their livelihood also do whatever household chores they are physically capable of handling to help the younger generations. This kind of family life based on mutual care and mutual help represents a good Chinese tradition. The bliss of togetherness for parents and children is a great consolation to the aged.

2. Employment for the Aged. The life-long careers of the old people have made them knowledgeable and experienced. Shanghai Municipality wants to bring into play the role of the old people in its economic and social undertakings. There are many professional and technical specialists among

the retirees of Shanghai. Many retirees who are hired to work both within and outside of the city limits have played a prominent role in technical supervision and consultation to help enhance production and improve management. Some 40 percent of them who are healthy and not burdened with family responsibilities participate actively in all kinds of social work, including promoting the ideological education of youth, promoting the spiritual civilization, maintaining public safety, mediating civil disputes, keeping transportation services orderly, running welfare services, encouraging neighborhood mutual help, operating cleaning and sanitation services, and keeping the environment green by planting trees.

3. Learning for the Aged. The city has established schools for the aged such as the sidewalk schools in Siping Street in Yangpu District. These schools offer the old people different courses, such as calligraphy, painting, literature and history, photography, health care for the aged, etc. They also hold periodic seminars on current events for the aged. Now the city is making preparations to set up a television college for the aged in order to broaden their learning.

To promote stronger ties based on mutual help, mutual care, the acquisition of new knowledge, and the performance of social services, the city has formed different mass organizations such as the association of retired technical workers, the association of retired teachers, and the association of retired medical workers.

4. Medical Care for the Aged. The old people continue to enjoy free medical care after retirement. The municipal department of health requires that the hospitals at all levels accord three preferential services to the aged: preferential registration for medical care, preferential clinical examinations, and preferential dispensation of medicine. The hospitals of most districts have fast clinical services for the aged who do not have to register for medical care. The city has over 20,000 family beds for the aged and over 10 hospitals with special geriatric clinics or offices. Many agencies give the retired and educated old people periodic checkups. There are neighborhood geriatric societies to study the problems relateing to the physical fitness and longevity of the aged. Some hospitals even have geriatric laboratories.

5. Enjoyable Living for the Aged. It is an age-old Chinese tradition of respecting and honoring old people. The "Rules of Conduct for Elementary and Middle School Students" published by Shanghai Municipality call on the students to honor, love, and help the aged. The neighborhood "five-good family" program also focuses on respecting and honoring the aged. In recent years, Shanghai Municipality has organized city-wide events on important festive days, especially the spring festival. The leaders of the various levels would call on the aged to offer New Year's greetings, organize group birthday parties for them or present them birthday cakes, or invite them to New Year's Eve dinner parties or theatrical performances. The leaders of the district party committees and governments volunteer to serve the aged, including such activities as scrubbing their walls, mopping their floors, washing their feet, and clipping their toenails. More than half of the streets in Shanghai have old people's recreational centers where they may

play chess, read newspapers, drink tea, or listen to professional storytelling. The city has organized an old people's athletic association to encourage the aged to take part in boxing, long-distance running, and all kinds of matches and tournaments. The old people are so fond of these activities that the membership of the association has grown to over 30,000 people.

Backed by the departments concerned, the local leaders interested in the well-being of the aged are getting ready to build an old people's apartment in the suburb for the aged to live together in peace and comfort. There are also facilities for the aged, especially aged intellectural, to read, relax, and study.

The care accorded the aged by the government and community enables the old people to stay healthy and vigorous. The retired teachers of Changning District have organized a singing ensemble to liven up the cultural and spiritual life of the aged. When it sang, "people used to grumble about the misery of aging, but now they sing in praise of being old" for visitors from Japan and Chile, these foreign visitors were so impressed by the blissful lives of the aged in China that they wondered why their own governments have not yet resolved the problem of aging the way the Chinese government has handled it.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR HIGHER EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Sa Zhaoxiang [5646 0340 3276]: "Rate of Increase in Student Enrollment During the "Seventh 5-year" Will Be Twice Present Rate"]

[Text] Recently, Guangdong Province drew up its provincial "Seventh Five-Year" development plan for higher education, which demands that the number of students in higher education should reach between 310,000 and 350,000 in 1990, two times more than the number in 1985.

The guiding ideology and goal of the "Seventh 5-year" development plan for higher education in Guandong Province desires to start from the most basic level to put an end to a passive state where higher education, economic construction and social development in Guangdong Province are not mutually synchronized; to strive for development on a scale that can catch up with the national average level; and to gradually form a complete socialist higher education system which fits the characteristics of Guangdong, in order to build up a solid basis for the development and promotion of higher education in the 90s, and to better serve the socialist four-modernization construction. First, concerning the amount of talent cultivation, reaching a total of 330,000 students in higher education by 1990 is desired, of which 138,000 to 150,000 students will be in regular higher education (including 8,000 graduate students), and 180,000 students will be in adult higher education. This year, however, students in higher education amount to 164,000 of which 74,000 are in regular higher education, and 90,000 are in adult higher education.

Concerning types of talent cultivation, based on characteristics of politics, economy, history and geography in Guangdong Province, the higher education of 1990 should initially form a higher education system with comprehensive areas of specialization, with harmonious proportions, and with characteristics of the province. Therefore, it will be necessary to properly readjust the proportion of various levels, [in higher education] by striving to raise the porportion among undergraduates, students pursuing studies in a single speciality and graduate students to 1:0.8:0.1 in 1990 from that of 1:0.4:0.05 at present. [It will also be necessary] to adequately raise the proportion of engineering students in key areas, and to rapidly develop specialities which are in short supply so as to meet the needs of changes and developments in the economic structure. In the next 5 years, the first priority will be given to developing specialities like finance, economics, management, politics, light industry, food processing industry, architecture and civil engineering, textile industry, petroleum industry, transportation, oceanography, foreign trade, agriculture products processing, forestry, and foreign languages. Also, training teachers of vocational and technical skills will be carried out according to the needs in agriculture, industry and business.

Concerning the quality of talent cultivation, based on the demands of the "three orientations," it will be necessary to further renovate the teaching system, content of courses, teaching methods and teaching measures; to up-grade the knowledge structure and intellectual structure of university students by laying a solid foundation for them and by broadening their general knowledge; to strengthen the cultivation of ability; and to pay close attention to the cultivation of interdisciplinary talents. As for those 85 decided key subjects, they will be determinedly stressed in order to give an impetus to raising the quality of the entire higher education.

In the scale and layout of schools, by the year 1990 Guangdong Province will have 60 regular institutions of higher learning, an increase of 17 schools compared to those at present. Every key city in the province, following the growth of economic power, should at least have one short-term university for staff and workers. And the average number of students in each college will reach about 2,500.

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HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL WORK

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent Huang Shiguan, and staff reporter Duan Zhijian [7806 2514 6034, 3008 1817 1017]: "Hunan Draws Up Plans To Implement the CPC Central Committee Decision on Education"]

[Text] Hunan Province recently called a conference on educational work, and drew up plans and measures for strengthening the reform in the educational structure and for further development of education in Hunan Province.

The conference decided that the whole province is to be generally divided into three types of districts, and proposed that each district should basically attain the goal of nine-year compulsory education around the year 1995. Each district should also rapidly develop vocational and technical education and strive for generally equal student enrollment between the various kinds of secondary vocational and technical schools and regular high schools by the year 1990. Higher education has to have more development to enable the structures of administrative levels and areas of specialization to basically meet the needs of economic and social development in the province.

In order to carry out the above-mentioned plans, [starting] from next year, it will be necessary to have a more substantial increase in investment, to finish construction on ten teachers junior colleges in the province within 3 years, and to strive for student enrollment in teachers junior colleges to have a 50 percent increase within five years. Regular undergraduate schools with adequate facilities, television universities, basic universities and short-term universities for staff and workers [should] set up secondary teachers training classes to meet the needs of making nine-year compulsory education universal.

In order to increase educational investment by every possible means next year, the growth rate of educational expenditures at the provincial level has to have a 50 percent higher than that of its general financial revenues. The growth rate of educational expenditures in prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties should be more than 2 percent higher than that of their financial revenues. The proportion of local reserve finances for education should not be lower than 20 percent for the province, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties. Thirty percent of capital construction subsidy for the minority nationality regions should be used in education. Fifteen to twenty minority nationality regions should be used in education. Fifteeen to twenty percent of total city maintenance taxes will be used for the construction and repairs of school buildings in middle schools, elementary schools and kindergartens. Next year, capital construction investment in education in the whole province will increase 10 million yuan on the existing basis. After that it will be increased every year until it reaches the amount that makes it more than 20 percent of the total capital construction investment of the province. Meanwhile, in starting to collect the educational surtax, points for experiment will be selected in 1985 and it will be carried out on a full-scale in 1986. To earnestly strengthen the leadership of educational work, whether one stresses educational work of not will be made one of the major criteria in evaluating leading cadres at all levels. Concrete evaluation indexes together with economic evaluation indexes will be formulated and transmitted to lower levels. They will be used as an important basis for assessing the work in prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, counties, townships and towns.

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CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES IN SHENZHEN DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Guoan [3769 0248 1344] and Li Hansheng [2621 3352 3932]: "Procuratorial Agencies in Shenzhen Tackle Serious Economic Crimes"]

[Text] Fully discharging their legal and supervisory roles, procuratorial agencies in Shenzhen have made the crackdown on serious economic crimes their top priority and aggressively investigated and punished criminal behavior involving the buying and reselling of foreign exchange at a profit. The initial results have been satisfactory. From last January to July, the municipality's procuratorial system placed 38 serious economic crimes on file for investigation and prosecution, 3 more than the number of cases in 1983 and 1984 combined. It was discovered that more than $100 million in foreign exchange were resold at a profit.

In those 7 months, procuratorial agencies emphasized the investigation and prosecution of three kinds of economic cases:

First, the buying and reselling of foreign exchange. Coordinating their act with units like the Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission and the foreign exchange control agency, they investigated some municipal units and discovered that in an attempt to make money 66 of them were buying and reselling foreign exchange heavily to the tune of more than $100 million. Of the 66 units, 10 have resold more than $10 million each, while the largest of them involved $40 million. In July and August 1984, Jiabin Shopping Center sold as much as 60 million yuan in Hong Kong currency and cash to criminals in society. Most of this foreign exchange, which was of illegal origin, was sold to Hainan Island to finance automobile imports. Led by Deputy Manager Liang Yuan [2733 0337], the Haihua Joint Trading Co, Ltd, a joint enterprise between "Seaworld" Co, Ltd., of Shekou and Hainan County Materials Co, bought $800,000 from the Wuhan International Economic and Trading Co at the rate of $1 to 5.085 yuan (the official rate was $1 to 3.08) and then resold them to units in Dingan and Changjiang Counties on Hainan Island at the rates of $1 to 5.7 and $1 to 5.8 respectively. As a result, Haihua Joint Trading Co made a profit of 46 million yuan, "Seaworld" earned 630,000 yuan, and Wuhan International Economic and Trading Co pocketed 1.6 million yuan. Liang Yuan himself received 10,000 yuan in bribes.

The second type involves cases where import documents were bought and resold at a profit. After preliminary investigations, procuratorial agencies uncovered 12 cases in which documents for the import of cars and electric appliances were bought and resold for a combined profit of 9 million yuan. Licenses for the import of 36,000 "8 38" electronic calculators by Dongfang General Electric Co, Ltd. in Poan County were successively resold by 5 units within 1 month, with total profits reaching 1.002 million yuan.

The third type of cases is bribery. Law courts from the municipal to the district and county levels are all trying a host of cases involving corruption and the acceptance, soliciting and offering of bribes. Checking the accounts of Yang Xinneng [2799 3512 5174], who was in charge of the information and reception desk at Xinyuan Guest House, the people's procuratorate for Luohu District discovered that he embezzled HK$ 60,000 in public funds in just 2 months by receiving payments without making out a receipt.

Right now procuratorial agencies in Shenzhen are in hot pursuit of criminal elements.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

SERVICES FOR AGED--The Hunan provincial committee on aging proposed six measures to urge the whole province to improve the services for the aged. These measures proposed at the First Provincial Conference on Aging held on 22-24 July cover the following areas: First, ask the street offices of the rural areas, town and cities of all the counties in the 15 prefectures and municipalities to set up this year well-staffed and adequately funded service organizations for the aged. Second, launch more effective propaganda on aging to make the community, especially the leading cadres at all levels, aware of the importance and urgency of the problem. Third, reinforce the investigations and research on aging and keep summarizing experiences and identifying the problems involved in order to provide the party committees at all levels with suggestions on improving the services for the aged. Fourth, develop aggressive social services for the aged to offer them adequate provisions, medical services, and enjoyable living. Fifth, strive to bring into play the role of the aged by encouraging them to lead a meaningful life through work and learning. Sixth, promote scientific research by the aged. [Text] [Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 16 Aug 85 p 1] 5360/12948

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SOUTHWEST REGION

EFFORTS URGED TO STEP UP SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Studying documents on the recent National Party Congress, leading comrades from the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government specially discussed the strengthening of the building of spiritual civilization. The consensus was that the recent party congress forcefully emphasized the strengthening of the building of spiritual civilization, a sign of its urgency and importance. Analyzing the development of spiritual civilization in Sichuan, the comrades concluded that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have been relatively quick to launch discussions on the "truth standard" and publicize agricultural and industrial reform and relatively steady in implementing the spirit of the national ideological front symposium. We have also been conducting an educational campaign on "socialism with Chinese characteristics" on an extensive scale. Since the beginning of this year, we have systematically introduced new educational campaigns in ideals, goals and discipline, launched "five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves" activities throughout society and strengthened management over education and publicity, etc. All these moves have been useful in spurring the "four modernizations," correcting party style, reversing unhealthy tendencies, opposing and resisting spiritual pollution and giving cities a new look, among other things. However, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, "The results so far have not been satisfactory enough, mainly because party committees at all levels have not taken the matter seriously." There indeed exists an imbalance between the building of the two civilizations: spiritual civilization has been neglected and ideological and political work has been weakened. Corrupt capitalist ideas and ways have infiltrated into our political and cultural arenas, to a serious extent in some cases, a state of affairs which cadres and the masses find highly objectionable. We must strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization and take effective measures to solve the problems.

In the leading comrades' opinion, the latest party congress has pointed out a direction for the building of our spiritual civilization by emphasizing that ideological and political work "must consistently uphold the four basic principles, that we must make national interest our No 1 consideration, that we must devote ourselves to the general tasks and goals and that we must serve the construction and reform now under way." It is the party's central mission to succeed in reform, develop social productive forces and quadruple the annual gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century. The accomplishment of this mission requires the contributions of spiritual civilization and ideological and political work. We must adhere to the socialist course. If we fail to strengthen the development of spiritual civilization, our material civilization will also be undermined. Such a roundabout route is no way to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

All agree that leading comrades on the CPC Central Committee have made us more confident of our success in building spiritual civilization by identifying common ideals and iron discipline as our strengths. We have faith in Marxism and communism, which we relied on in the past to overcome all manner of difficulties. Today we must also intensify the building of spiritual civilization so that the "four presences," that is, those of "ideals, ethics, culture, and discipline," can serve as a powerful driving force behind the "four modernizations."

Leading comrades from the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government also discussed ways to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization in Sichuan and agreed that the first thing to be tackled was the question of understanding among leaders at all levels. The leaders must consider the building of spiritual civilization a long-term strategic policy, a matter to be taken seriously. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership in it. Second, the party style must be purified. A sound party style holds the key to a basically better social climate. Today the masses wholeheartedly support the party's line, principles, and policies. But they are also highly critical of the unhealthy trends in the party as reflected in the conduct of some party members and leading cadres. We must make the correction of party style an important part of party rectification and continue to work at it. Third, we must strengthen ideological and political work and expand the ideological and political work contingent. To regularize and systematize ideological and political work, the intellectual and educational communities must produce more good spiritual products and the ideological, cultural, educational, and public health agencies must uphold social results as the sole criterion. Cadres and the masses must be educated in the situation, policies, ideals, and discipline. Party members must be educated to serve the people wholeheartedly. Young people must be educated in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism. Ideological and political work must be reformed and there should be continuous efforts to discover new principles and methods so that it can be updated and developed constantly to adapt to the demands of the new era. There must be an ongoing effort to solve some of the practical problems in ideological and political departments and in the development of propaganda, culture, and education.

12581
CSO: 4005/181

DEVELOPMENT OF ADULT HIGHER EDUCATION IN SICHUAN DISCUSSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Ruzhen [7115 0320 3791]: "Adult Higher Education Making Rapid Progress in Sichuan"]

[Text] Adult higher education has flourished and achieved gratifying results in Sichuan in recent years. Altogether over 50,000 students were recruited by all kinds of adult institutions of higher education this year, bringing the overall enrollments to 120,000, up 45 percent over 1984.

The establishment of a variety of institutions of higher education for adults is the policy adopted by higher education in order to achieve "walking on two legs." It is an important means of mobilizing resources in all social quarters to speed up the development of higher education. Over the last few years, we have obtained approval to set up a TV university; a staff and workers university; correspondence courses, evening university and cadre training courses, all run by regular institutions of higher education; colleges for managerial cadres run by the provincial departments concerned; colleges of education and colleges of continuing education for teachers. In all cases, papers have been filed with the former Ministry of Education.

For the most part, these institutions recruit among employed people under the age of 45. A small number of their students are young people awaiting employment and young individual householders. None of these institutions allocates jobs. After passing an examination at the end of their course of studies, students are awarded a certificate. In adult higher education, the point of departure is actual social needs and the needs of the unit which runs the institution, theory is combined with practice, a variety of flexible teaching methods are used and most of the students have a definite amount of working experience and are very hardworking. For all these reasons, adult education has achieved relatively good results. According to a survey by the provincial TV university on 1,973 worker students from 9 cities including Chongqing and Chengdu who enrolled in the university, 80 percent of the graduates became technical or managerial cadres. A survey by the Adult Education Office of the provincial Bureau of Higher Education on the 2,627 graduates of the staff and workers university in 1981, 1982, and 1983 shows that 2,429, or 92.3 percent, found work as technical or managerial cadres and 74 became cadres above the rank of workshop leader.

At present, provincial departments concerned are in the process of summing up their experience in adult higher education in order to do an even finer job in training more qualified personnel for the four modernizations.

12581
CSO: 4005/180

ROLES OF PARTY BRANCH, COMMITTEE DEFINED

Hohhot DANGDEJIAOYU [PARTY EDUCATION] No 9, 1 Sep 85 pp 18-21

[Text] 1. What is the Nature of a Party Branch?

The party branch forms for the party a powerful fighting force admist the basic-level organizations; it is the fundamental unit that facilitates communication between the party and the public.

2. Which Agency Is Qualified to Form a Party Branch

The party's regulation concerning the forming of basic-level organizations is as follows: basic-level agency with more than 3 and less than 50 party members may form a party branch committee; one with more than 50 and less than 100 party members may form a general party branch comprised of various branches; and those with more than 100 party members may form basic-level party committees comprised of various general branches or branches. Production, operation, administrative, and combat units that have fewer than three party members may form coalition branches with neighboring agencies. Provisional party branches may be formed by party members (more than three) who are out of town on business attending short-term seminars and conferences or on temporary-transfer missions. The forming of branches, general branches, or basic-level party committees must be approved by high-level party organizations.

3. What Measures Are To Be Taken to Perfect a Party Branch?

We must take certain measures to perfect party branches so that they can fulfill the eight missions stated in Article 32, Chapter 5, of the party constitution and function as a powerful fighting force. These measures include: (1) holding "three meetings and one lecture"--the regular branch meeting, the branch committee meeting, the party unit meeting, and the lecture on party regulations. (2) Instituting the system of democratic activity sessions by holding such sessions on a regular basis so that party members may exchange experience and engage in criticism and self-criticism. Members of the branch committee must attend democratic-activity sessions hosted by the party unit as well as those by the branch committee. (3) Strengthening ties with the masses by inviting the public to attend seminars, by visiting them at home, and by having individual party members establish ties with them. (4) Instituting a system whereby lower-level personnel must ask for instructions beforehand and submit reports afterwards when dealing with major issues exceeding their functions and powers Moreover, they should file regular reports on their progress and special cases to high-level party organizations (5) Establishing a security system. Assign individuals to be in charge of security. Documents, files, and classified information must be carefully guarded and reviewed on a regular basis.

4. How Is the Branch Meeting Conducted?

The branch meeting should be attended by all the members of the party branch. Presented on the floor of the meeting (held once every 3 months) are progress reports, reviews, and examinations of the work conducted by the party branch committee.

According to the party constitution and regulations concerning basic-level party organizations, the following issues are discussed at the branch meeting: (1) the branch's work schedule; (2) the branch committee's progress report; (3) plans to recruit new members, promote reserved members to regular ones, publicly praise outstanding members, and reprimand those who have erred; (4) elect representatives to attend the branch committee meeting and high-level party representatives' assemblies and review, fire, or replace incompetent representatives; (5) discuss the specifics concerning the mission of high-level party organizations; and discuss other problems presented by the branch committee.

Proper preparations must be made prior to the meeting. The branch committee should decide on the agenda before notifying all members concerning the purpose, goal, agenda, and time of the meeting. Should the branch secretary be absent, the meeting may be presided over by the assistant secretary or the branch committee chair. The chair of the meeting should declare the number of party members expected to be present, the number actually present and absent, and the reasons for their absence.

The meeting must proceed according to the agenda. Each member is expected to speak up on the major issues and the will of the majority should previal. Certain resolutions--those concerning recruiting new members, promoting reserved members to regular ones, and reprimanding members--may not be in effect until they have been approved by high-level party organizations.

5. How Are Resolutions Reached by the Branch Meeting?

All issues presented to and discussed on the floor of the branch meeting should be resolved. Prior to the meeting, the branch committee ought to come up with preliminary proposals and resolutions, which may be modified or vetoed on the floor of the branch committee. The meeting must be conducted according to the democratic process and center around the important issues on the agenda.

Proposals once killed may be raised again by the branch committee at the branch meeting; however, the branch secretary should be notified of such a decision beforehand and the will of the majority ought to be respected. Proposals not discussed at the branch committee meeting may not be raised on the floor of the branch meeting.

All party members eligible to vote must do so as each motion should be taken seriously. Those unable to arrive at a decision may abstain; however, they must submit to the resolution of the majority. The voting procedure must be attended by more than half of the regular party members who have the right to vote; a motion is passed only when more than half of the above-mentioned members vote in the affirmative. Comrades assigned to attend the meeting by high-level party organizations have the right to speak but not to vote. Issues that cannot be resolved may be put on the agenda of the next meeting or be presented to high-level party organizations for instructions. It is improper for individuals to speak up during the voting procedure. The views of those absent should be used only for reference and should carry no weight in voting.

6. What Should Absent Members Do If They Later Discover That They Oppose Certain Resolutions of the Branch Meeting?

The branch committee and each and every one of its members (including those absent at the meeting) must faithfully implement the resolutions of the branch meeting. Should an absent member disagree with a certain resolution, he may present his proposal, which, if considered proper or basically appropriate by the branch committee, will be included in the agenda of the next meeting or presented to high-level party organizations. On the other hand, if his proposal is deemed inappropriate, reasons must be given and explanations must be made.

7. What Is the Appropriate Size of the Branch Committee? What Are the Responsibilities of Its Members?

The party constitution dictates that members of the branch committee be elected (generally speaking once every 2 years) according to the democratic process. The size of the branch committee should vary according to the size of the party branch and its workload. Generally speaking, each branch committee should have an odd number of members--between three and five and no more than seven. Party branches with fewer than 10 members may each elect 1 secretary (and an assistant secretary if necessary) who is responsible for day-to-day operations. Branch committees may also elect secretaries (and assistant secretaries, if necessary) and organization and propaganda members; if necessary, they may also elect members to be in charge of matters concerning discipline inspection, youth activities, the united front, security, and women. A committee member may be allowed to be in charge of affairs in more than one area and each area may be under the supervision of more than one committee member.

8. What Are the Duties of the Party Branch Secretary and What Are His Work Methods?

Under the collective leadership of the branch committee, the branch secretary attends to the day-to-day operations. His duties include: (1) calling branch committee meetings and branch meetings; faithfully implementing the resolutions and instructions of high-level organizations; and planning the party branch's work and deciding which problems should be presented to the branch committee and on the floor of the branch meeting. (2) Keeping track of party members in terms of their ideology, work performance, and progress; resolving the difficulties that party members encounter; and engaging in ideological and political work. (3) Examining and reviewing the implementation of the resolutions of the branch meeting; filing regular reports to the branch committee, the branch meeting, and high-level party organizations. (4) Establishing close ties, exchanging experiences, and cooperating with his administrative counterparts; coordinating the ties among various party, political, labor, and league units within the branch and bringing into full play the initiative of each unit. (5) Overseeing the branch committee and calling, on behalf of the branch committee, democratic activity sessions in order to strengthen solidarity and the leadership provided by the party committee. The assistant secretary should assist the secretary in his work. Should the secretary be unable to report to work, the assistant secretary should act on his behalf.

The secretary must learn to conduct his work using scientific methods. First, he should bring into full play the function of the party branch instead of attending to every single matter. Second, he should rely heavily on the party unit in carrying out his duties. Third, he should stay well informed of circumstances in both "higher- and lower-level agencies." Fourth, he should design the overall work schedule and stress major issues. Fifth, he should implement faithfully all rules and regulations.

9. What Are the Respective Responsibilities of the Party Branch Committee Members?

Duties of the member in charge of organizationsl affairs include: (1) understanding and keeping track of the organization of the party branch; proposing plans to coordinate the party unit and review and supervise its organizational work; and preparing for the reelection of party branch members. (2) Understanding and keeping track of the ideology of party members and activists; handling work related to the nurturing, educating, reviewing, and recruiting of party members; and reviewing reserved members' applications to become regular members. (4) Managing party members; nominating and praising outstanding members; evaluating the performance of party members; compiling a list of members and filing statistics on members regularly; coordinating the ties between members and party organizations; collecting membership fees; and announcing the financial status of the committee on a regular basis. (5) Party branches that are not staffed with discipline inspection members may have their discipline inspection work handled by members in charge of organizational affairs.

Duties of the member in charge of propaganda include: (1) handling propaganda and educational work; keeping track of the ideology of both party members and non-party member personages; proposing plans to conduct propaganda and educational work; propagating the line, goal, and policy of the party in a variety of formats; reporting on domestic and international situations; and initiating the "543" propaganda and educational campaign. (2) Organizing cadres and party members to engage in policitcal and theoretical studies according to plans approved by the branch committee. (3) Organizing a propaganda force that aggressively propagates progressive thoughts and deeds. (4) Supervising and coordinating unions and leagues and initiating mass cultural and exercise programs.

Duties of the member in charge of discipline inspection include: (1) defending party rules and regulations; handling party discipline education, and consolidating the style of the party. (2) Protecting members' democratic rights; overseeing the implementation by party members of the "rules" and party discipline; and fighting against deeds that violate party discipline. (3) Investigating and dealing with cases concerning actions that violate discipline and making swift decisions on the terms of punishment of party members who violate political ordinances and state laws. (4) Accepting complaints and suits filed by party members and examining, keeping track of, educating, and assisting reforming members. (5) Reporting frequently to the branch committee and high-level discipline inspection committees on the work style of his branch. The member in charge of discipline inspection work is under the supervision of both the branch committee and the high-level discipline inspection committees; however, the branch committee plays a more important role. He should also report to the high-level discipline inspection committee on work progress and violations of party discipline by members. Should he and the branch committee be unable to agree on something, he may bring his case to the high-level discipline inspection committees.

Duties of the member in charge of youth activities include: overseeing the league party branch in initiating activities and keeping track of the growth of league cadres; supporting the branch in sponsoring recreational and exercise programs; offering help to the league branch in strengthening political and ideological education by encouraging young people and league members to study and love their work; and bringing into full play the Communist Youth League's function as a shock brigade and as the bridge that covers the difference between the league and young people.

Duties of the member in charge of security include: teaching party members and the masses to safeguard party and state secrets, to be more cautious, and to fight against sabotage and cooperating with the administrative departments in investigating and analyzing various incidents to assure order.

Duties of the member in charge of the united front include: conducting among party members educational programs in the policy concerning the united front so that they can have a better understanding of the political and ideological background of targeted personnel; implementing thoroughly the policy concerning the united front; and maintaining close ties with party members and offering them guidance generously.

10. What Is on the Agenda of the Branch Committee Meeting? What Procedures Are Involved for the Branch Committee to Convene?

Party branch committee members should meet once every 2 weeks. As a basic-level organization, the committee should conduct ideological and political work and educational programs among party members; implement the instructions and resolutions of high-level party organizations; resolve problems related to production, scientific research, and administrative issues, education, and training; recruit new members and elect cadres; and resolve problems related to the union, the Communist Youth League, women's groups, and people's militia.

Successful branch committee meetings are essential to effective leadership and to realizing the party branch's function as a powerful fighting force. The following steps must be taken by the branch committee in order to convene successfully:

1) The agenda should be delineated. The branch secretary should decide on the specifics of the agenda in accordance with instructions from his superiors and the condition of the party branch. The branch committee meeting should cover only the major issues.

2) Ample preparation should be made. Notifying committee members through "public announcements" of the agenda prior to the meeting so that they may be fully prepared. The committee secretary, assistant secretary, and concerned members should study possible solutions to problems prior to the meeting.

3) The democratic process should be honored. The secretary should conduct things in a democratic way by "letting everyone have a say" instead of putting on a "one-man show." He should invite members to speak up and synthesize their views. Members of the committee should have a sense of responsibility, be concerned with the overall situation, and participate in the discussion enthusiastically. Should they be unable to reach an agreement on an issue, they must not try to resolve it in a hasty way (with the exception of emergency issues) but should study the problem carefully and try to reach a consensus of opinion or to include the issue on the agenda of the next meeting.

4) The party's organizational principles should be observed. The branch committee meeting must insist on having the minority submit to the majority. A motion is passed only when more than half of the present vote is in the affirmative. Should members fail to reach a decision, they may as high-level party organizations for instructions; however, they may not reveal to non-party personages details of the discussion.

11. When Should the Branch Committee Call an Enlarged Meeting? What Are the Steps To Be Taken?

The party branch committee may call an enlarged meeting when an emergency occurs and when orders must be passed on to members for immediate resolution of a problem. Enlarged meetings cannot replace branch committee meetings and should not be held too often; otherwise, the leadership of the branch committee would be weakened. The enlarged meeting may be attended by party unit directors, concerned party members, cadres, and administrative personnel. Caution: non-party personages should not be present at enlarged meetings; invited participants may be heard but should not be allowed to vote; and enlarged meetings must be attended by more than half of the party branch committee members. It is against the party constitution to have branch committee meetings and enlarged meetings replaced by joint meetings organized by party, political, labor and league units or by party and political units.

12. What Are the Principles the Party Branch Committee Must Observe in Carrying out Its Duties?

1) Integrate the collective leadership with a division of labor. The party constitution dictates that all major decisions be made by the branch committee, whose secretary and members are on an equal footing in terms of administrative power. Despite the fact that the secretary is in charge of the committe's day-to-day operations, he should not put on a "one-man show" or institute the patriarchal system. Members of the branch committee should fulfill their respective responsibilities.

2) Be mass-oriented. The party branch committee should instill in the public the party's beliefs. It should consult the masses on issues and respect their views.

3) Act within the constitution and the law. In carrying out its responsibilities, the party branch committee must respect and operate within the law and denounce all illegal words and deeds. It should teach party members and the public to be law-abiding.

4) Be realistic and pragmatic. In carrying out its work, the party branch committee should refrian from being subjective and hasty; it should not engage in "unitary" and "impetuous" actions but should instead initiate programs that are consistent with the needs of the masses.

13. How Can the Party Branch Committee Be Improved?

First of all, it should be consolidated and all vacancies should be filled as soon as possible. Reelections should be held on schedule. Second, it should strengthen educational programs in political theory, science, cultural affairs, and managerial skill. Its members should engage in serious criticism and self-criticism on a regular basis in order to strengthen unity, boycott non-proletarian thoughts, and rectify erroneous practices. Finally, the party branch committee must initiate new phases, explore newly developed circumstances, and study newly arisen problems.

14. What Principles Must a Party Branch Without a Branch Committee Observe in Carrying out Its Work?

It must present important issues (such as reelecting the branch secretary and recruiting new and reprimanding old members) to the branch meeting. Decisions concerning routine work may be made jointly by the secretary and the assistant secretary. Issues that should not be brought up on the floor of the branch meeting may be presented to high-level party organizations by the secretary or the assistant secretary.

15. Can a Branch Committee with Three Members Call the Branch Committee Meeting When Only Two of the Members Are Present?

Under ordinary circumstances, no. If the issue awaiting resolution is not of an urgent nature, it should be delayed until the third member is present; if it is urgent or if the third member cannot be present in the foreseeable future, it may be presented on the floor of the branch meeting. Decisions reached by the party branch committee or the branch meeting may be implemented by the two members without being further discussed by the committee or on the floor of the branch meeting.

16. What Should Be Done If a Motion Receives the Same Number of Affirmative and Negative Votes on the Floor of the Branch Committee Meeting or the Branch Meeting?

In resolving problems, the branch committee meeting or the branch meeting must insist on having the minority be subject to the majority. Should the above-mentioned situation arise, members must investigate further, review the case involved, and resume discussion at the next meeting so that the majority of members may reach a consensus. If the case involved is of an urgent nature or if members are unable to reach a resolution after repeated discussion, high-level party organizations may become involved.

17. What Are the Ties between the Branch Meeting and the Branch Committee?

The branch meeting offers guidance to the party branch. When it is not in session, the branch committee acts on its behalf and takes over the branch's routine operation. The branch committee is under the supervision of the branch meeting, to which it must file regular reports and whose resolutions it must implement. The branch meeting reserves the right to modify or veto decisions reached by the branch committee but the branch committee is not given the right to modify or veto resolutions reached on the floor of the branch meeting. When the branch committee finds that a certain resolution is in violation of the party's policy and high-level instructions, it may reconvene to modify it.

18. How Is the Branch Committee Meeting To Be Distinguished from the Administrative Cadres' Committee Meeting?

The two differ from each other in nature. The branch committee meeting deals with party affairs and issues that concern the operation of the party branch; it abides by the principle of having the minority submit to the majority. The cadres' committee meeting deals with administrative affairs and is called by the administrative leader; it studies problems related to production and administration. We must distinguish one from the other.

19. When Relating High-level Decisions and Instructions, Why Is It That the Party Branch Should Observe the Principle of "Party Members Come Before Non-party Personages?

All major decisions and instructions concerning the party's line, goal, and policy should be related to and studied by party members before they are passed on to other members so that the former may have a sufficient amount of time to study and understand them, become more aware of the party's policy, prepare themselves for propaganda and organizational work among the masses, and play a leading role in implementing these decisions and resolutions.

20. How Are the Minutes of the Branch Committee Meeting and the Branch Meeting Kept?

In order that the party branch and high-level party organizations may review the party branch's work progress and relevant material, minutes of the branch committee meeting and the branch meeting should be kept by the secretary, the assistant secretary, or an appointed member. The minute should include the title, date, and agenda of the meeting and the names of the chair, those present and absent (minutes of the branch meeting may indicate the number of people present and absent), non-voting delegates, and the minute keeper. Also recorded are summaries of each speech, resolution, and objection. The minute must be accurate and precise and placed on file.

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TIANJIN MUNICIPALITY INCREASES EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 5 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Kou Qi [1379 3825]: "Leading Cadres at All Levels in Tianjin Municipality Strees Education; All Professions and Trades Support Education"]

[Text] The People's Government of Tianjin Municipality allots 60 percent of its local reserve financial resources to education this year, making the various capital construction areas for educational service reach more than 326,000 square meters. At present, a good general atmosphere that leading cadres at all levels stress education and that all professions and trades support education is gradually forming in Tianjin Municipality.

In August of this year, Tianjin Municipal CPS Committee and Municipal Government decided to invest 33.6 million yuan to construct the Tianjin Institute of Technology; and to invest 7.7 million yuan in 2 years to repair dangerous classrooms in 18 middle and elementary schools (first investing 3.3 million yuan this year); to allot one million yuan over a two-year period to establish award funds for education (alloting 500,000 yuan first this year); to make a supplementary educational expenditure of 8.4 million yuan for rural areas; and to invest five million yuan next year to construct 10 elementary schools. The Government is also preparing to invest and construct the Educational Science Research Institute, the Teachers Sanatorium, the Teachers Activity Center and the Education Service Street. These four items have been placed in next year's big ten affairs of the Government. In order to solve teachers' housing difficulty the government also decided to allot 103,000 square meters of housing quota to the educational system.

The Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and Municipal Government also called a conference of the responsible personnel of commissions, general offices, districts and bureaus affiliated to ministries to demand that all units establish close contact with schools, and build up fixed relations, While big plants and key offices and institutions with more than 1,000 people are expected to establish contact with one junior high school, medium-sized and small enterprises and institutions are required to contact with one elementary school. Not long ago, the Deputy Secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee and Mayor Lee Ruihuan [2621 3843 3883] listened to reports concerning support of education by society, and led the leading comrades of commissions, general offices, districts and bureaus affiliated to ministries to the sites to understand the situation there. [Representatives] from the Municipal CPC, Committee the Municipal People's Congress, the Municipal Government, and the Municipal People's Political Consultative Conference, formed an inspection team and set out for different areas in the municipality to examine and ascertain the situation. In a few days, 656 middle and elementary schools all over the municipality were contacted by enterprises and institutions. By 17 September, more than 700 plants, offices and institutions had supported schools by supplying educational facilities, equipment, books and reference materials, assisted schools in repairing school buildings, facilities, and beautifying school environments, and in all contributing more than 6.22 million yuan in funds.

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FIRST WOMAN PARTY SECRETARY OF HEILONGJIANG INTERVIEWED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 10, 1 Oct 85 pp 15-16

[Article by Ri Hua [2480 5478]: "An Interview with Heilongjiang's First Woman Party Secretary--Zhang HuiFang [1728 1920 5364]"]

[Text] I took the north-bound train to Yichuen--a city skirted by mountains and blessed with clear waters. Early next morning, Comrade Zhang Huifang paid me a visit but left in a hurry for a meeting. Indeed, as the newly appointed secretary of the municipal party committee in a city that has recently been devastated by a spectacular fire and flood, she is burdened with many responsibilities. I did not get to speak with her again until that evening.

I began the conversation by congratulating her on the upcoming trip to Beijing for the CPC National People's Congress. With all sincerity, she said: "I am honored and flattered by the party's decision to make me a representative. I am unworthy of all the attention and nervous about this interview." As we continued with the conversation, I scrutinized the madam secretary of the municipal party committee. I feel this medium-built, bespectacled, and modestly dressed woman is a hard-working, outgoing, and warm person who is idealistic, intelligent, and dedicated to reform.

I am quite familiar with Comrade Zhang Huifang's biographical profile. She was born to a poor worker's family in Beijing, in September 1941. The liberation of China brought to her a new life. With the blessing of the party, she enrolled in Haiding District's Xieshuihu Elementary School. The year in which she graduated she became a member of the Communist Youth League at the recommendation of the principal. Having been a top student, she attended junior and senior high schools without having to take any entrance exams. Moreover, she was awarded silver medals.

In 1962, Zhang Huifang passed the college entrance exam with flying colors and was accepted by the Physics Department of Beijing Normal University, where she was also the secretary of the school's party branch. As she was studying to become an educator, China was plunged into the "10 years of upheaval." Shocked, bewildered, and troubled, Zhang never took part in any "combat," nor did she speak up at "criticism sessions."

Upon graduation in 1968, she volunteered to teach in places where material life was the harshest--the border area. In October that same year, she bid farewell to her family and the city of Beijing, where she grew up and received an education, for the Bureau of Iron and Forestry in Manchuria's Xiaoxinganling Mountains. The director of the bureau told her: "We would like to run a school up on the mountain. But the conditions there are so backward. Why don't you just stay here?" "No, I made it here. I'll make it there!" With determination, she left for the mountains and reported to the high school there. Several dozen children gathered around her, asking: "A few days ago a teacher with a college degree left after having spent less than a day with us. Ma'am, are you going to stay for a while?" Moved by the look of perplexity and yearning on their faces, she replied: "Yes!" She was determined to serve China's educational undertaking by teaching these children, who are so innocent and bright, and by teaching the workers who day in and day out labor in the mountains. There having been no dormitory for teachers, she slept with the students on a huge brick bed. There having been no available textbooks, she designed her own teaching material. Together they constructed school buildings and planted trees. She taught physics, mathematics, foreign languages, and music. She and her colleagues laid the groundwork of the school and nurtured in their students a solid educational background. She was loved by her students and respected by their parents. The bond between them is as deep as that between family members.

In 1971, she was appointed dean of the Bureau of Iron and Forestry's Third High School. In those days, the prevalent theory was that "education is frivolous." It was an era during which "open-door schooling" was in practice and teachers and intellectuals were often persecuted. Zhang Huifang ignored criticisms and assaults, boycotted "leftist" ideals, and stressed the "importance of education" by making her students spend "5 days studying and 1 day engaging in physical labor." In 1977, she was appointed vice principal of the bureau's First High School. None of the school's graduates had passed the college entrance exam that year. However, 5 years later, because of her outstanding leadership, more than 140 of the 200 graduates who took the exam were accepted by various colleges, vocational secondary schools, and technical schools, including Beijing University. She was elected one of the nation's progressive figures in consecutive years and granted CPC membership.

Having reviewed her biography, I said" "You initate new phases no matter where you go!" She smiled: "Oh, no, it's just that I like to be a success at what I do. I am competitive. I believe a person should be the best he can be no matter what his responsibilities are--a teacher, a dean, or a principal. This is what I tell my students--that a person should be the best he can be." I was once told that Zhang Huifang's achievement can be attributed to her outstanding organizational and administrative abilities; on the other hand, we should know what drives her are her ideals and ambition. She has passed up many opportunities to go back to Beijing so that she can bring civilization and progress to the border areas. In 1971, she urged her husband, who holds a B.S. in mathematics from Beijing University, to move from Mudanjiang City to teach with her in the mountains. Last year, she sent from Beijing for her father-in-law, who is paralyzed, her aging mother-in-law, and her brother-in-law, who is mentally retarded. They all live together happily. She cares for her in-laws so that her husband could concentrate on his work and be supportive of hers. Her sense of responsibility and dedication and her caring for the elderly and the young are widely known and approved of in Yichuen.

I learned from Comrade Zhang Huifang that since she left the First High School she has at one time or another been the director of the Bureau of Iron and Forestry's educational center, the propaganda minister, a standing member, and assistant secretary of Yichuen's municipal party committee. She felt that her responsibilities grew increasingly heavy as she changed from one job to another. She did not feel that she was sufficiently competent. She knew she had to work hard to fulfill her duties. She did not elaborate. However, I have been informed by many people that during her tenure as propaganda minister she stressed conducting propaganda work in accordance with the needs of the economic reform; the experience she acquired in ideological and political work was affirmed by high-level departments. When she was assistant secretary of the municipal party committee, she was always concerned with the overall situation and important issues; she achieved impressive results in party consolidation, in rectifying newly developed erroneous practices, in system reform, and in implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Despite the fact that she was continually promoted, she remained a friendly and personable leader. She is self-disciplined and refrains from taking advantage of personal ties. She makes frequent visits to basic-level organizations. She reads and answers letters from the public so she would know about their problems. She writes most of her speeches and reports herself.

"Comrade Huifang, as the first female municipal party committee secretary in our province, how do you plan to carry out your responsibilities?" She pondered the question for a while and then replied: "I spoke with Secretary Lian a while ago. He told me to do my best and be determined. He said that if I am sure about something I should proceed with it; if not, I should consult others. He reminded me that since my status has been elevated I must now be concerned with the overall situation and the major issues. He told me that I might encounter difficulties as people in Yichuen are not quite familiar with my approach yet. He urged me to lend an ear to the people. His advice is pertinent and inspiring. I am aware that as a junior cadre I shoulder a heavy burden and must carry on a fine tradition as I initiate new phases. I have always worked in the field of education. Now that I have been assigned party and political work I must stress economic construction. And since I am inexperienced in this particular area, I must study earnestly Marxism, the party's goal and policy, economic theory, advanced science, and the law. I should also learn from the experience of senior cadres and experts and scholars. In short, I must learn from books as well as practicale experience." She told me how the municipal party committee and the municipal government plan to strengthen the four modernizations, their leading circles, and the quality of cadres. She also revealed her own plans and ideals.

Comrade Zhang Huifang also told me that the fact that she is a woman has generated controversy. She said with a smile: "People wonder if my father or uncle holds an important position in the party Central Committee. That is nonsense. Those who know me know that I owe my career to the party, the people, and leaders and comrades of various levels. Some people are prejudiced against women and look down on them. The number of female cadres and leaders is still small. We should discover, nurture, and assign work to female cadres. Women cadres should exercise self-discipline and be proud of themselves. They should have confidence that they are capable of accomplishing whatever their male counterparts are capable of accomplishing. People should work for what they want in an honest way."

I saw hanging on the wall in her house a piece of Tang quatrain. Two of the lines are perfectly applicable to her: "Those situated in high places are heard in faraway places without having to resort to auxiliary measures."

12680/12955
CSO: 4005/195

EDUCATION IN XINJIANG MAKES SPECTACULAR PROGRESS

Urumqi XINJIANG SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES IN XINJIANG] in Chinese No 5, 1 Oct 85 pp 8-13 [Excerpt]

[Article by Jia Na Bu Er [6328 6719 1580 1422]: "Three Decades of Rapid Educational Progress in Xinjiang"]

[Text] 1. General education is flourishing. In the early years after the liberation, there were only 9 regular middle schools and 1,335 elementary schools in Xinjiang with a combined enrollment of a little over 207,000. Most of these schools were in cities and there were many remote farming and pastoral areas not served by a single school. Illiteracy was rampant. Over 80 percent of school-age children were denied opportunities for an education. As the economy forged ahead after the autonomous region was set up, general education has undergone numerous changes under the guidance of the party's nationalities policy. In 1984, there were 8,253 elementary schools with a combined enrollment of 1,960,000, a 4-fold increase over 1955 when the autonomous region was established and a 9-fold increase over the early days of the liberation. Of the students at school, 1,090,000, or 55.9 percent, were from minority nationalities. The percentage of school-age children actually enrolled in school rose from 19.8 percent soon after the liberation to 94.2 percent. After inspection, 7 counties were found to have reached the regular elementary educational standard. At present, there are 1,461 elementary school students per 10,000 people in the region as a whole, 151 more than the national average of 1,310, the fifth highest nationwide.

There are 2,143 regular middle schools in the autonomous region, with a combined enrollment of over 906,000, up 31-fold over 1955 and 300.9-fold over the early days of the PRC. Minority students number 284,000, or 31.3 percent of total enrollments in regular middle schools. Regionally, there are 146.4 regular senior middle school students and 541.7 junior middle school students per 10,000 people, both highest in the nation. Since the liberation, over 2,578,000 students have graduated from regular middle schools.

Preschool education and special education have also made rapid progress. Regionwide, there are 885 kindergartens enrolling 76,000 preschoolers of various nationalities, 3 schools for the blind, deaf and dumb and 1 work-study school.

A network of general education has gradually taken shape. Basically, every county today has its own senior middle school, every township has its own junior middle school and every village has its own elementary school. Most pastoral areas have established a system of boarding schools. The development of general education has significantly improved the educational level of all nationalities in the region, promoted the development of spiritual civilization in Xinjiang, developed for the various fronts in the region a large reserve of educated workers with socialist consciousness, and provided qualified freshmen for institutions of higher education.

2. There has been rapid progress in higher education and technical secondary education. When the autonomous region was established in 1955, there were three institutions of higher education, up from one in the early post-liberation days. By 1984, there were 14 institutions of higher education: development in the intervening years has been so rapid that one institution was built every 3 years. Enrollments in 1984 stood at over 19,000, up 8-fold over 1955, and 51-fold over the early days of the PRC. There were over 11,000 minority students, making up 57 percent of all students in higher education. Regionwide, there were 14.6 undergraduates and professional students per 10,000 people, exceeding the national average of 13.5, the 12th highest in the nation. Institutions of higher education in Xinjiang recruited the first batch of graduate students for their master's programs in 1978 and 80 graduate students are currently enrolled. There are 100 technical middle schools in the region with a combined enrollment of over 2,800, up 4-fold over 1955, and 13.3-fold over the first years after the liberation. Minority students number more than 15,000, or 54.8 percent of total enrollments. Regionwide, there are 20.8 technical middle school students per 10,000 people, exceeding the national average of 12.78 by 8.02, the 7th highest in the nation.

Since the liberation, the region has turned out over 42,000 college graduates of various nationalities, and 75 graduates from graduate schools. Altogether technical middle schools have graduated a total of 162,000 students. Add the graduates from a wide array of adult higher educational institutions and adult technical middle schools, and there are well over 200,000 people in the region who have received post-secondary or secondary professional education of one form or another, constituting a contingent of intellectuals who are expert as well as red. Under the party's leadership, they strike root in the border areas, undertake heavy responsibilities, have the courage to innovate, consciously choose a path that brings them together with the masses of workers and peasants of all nationalities, and have made immense contributions to the great mission of developing Xinjiang.

3. Vocational and technical education has scored some preliminary achievements. Vocational and technical education in Xinjiang made some headway in the 1950's and 1960's. Influenced by "leftist" ideas, however, people soon came to consider vocational education bourgeois "dualism." It was disrupted and basically came to a halt during the "Cultural Revolution." After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, as modernization developed a demand for qualified personnel and government and party organizations at all levels gave vocational education priority, it has revived and made some preliminary progress. In 1984, there were 82 agricultural technical schools and 583 agricultural technical courses offered by regular

middle schools. The total enrollment at agricultural technical senior middle schools was 36,000, and the ratio between it and enrollments at regular senior middle schools was 1:5.3. If we include enrollments at technical middle schools and skills-training schools, 30.4 percent of all students currently enrolled in senior middle schools are receiving vocational or technical training, which marks a change from the structural uniformity characteristic of secondary education in the past.

4. Adult education has taken a major stride forward. The CPC committee and people's government of the region attach a good deal of weight to improving the educational and scientific standards of all nationalities and have vigorously developed education. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in particular, adult education in Xinjiang has assumed a brand-new look. In 1984, adult institutions of higher education of various types numbered 33, with a total enrollment of more than 20,000 students. Regionwide, there are 15.6 students enrolled in an adult institution of higher education per 10,000 people, exceeding the national average of 12.6, the 7th highest in the country and the highest in the northwest. There are 86 adult technical middle schools with a enrollment of 15,000. Much progress has been made in the "two kinds of remedial training" for young workers of various nationalities. In cultural remedial training, 46.5 percent of people who received such training passed in 1984; the pass rate in technical remedial training was 35 percent. Before the liberation, more than 90 percent of the people were illiterate and semi-illiterate. After the autonomous region was formed, an extensive campaign was launched to eliminate illiteracy through a variety of methods and to develop education. Since then illiteracy has gradually declined year after year; adult illiteracy regionwide dropped to 46 percent in 1964 and declined further to 35 and 18.6 percent in 1976 and 1984 respectively. Today 10 counties, 177 townships, and 2,083 villages have basically wiped out illiteracy.

5. A contingent of teachers is now in place consisting of people from all nationalities who are red as well as expert. In 1984, there was a total of over 226,000 teachers in the region's colleges, middle schools, elementary schools, and kindergartens, including 171,000 full-time teachers, of whom over 79,000 are from minority nationalities. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, under the direct leadership of the party committee and people's government of the autonomous region, Xinjiang made a serious effort to implement the policy on intellectuals, reversed many an unjust verdict and took a series of measures to expand the teaching force, raise the teachers' professional standard, evaluate their job ranks and improve their working and living conditions, with notable results. Among the 5,109 teachers in institutes of higher education in 1984, there were 36 professors, 275 associate professors and 1,598 lecturers. Following reform, expansion and training, the quality of middle school and elementary school teachers has improved substantially. Regionwide over 20,000 minority private teachers have successively become public teachers. More than 70,000 teachers have undergone teaching material and professional teaching examinations. To speed up the improvement of the educational level and teaching standard of middle and elementary school teachers, the autonomous region in recent years has attached increasing importance to and strengthened teachers training and continuing education for teachers. Currently, the region has 4 normal universities or

colleges, 10 colleges of education and teachers training colleges, and 77 teachers training schools. Some localities have also organized short training courses for kindergarten teachers and vocational middle school teachers.

Under the party's leadership over the past 30 years, the masses of teachers have worked their hearts out and taken infinite pains to train qualified personnel for all nationalities. Their contributions have been tremendous. A host of outstanding teachers and advanced workers have come to the fore, 29 of whom from various nationalities were commended at the national congress for advanced teachers, which was part of the "five stresses and four points of beauty; set an example for others as teacher" activities in April 1983. In 1984, 101 elementary and middle school teachers of various nationalities were judged to be "the nation's outstanding 'class teachers.'" For the first Teachers' Festival this year, the autonomous region set up a number of "Gardener's Awards" to commend 500 teachers from middle and elementary schools and kindergartens.

6. There has been a gradual improvement in teaching facilities at all levels and in the conditions in which schools operate. On the basis of an all-out drive to develop the economy, the region has increased educational expenditures year after year and improved the conditions in which schools operate. From 1955 through 1984, educational allocations by the regional government went up 10.8 percent every year on the average. The increase was even more marked after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, averaging 18 percent annually. Educational allocations also came to account for an increasing share of the region's budget, from 10.7 percent in 1955 to 16.5 percent in 1984. Since 1980, the region has additionally earmarked 57,120,000 yuan for the development of nationality middle schools, education in farming and pastoral areas and the establishment of boarding schools. From 1979 through 1984, allocations for laboratory equipment in regular middle and elementary schools grew by 28 million yuan. As a result, laboratories are much better equipped. Outlays for the maintenance and repair of hazardous school buildings and new school construction totalled 125,760,000 yuan. Altogether 1.4 million square meters in school premises were repaired or constructed and 175,000 school chair/desk sets were made, thereby improving in a preliminary way the conditions in which the region's elementary and middle schools operate. In order to develop higher education, the region's people's government set aside 72,154,000 yuan in the past 6 years as capital funds for institutions of higher education. A total of 239,336 square meters in new school space were completed, which account for 40.6 percent of all completed floor space since the liberation. In 1984, capital investments for higher education were valued at 1,729,000 yuan, and 135,700 square meters were under construction, a historic high.

The development of minority teaching materials has also had outstanding achievements. So far the region has edited, translated, and published teaching materials in five minority languages, Uygur, Kazak, Mongol, Kirgiz and Xibe. Elementary and middle schools have reached a stage at which textbooks are available to every student before class. The editing, translating, and publishing of university-level teaching materials in minority languages has also made considerable progress. Furthermore, we have edited, translated, and published a significant amount of reference teaching works, extracurricular reading and other reference materials, all in various minority languages. A start has also been made in the editing and translation of teaching materials for skills-training schools and adult education materials.

Electronic education, formerly nonexistent, is developing apace. Modern teaching methods are beginning to be widely adopted in the region.

7. Ideological and political education has been strengthened and all kinds of schools at all levels have become an important bastion for the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization. Even as it went all out to develop education and vigorously provided training over the past 30 years, the region insisted on using Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and communist ideals and ethics to train the next generation. In particular, it took the region's realities as its point of departure and strengthened young people's education in nationality policy and national unity, with visible results. After the guiding ideology was ratified since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, schools at all levels have done a lot of ideological and political work: tightening academic discipline, enforcing "student regulations," launching an ideological education which revolves around such ideals as patriotism and communism, and developing moral education, character training, education in national unity, and training in discipline and legality. It has initiated such activities as "Learn from Lei Feng [7191 6912], develop a new style and do the three goods," the "five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves," and the "National Unity Education Month." A profound change has taken place in the profile of our schools. Students now are much more ideologically conscious. They are fiercely patriotic, concern themselves with state affairs, safeguard national unity, love the collective, obey discipline and study hard. A new generation is maturing, one which includes members of all nationalities, emphasizes civilized ways and politeness, is eager to cultivate a socialist public spirit, has ideals and moral values and is well educated and well disciplined.

12581
CSO: 4005/184

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG ACHIEVES RAPID EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 21 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Dongliang [1728 2639 0081]: "The Rapid Educational Development in the Xianjiang Uygur Autonomous Region"]

[Text] October first of this year is the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. During these 30 years, Xinjiang's education has received close attention and concern from the CPC and the Government. Particularly after the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Committee and the Government of the Autonomous Region have stressed the work of education as a strategic focal point, and have made education develop vigorously. According to the statistics from the department concerned, currently there are more than 8,250 elementary schools in the Autonomous Region, which equals to 6.4 times the number on the eve of liberation. Middle schools and secondary specialized schools amount to more than 2,240, an increase of more than 100 times compared to that on the eve of liberation. There was only one regular institution of higher learning before the founding of the PRC, but there are 13 now.

The Autonomous Region has been paying particularly close attention to basic education. Currently in the whole region, there are more than 1.96 million elementary school pupils. In prefectures and autonomous prefectures where minority population is relatively dense, like Yili, Aletai, Tacheng, Boya, Changji, Bajiguoleng, Akesu, Keshi, Hetian and Kezilesu, the enrollment of school age children has reached over 90 percent. In the whole region, elementary education has been made universal in 8 counties where minority population is relatively dense. Meanwhile, nationality education is also rapidly developing. In recent years, the Autonomous Region has also set up a large number of secondary and elementary nationality schools that were closed or merged during the period of the "Cultural Revolution." In the pastoral area, nearly 300 secondary and elementary nationality schools with boarding facilities have been restored or constructed. Since 1980, the minority students of poor rural communes and brigades as well as counties near the border in southern Xinjiang have been immune from their miscellaneous school and book expenses. During the same period, institutions of higher learning and secondary specialized schools have lowered their scores for accepting minority students.

By 1984, there were more than 5,240 schools in the whole region educating their students in national languages such as Uygar, Kazak, Mongol, Kirgiz, and Chinese. School students amount to nearly 3 million. In the entire region, there are 12 publication institutions of national languages which translate, edit and publish text books in Uygur, Kazak, Kirgiz and Mongol languages.

The entire region currently has 21 secondary teachers training schools. Since 1978, 14 teachers colleges and universities have been established in succession, such as the Xinjiang Teachers University, the Kashi Teachers College, the Hetian Teachers Junior College, and the Yili Teachers College. There are 96 schools of advanced studies for teachers. The north and the south of Mount Tianshan basically form a net of teachers education. For the last 30 years, teacher training schools at all levels in Xinjiang have trained nearly 80,000 minority teachers.

Through efforts over 30 years, the higher education in Xinjiang has begun to take shape. The whole region has totally 44 various types of institutions of higher learning. Besides 13 regular institutions of higher learning, there are 10 educational colleges, and 21 spare-time universities. The 13 regular institutions of higher learning offer 92 areas of specialization, and have more than 400 full professors and associate professors. The total laboratories of all institutions of higher learning amount to more than 300, and there are more than 3 million volumes of books. While developing general education, the whole region has also set up more than 400 various spare-time universities and secondary specialized schools, in which more than 40,000 staff and workers of various minorities are studying. The television university has 16 campuses. By 1984, 450,000 young and adult farmers and herdsmen in the whole region had become literate, and more than 300,000 farmers and herdsmen participated in various kinds of skill-learning classes. Three counties have reached a 90 percent of literacy rate, and Shanshan County has became the first county without illiterate people.

13102/12951
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TELEPHONE CONFERENCE IN SHAANXI ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Geng [6774 0474]: "Investigate Major Cases To Ensure the Quality of Party Rectification"]

[Text] The Shaanxi CPC Committee held a telephone conference in the evening on 20 September to make plans for the investigation and prosecution of major and important cases. The conference was in line with the guiding spirit of leading comrades on the CPC Central Committee:"In party rectification, we must talk less and do more. We must conscientiously solve the more glaring problems in our unit and come up with new achievements in the investigation and prosecution of major cases." Zhou Yaguang [0719 7161 0342], deputy party secretary and secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission,spoke at the conference.

Comrade Zhou Yaguang said, "Party rectification in most prefectural and municipal organs and units subordinate to the province has now entered the later stage. It is understood that some localities and units, suffering from impatience and burn-out, have slackened their efforts to rectify the party and solve major cases. This slack mood must be quickly corrected." He demanded that party committees in all prefectures and municipalities, all offices and bureaus and all party organizations aggressively go after major and important cases, unravelling them and punishing the people concerned. Where resources are inadequate, they must be reinforced. To investigate unsolved cases, leaders must be designated, personnel allocated, timetables drawn up and quality of work ensured. Cases where investigation has been completed must be dealt with as soon as possible. He emphasized that as long as the cases have not been thoroughly investigated, a unit must not proceed to the stages of organizational rectification and membership registration, and if it is already in those stages, it must not declare rectification at an end. Through the investigation and prosecution of major cases and the analysis of typical cases, we can sum up our experience and lessons, educate party members in party spirit and improve their ideological and political quality.

Comrade Zhou Yaguang pointed out, "The Party Rectification Office of the party committee and the Discipline Inspection Commission will put together a team after National Day to investigate 10 prefectures and municipalities, paying special attention to the investigation and prosecution of major and important cases. If a unit is found to be in need of remedial work, it must put in such work. If it has to go through rectification all over again, it must do so."

12581
CSO: 4005/181

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MORALE OF AIR FORCE CADRES REMAINS HIGH AFTER STREAMLINING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by reporter Liu Yong [0491 0516] and Qi Hanxiao [7871 0698 4562]: "At Their New Posts Standards Are Not Lowered and Vigor Is Not Diminished"]

[Text] XINHUA, Beijing, 16 November--In the PLA Air Force surface-to-air guided missile units, a batch of leading cadres were demoted to divisional posts during the streamlining and reorganization. At their new posts, standards are not lowered and vigor is not diminished. They say: It is the duty of a communist to work for the party; one who haggles over whether his post is high or low is not worthy of the name of communist.

In this system restructuring, streamlining, and reorganization, the organizational system of the Air Force surface-to-air guided missile units was changed from a division and regimental one to a brigade and battallion one. Because of work requirements, some cadres who formerly held division-level posts remain in the leading groups of the newly formed brigades. Some of these cadres had worked at divisional posts for several years, and some of them had just been promoted. Putting the party's needs before everything else, they gave no consideration to the rise or fall in the level of their posts, and cheerfully took up their new burdens. Former Division Commander Dai Hongsheng [2071 7703 3932] graduated from the Air Force Guided Missile School and is a master in the military profession. After changing to the post of brigade commander, he still puts his whole heart into his work. For the past 2 months, he has made a circuit of all the brigade's subordinate units to find out situations and solve problems. He has done painstaking and solid work.

Wang Yunjie [3769 0061 0267], former division political commissar, graduated from college in the sixties. He has studied three times in higher level military academies and schools. His theoretical level is fairly high, and he also has practical experience in surface-to-air missiles, air units, and organization work. When he was a divisional political commissar, the division's party committee and the party committees of four regiments were appraised as advanced party committees. It is said that when Wang Yunjie's demotion in post was made effective, someone sympathized: "One can't keep up with one step or many steps." Wang Yunjie said: "We work for the party and do not seek posts. Wherever the party thinks I am suited, there I will do good work." After changing to his new post, he focused on the characteristic that the majority of the leading cadres were former divisional leaders, and he proposed that "the old group be the new group." He timely formulated new work measures, and many times organized personnel to carry out political work studies and ideological forecasts for the new period, all of which played a very good support role for the overall unfolding of unit streamlining and reorganization.

These leading cadres who had been demoted for use at lower posts took the overall situation into account and kept the cardinal exemplary actions in mind, setting very good examples for the cadres and fighters. Now, although this unit is in a period of change, the thinking of its cadres and fighters is stable, and cadres of all levels, no matter whether they were reorganized or not, are holding fast to their posts, fulfilling their duties and responsibilities, and the work of the units is in good order.

9727
CSO: 4005/288

ELECTRONIC REFIT ON BOARD Y-7 AIRCRAFT DISCUSSED

Beijing GUOJI HANGKONG [INTERNATIONAL AVIATION] in Chinese No 11, 5 Nov 85 p 6

[Article by Wang Daqing [3769 1129 1987]: "Refit of Electronic Equipment On Board Y-7 Aircraft"]

[Text] Refitting of the first modified Y-7 I aircraft, which is made in China, has been completed. This refit mainly consisted of improving the aircraft's air conditioning system, passanger cabin furnishings, and on-board electronic equipment. This article will only be a simple introduction to the refit of the on-board electronic equipment.

The main characteristics of this refit of electronic equipment were that the equipment's standard system was changed from Soviet manufacture to U.S. manufacture and the number of flight crew was changed from five to three. Some equipment on the aircraft that was poor in reliability, heavy in weight, complicated to operate, and few in functions was exchanged for equipment that is high in reliability, light in weight, simple to operate, and multifunctional. Also, some new electronic equipment has been added. For example: the 628 T-3 HF transceiver replaces the DF-2 or DS-3 transceiver; the PRIMUS-90 weather radar replaces the 251 radar; the ADI-84A altitude pointer and the FGS-65 flight pointer system replaces the BDP-4 altazimuth; and the RMI-36 radio indicator replaces the ZH-9 magnetic direction indicator and the ZHW-5 or ZHW-6 radio direction indicator. In addition, the following pieces of equipment have been added to the aircraft: very high frequency omnidirectional beacon/instrument landing system, range finder, traffic control responder and cabin recorder, Omega navigation system, passenger cabin broadcasting system, alternate warning system, near-earth warning system, and electronic level posture indicator. To use the new system and to match them up with the abovementioned equipment, on the aircraft were fitted an automatic direction finder, a low-altitude radio altimeter, a guidance beacon instrument, a very high frequency transceiver, an aircraft internal intercom system, and a vertical gyro.

After the traffic control responder was added to the aircraft, it joined the ranks of aircraft in air traffic control. After the very high frequency omnidirectional beacon/instrument landing system was added to the aircraft, its short-range navigational capability was improved, and it now possesses the capability for instrument landing. After the Omega navigation system was added to the aircraft, it now possesses the capability for long-range navigation. All of this is an economically effective means of navigation for the majority of areas in our country, in which the ground stations do not have very high frequency omnidirectional beacons and range finders. The Omega navigation system on the Y-7 aircraft is an LTV-211. It can preset nine flight path angles and can provide for the pilot navigation information such as flight path angle, ground speed, course, angle of deflection, deviation distance, flight path error, immediate position, distances between route points, estimated flying time, wind direction, wind speed, advance flight path angle, and (?addorsal platform--xiangbei tai 0686 5154 0669). The EHSI-74 horizontal state indicator displays information from the automatic direction finder, range finder, very high frequency omnidirectional beacon/instrument landing system, and magnetic course reference system on the relative position, distance, course deviation, downslide deviation, advance flight path angle, (addorsal stage), off-course distance, estimated flying time, flight path angle, ground speed, and course. Based on this information, the pilot directly operates the aircraft, and the former on-board navigator is dispensed with. After the very high frequency omnidirectional beacon and Omega navigation systems are put through the flight guidance system, the coupler designed by the (Lideng) Company for the Y-7 aircraft, and the Y-7's original automatic pilot, the Y-7 will automatically fly on course along a preset flight path.

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN, No 4, 20 February 1985

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN,
NO 4, 20 FEBRUARY 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 4, 20 February 1985

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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NPC ADOPTS ACCOUNTANCY LAW

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 4, 20 Feb 85 pp 84-88

[Accountancy Law of the PRC, adopted by the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on 21 January 1985]

[Text] Chapter One: General Provisions

Article 1. This law is formulated for the purpose of strengthening accounting work, safeguarding accounting personnel in performing duties according to the law, and giving full rein to the role of accounting in preserving the financial system, protecting socialist public property, strengthening economic management and improving economic results.

Article 2. The law shall apply to state enterprises and institutions, state departments, social organizations and military units dealing with accounting matters.

Article 3. Accounting departments and personnel shall abide by the law and its provisions when dealing with accounting matters, accounting and accounting supervision.

Article 4. Administrative leaders of all localities, departments and units shall direct their accounting organs and personnel and other staff to implement this law and shall protect the authority of accounting personnel. No person shall retaliate against accounting personnel.

Accounting personnel who enforce the law and perform duties sincerely and faithfully shall be given tangible or intangible rewards.

Article 5. The Ministry of Finance of the State Council shall administer the accounting work of the entire nation.

Financial departments of local people's governments shall supervise accounting work within their respective localities.

Article 6. A uniform, nationwide accounting system shall be formulated by the Ministry of Finance of the State Council in accordance with this law.

Subject to this law and the uniform accounting system of the state, the financial departments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, professional departments of the State Council and the PLA General Logistics Department may formulate their own accounting system or make additional regulations which shall be submitted to the Ministry of Finance for approval or for filing.

Chapter Two: Accounting and Auditing

Article 7. Accounting and auditing should be done in relation to the following:

(1) payment or receipt of money or negotiable securities;

(2) despatch, receipt, addition, reduction or use of property;

(3) occurrence or settling of credit and debit;

(4) increase or decrease and the receipts and payments of funds;

(5) calculation of revenue, expenses or cost;

(6) calculation and disposal of financial results;

(7) other matters which require accounting work.

Article 8. A fiscal year shall commence on the 1st of January of each year and end on the 31st of December of the same year.

Article 9. All entries in ledgers shall be expressed in terms of RMB.

All foreign currency entries should be converted to RMB for bookkeeping purposes. The amount of foreign currency and its exchange rate shall also be recorded.

Article 10. All accounting vouchers, ledgers, statements or other accounting information shall be true, accurate, and complete and shall conform with the accounting system.

Article 11. For the purpose of carrying out the tasks stated in Article 7, original vouchers shall be filled in or obtained from and submitted to accounting organs.

Accounting organs shall examine all original vouchers and enter every examined item.

Article 12. Each unit shall establish accounting titles and ledgers in accordance with the provisions of the accounting system.

Accounting organs shall record all examined original vouchers on the ledgers in accordance with the provisions relating to bookkeeping in the accounting system.

Article 13. All units shall establish a property-checking system to ensure that all entries coincide with actual properties and amounts.

Article 14. All units shall compile statements from ledgers and shall submit them to superior units which in turn shall forward them to financial and other related departments in accordance with provisions in the uniform accounting system of the state.

All statements shall be signed or sealed by administrative leaders of units, cadre in charge of accounting organs and accounting officers-in-charge. In units staffed with a chief accountant, all statements shall be signed or sealed by him.

Article 15. All accounting vouchers, ledgers, statements and other accounting data shall be filed and carefully stored in accordance with relevant regulations promulgated by the state. The rules for storage periods and destruction of accounting files shall be formulated by the Ministry of Finance of the State Council in consultation with departments concerned.

Chapter Three: Accounting Supervision

Article 16. Each accounting organ and its personnel shall carry out its own accounting supervision.

Article 17. Accounting organs and personnel shall not entertain untrue or unlawful original vouchers; inaccurate or incomplete original vouchers shall be returned for amendment or completion.

Article 18. When accounting organs or personnel discover discrepancies between ledgers and actual properties or amounts, they shall deal with the discrepancies in accordance with relevant provisions. Discrepancies which are beyond their jurisdiction shall be reported to administrative unit leaders for clarification and further action.

Article 19. Accounting organs and personnel shall not entertain any balance which is in contradiction with the uniform financial system of the state.

Accounting organs and personnel may enter any balance which they believe is contradictory to the uniform financial system of the state if administrative leaders so insist, but at the same time they must submit a written report to administrative leaders of supervisory units for further action and also notify audit departments. Administrative leaders of supervisory units shall decide within one month from the date of the report what action is to be taken. Accounting personnel who fail to submit a written report shall hold themselves responsible.

Article 20. All units shall allow supervision by audit, financial and tax departments which act in accordance with state provisions and shall furnish actual accounting vouchers, ledgers, statements and other accounting information and other related data. No refusing, concealing or false reporting shall be permitted.

Accounting firms run by certified accountants who are approved by the Ministry of Finance of the State Council or the financial departments of a province, autonomous region or municipality directly under the central government may conduct any auditing in accordance with relevant provisions of the state.

Chapter Four: Accounting Organs and Personnel

Article 21. All units shall set up accounting organs or create accounting posts within related organs and appoint an accounting officer-in-charge to fulfill accounting requirements. Large- or medium-sized enterprises, institutions and professional departments may create chief accountant posts to be filled by qualified accountants.

An audit system shall be established within each accounting department.

Cashiers shall not perform the tasks of storing audit or accounting files or make entries in any ledgers relating to income, fees, credit or debit.

Article 22. The principal duties of accounting organs and personnel are:

(1) perform accounting work in accordance with Chapter Two of the law;

(2) carry out accounting supervision in accordance with Chapter Three of the law;

(3) devise specific methods of dealing with accounting matters;

(4) participate in drafting economic plans, business projects, assessments, analytical budgeting and financial planning;

(5) deal with other accounting matters.

Article 23. Accounting personnel shall be appointed and dismissed within the limitations of cadres' authority. Appointment or dismissal of responsible cadres or accounting officers-in-charge of accounting organs of enterprises or institutions shall be approved by supervisory units. Where loyal, principled accounting personnel have acted on incorrect instructions, supervisory units shall reprimand units in question and take remedial action. Where accounting personnel have been negligent, unprincipled and proved unsuitable for the job, supervising units shall reprimand units in question and order any necessary dismissals and replacements.

Article 24. Accounting personnel to be transferred or retired shall turn over all duties to successors.

All turning over shall be supervised by cadres in charge of accounting organs and accounting officers-in-charge. Any turning over between cadres in charge of accounting organs or accounting officers-in-charge shall be supervised by administrative leaders of units and, if necessary, by representative(s) assigned by supervisory units.

Chapter Five: Legal Liabilities

Article 25. Disciplinary action shall be taken against administrative leaders of units or accounting personnel who seriously disregard any accounting provisions in Chapter Two of the law.

Article 26. Disciplinary action shall be taken against administrative leaders of units or accounting personnel or other staff who have forged, altered or willfully destroyed accounting vouchers or ledgers. Legal action shall be taken in serious cases.

Article 27. Disciplinary action shall be taken against accounting personnel who entertain original vouchers which to their knowledge are untrue and unlawful or balances which to their knowledge are in contradiction with the uniform financial system of the state if such cases are serious, or against any administrative leaders of units or cadres in charge of supervisory units who have decided or insisted upon entertaining balances which to their knowledge are in contradiction with the uniform financial system of the state if such cases are serious. Legal action shall be taken in cases involving substantial economic losses.

Article 28. Disciplinary action shall be taken against administrative leaders of supervisory units who, without reasonable explanation, fail to make decisions on reports submitted by accounting personnel within the period specified in Article 19 (2), causing grave consequences.

Article 29. Disciplinary action shall be taken against administrative leaders of supervisory units or other staff who retaliate against accounting personnel that perform duties in accordance with the law. Legal action shall be taken in serious cases.

Chapter Six: Supplementary Articles

Article 30. The accounting work of municipal and rural collectives shall be formulated by the State Council and other leading departments concerned in accordance with the principles of the law.

Article 31. The law shall go into effect on 1 May 1985.

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CSO: 4005/27

CIRCULAR ISSUED LIMITING USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 4, 20 Feb 85 p 92

[Circular by the General Office of the State Council on the Strict Prohibition of the Use of Public Funds To Purchase High-Grade Durable Consumer Goods for Employees (2 February 1985)]

(Guobanfa [0948 6586 4099] 1985, No 6)

[Text] A batch of high-grade consumer goods imported under coordination of the state or produced domestically has been put on the market to increase the supply of commodities, withdraw circulation of currency and satisfy the daily needs of the people. However, it has been discovered in a few localities that purchases were made with public funds by groups and for employees. Such a practice should be stopped for it has neither helped to satisfy people's needs nor tighten the supply of currency; instead it has increased expenditures and expanded the purchasing power of groups. For this reason, the General Office serves the following notice:

1. Purchasers of high-grade durable consumer goods such as color television sets, refrigerators, washers, tape recorders, motor vehicles and cameras which have been put on the market by the state should be restricted to individual citizens in urban or rural areas. No enterprises, institutions, organs, organizations, military units or schools are allowed to purchase such commodities unless prior approval is sought from approving departments which control purchasing power of groups.

2. Commercial or other departments which engage in the sale or presale of such goods should check the identity of purchasers and receive cash or retain copies of transfer certificates issued to purchasers to ensure that such goods are purchased by the public.

3. No enterprises or institutions, organs, organizations, military units or schools should use funds which belong to the state or the collectives to purchase such goods for employees. All such previous payments should be settled immediately.

4. To ensure the supply of high-grade durable consumer goods, satisfy public needs and curtail the circulation of currency, purchasing power of groups should be brought under strict control. Approving departments in control of purchasing power of groups should, within a fixed period of time, not approve group purchase of color television sets, refrigerators, washers, tape recorders, motor vehicles or cameras, unless it has been proved that such goods are urgently required.

5. No loans involving the purchase of high-class durable consumer goods by individual employees should be granted by any bank. Withdrawals of large amounts of money by units should be carefully examined by banks, which may refuse to make such payments if it is found that withdrawals will be used by units concerned to purchase such goods for employees.

All units should strictly comply with the above provisions. Units found to violate these provisions should be held responsible.

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CSO: 4005/27

ZHAO EXTENDS CONDOLENCES TO NYERERE CONCERNING FAMINE

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 4, 20 Feb 85 pp 93-94

[Premier Zhao Ziyang's Letter to President Nyerere of Tanzania, Executive Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on the Disaster That Has Stricken African People (16 January 1985)]

[Text]

President Julius Kambarage Nyerere,
The President's Office,
Dar es Salaam,
The United Republic of Tanzania.

Dear Mr President,

With reference to your letter dated 1 December 1984 in the capacity of Executive Chairman of the Organization of African Unity [OAU], I, first of all, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, would like to express my hearty congratulations on your lofty and glorious duties as Executive Chairman of the OAU during this significant period and wish you every success.

Thank you for your letter in which you told me precisely of the grave drought and famine now confronting most African countries, of the 20th Summit Meeting on combating these disasters and of the emergency measures being adopted. In your letter you have, in particular, mentioned that African countries are now proceeding with plans to readjust economic systems to surmount basic economic difficulties. The content of your letter helped me understand the present situation in Africa. I should be most grateful if you would send the fraternal and sincere regards of the Chinese Government and people to Africans who are suffering from these disasters and our admiration for their undauntedness and readiness for self-help.

The Chinese Government and people are very concerned about the drought that has stricken African countries and its grave consequences. It is our responsibility to offer help to those afflicted countries and their people. Perhaps you remember that in 1984 the Chinese Government did its best to donate 120,000 tons of relief grain to those afflicted African countries. In addition, we have recently sent an emergency medical team to Ethiopia. We do hope that we have shown our concern over our African brothers through such aid and helped alleviate their suffering.

I wish to tell you that the Chinese Government is extremely concerned over the situation which you have mentioned in your letter and your appeal for afflicted African countries.

In response to your appeal, we are prepared to provide afflicted African countries and their people with a considerable amount of relief grain and other resources this year so as to continue to help the African countries and their people to surmount natural disasters. Furthermore, we are actively exploring the possibilities of strengthening our cooperation with some African countries in boosting agricultural production so that they will be better able to surmount natural disasters.

I sincerely hope that the calamity in Africa will be alleviated and its difficulties overcome through the endeavors of African countries and their people and worldwide sympathy and support.

I take this opportunity to send my best regards to you, to the people of Tanzania and to all Africans.

With best wishes.

Zhao Ziyang,

Premier, the PRC State Council
16 January 1985, Beijing

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CSO: 4005/27

END

JPRS-CPS-86-006
17 January 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN, No 5, 1 March 1985

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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17 January 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN, NO 5, 1 MARCH 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 5, 1 March 1985

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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PROVISIONAL RULES ON URBAN MAINTENANCE, CONSTRUCTION TAX ISSUED

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 85 p 99

[Provisional Regulations on the Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax of the PRC; Promulgated by the State Council, 8 February 1985]

(Guofa [0948 4099] (1985) No 19)

[Text] Article 1. These regulations are specially formulated for the purposes of strengthening the maintenance and construction of urban facilities and expanding and stabilizing the sources of funds for urban maintenance and construction.

Article 2. All units and individuals, hereinafter called the taxpayer, paying the product tax, appreciation tax and business tax are responsible for paying the urban maintenance and construction tax and shall pay the urban maintenance and construction tax in accordance with the provisions of these articles.

Article 3. The urban maintenance and construction tax shall be levied on the basis of the amounts of the product tax, appreciation tax and business tax and shall be collected separately from and at the same time as the product tax, appreciation tax and business tax.

Article 4. The rates of the urban maintenance and construction tax shall be as follows:

if the taxpayer's residence is in the city proper, the tax rate shall be seven percent;

if the taxpayer's residence is in a county seat or town, the tax rate shall be five percent; and

if the taxpayer's residence is neither in the city proper nor in a county seat nor in a town, the tax rate shall be one percent.

Article 5. The collection, control, payment procedure, and fines and awards pertaining to the urban maintenance and construction tax shall be dealt with according to the regulations of the product tax, appreciation tax and business tax.

Article 6. It shall be ensured that the urban maintenance and construction tax be used for the maintenance and construction of municipal and city public facilities and other urban needs. The specific arrangements shall be determined by the local people's governments.

Article 7. The taxes collected under Item 3 of Article 4 of these regulations shall be used only for maintenance and construction work in villages and towns.

Article 8. After collection of the urban and maintenance and construction tax, no district or department shall attempt to collect funds or material from the taxpayer again, and the taxpayer shall have the right to refuse payment if such an attempt is made.

Article 9. People's governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities may, on the basis of these regulations, formulate detailed rules for the implementation of these regulations and submit the same to the Ministry of Finance to be put in the records.

Article 10. These regulations take effect beginning in 1985.

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CSO: 4005/1387

CIRCULAR ON CONTROL OF PURCHASING POWER OF SOCIAL GROUPS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 85 pp 100-101

[State Council Emergency Circular on Strictly Controlling the Purchasing Power of Social Groups; 7 February 1985]

(Guofa (1985) No 16)

[Text] Since last winter and this spring certain offices, organizations, enterprises and institutions have competed with each other in buying large quantities of high-grade consumer goods such as color television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, wool fabrics and woolen goods, causing a sharp rise in the purchasing power of social groups. This not only has increased spending and impeded the withdrawal of currency from circulation but has also created a shortage in the market. Many among the public have been unable to buy urgently needed commodities because of the competition among social groups to purchase them, and they have great discontent in and reacted strongly with many complaints. If this situation is allowed to continue, it will have an adverse effect on the stability of commodity prices in the market, the smooth progress of economic reform, and the relations between ourselves and the general public. Accordingly, it is necessary for leadership at various levels to pay close attention to the matter and to adopt firm measures to bring about a turnaround so as to strengthen and develop a good situation. Hence, the following regulations have been created to control purchasing power of social groups:

1. Firmly curtail purchasing power of social groups. In accordance with current conditions of market supply and demand and based on the spirit of reducing financial expenses and increasing the withdrawal of currency from circulation, this year each region and department must further strengthen control over and management of the purchasing power of social groups, greatly reduce the amount of purchasing power of social groups, and demand that purchasing power be reduced by about 20 percent of last year's. Commodities under the control of the state generally shall no longer be purchased except by newly established units and to meet certain special needs.

2. Redefine the scope of controlled commodities.

Originally there were 31 commodities whose purchase by social groups was controlled by the state. This was subsequently reduced to 14 but henceforth there shall be 17, namely, small motor vehicles, large sedans, motorcycles, color television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, sofas, carpets, sofa beds, air conditioners, recorders, videorecorders, cameras, large and high-class musical instruments, furniture, wool fabrics and woolen goods, and pure woolen blankets. Without the permission of organs authorized to sanction purchases, no unit shall be allowed to purchase the above-mentioned commodities from the market, or to entrust factories to manufacture them, or to provide funds, in a disguised form, to individuals to purchase them.

3. Adequately centralize the power of examining and approving controlled commodities. Under certain circumstances, if various organs, bodies, enterprises and business units find it necessary to purchase the above-mentioned commodities, and if they are units subordinate to the central government, request for approval shall have to be made to, and approval obtained from, the Ministry of Finance and the national office in charge of controlling purchasing power of social groups. Where units are subordinate to localities (including units stationed in localities by the central government), submission shall have to be made to, and approval obtained from, the people's government of the province, autonomous region or directly subordinate municipality. The procedure which units below the county level (not including the county itself) should follow shall be determined by the people's government of the province, autonomous region or directly subordinate municipality concerned in accordance with the above-mentioned spirit of strict control.

4. Tighten the supervision and control of the purchasing power of social groups. Supervisory and auditing departments at various levels of finance, financial affairs, banking, commerce and transportation shall strengthen supervisory and control over the purchasing power of social groups. Controlled commodities whose purchase has not been duly sanctioned shall not be sold by commercial and commodity departments and production units, finance and financial affairs departments shall not accept their submission as an expense account, banks shall not make relevant payments, and, in the case of vehicles, transportation supervisory departments shall not issue license plates. To perform satisfactorily in this connection, auditing departments shall strengthen supervisory and inspection roles. Organs at various levels in charge of controlling purchasing power of social groups shall keep themselves in sound shape and reinforce their work.

5. Strengthen leadership and strictly enforce discipline. Regions and departments shall earnestly carry out a review of the conditions of last year's overly-sharp increase in purchasing power of social groups, sum up the experiences and lessons gained, and formulate effective measures of control and management. Simultaneously, it is necessary to educate cadres on the correct understanding and handling the control of purchasing power of social groups, teaching them to give first importance to the situation as a whole and to consciously abide by the relevant regulations of the state. In the event that certain units disregard the state's regulations, knowingly violating them, and purchase controlled commodities at will or without approval, they shall be subject to prosecution for violation of financial and economic discipline, their leadership shall be held responsible, and the commodities purchased shall be confiscated.

6. These regulations shall be in force upon the arrival of this circular. All past regulations of the State Council and other relevant departments which are contradictory to these regulations shall be replaced by these regulations.

Measures of control of the purchasing power of social groups by the military services shall be formulated by the General Logistics Department of the PLA in the spirit of these regulations.

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CSO: 4005/1387

COMMISSION REPORT ON TECHNICAL MODERNIZATION

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese 1 Mar 85 pp 102-104

[State Economic Commission Report on Technical Modernization (31 December 1984)]

[Text] In keeping with the State Council's guiding spirit of "simplifying procedure and delegating power" and following repeated studies, discussions and revisions by the Second National Conference on the Technical Modernization of Enterprises, we submit herewith for examination and approval our views on the limits of authority in examination and approval of technical transformation projects which have been delegated to lower levels, on projects transferring technology for the technical transformation of existing enterprises and projects on technological development and our views on reforming the method of assessment of superior quality products and methods of examining and approving the importation of machines and equipment, i.e., views contained in the "Some Provisional Regulations Governing Technical Modernization."

In current management of technical modernization, there is an urgent need to delegate power on the micro-side of policymaking and to strengthen control on the macro-side. Reported below are the major points of the contents of the reform.

I. Concerning the Limits of Authority in Examining and Approving Delegated Technical Transformation Projects, Technology Transfer Projects for the Technical Transformation of Existing Enterprises and Projects and Plans for Technological Development

A. Raising the Investment Limits for Technical Transformation Projects

According to the "Some Provisional Regulations on Improving the Planning Structure" formulated by the State Planning Commission and approved for promulgation by the State Council ("Some Provisional Regulations for Improving the Planning Structure," carried in Issue No 25 of this BULLETIN, 1984), the maximum limit on gross investments in technical transformation projects has been increased from 10 million yuan to 30 million yuan. For technical transformation projects exceeding this amount, planning-task reports, recommendation reports on the projects requiring technology transfer and project feasibility studies shall be jointly examined and approved by both the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission.

B. Refund of Depreciation Funds Delivered by Enterprises to the Central Government

Beginning from 1985, enterprises shall retain 70 percent of the depreciation funds set aside by enterprises, while the state shall no longer keep the remaining 30 percent but shall refund it to departments or regions concerned according to the subordinate relationship of the enterprises concerned. For the 14 coastal cities open to the outside and cities listed in the plan approved by the State Council, the refund shall be made directly to the cities concerned.

C. Delegating the Authority to Examine and Approve Special Loan Projects for Renovation and Transformation

Departments and regions shall be empowered, within the limits of recommended amounts of special loans apportioned by the state and in accordance with the subordinate relationship of the enterprises, to examine, approve and notify lower levels of the annual guidance plans for projects. Local banks shall have the authority to make adjustments based on economic results in loans to projects within the total amount allocated by higher-level banks for technical transformation projects.

D. Delegating Power to Examine and Approve Projects Requiring the Transfer of Technology for Technical Transformation of Existing Enterprises

Departments and regions shall be authorized, within the limits of the State Economic Commission's allocations from the amount of foreign exchange holdings and foreign exchange available for use, to organize the examination and approval of recommendation reports and project feasibility reports on each technical transformation project requiring the transfer of technology and the use of foreign exchange not exceeding $5 million. They shall also be empowered to make necessary adjustments on projects depending on the total amount of foreign exchange available for use.

E. Delegating the Authority to Examine and Approve Technological Development Projects

Of the technical modernization fund controlled by the State Economic Commission, two-thirds shall be assigned to departments in charge which shall arrange for major technological development projects of the state and report to the State Economic Commission for the issuance of plans to lower levels; the remaining one-third shall be assigned to various regions, which, guided by industry and trade regulations, shall by themselves arrange major projects and plans for their localities and submit them to the State Economic Commission for reference.

II. Strengthening Macroeconomic Control

After the power of microeconomic policymaking in technical transformation has been delegated, it is necessary to have macrocontrol and guidance strengthened.

A. Compiling the 3-Year Execution Plan

The State Planning Commission is currently organizing the compilation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. To facilitate compilation and enforcement, the State Economic Commission has organized various departments and organs to compile the 1985-1987 3-year execution plan on technical transformation, technical transformation of existing enterprises by transfer of foreign technology, technical modernization and production of superior quality products. By compiling the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the 3-year execution plan, it will be possible to clarify the direction and emphasis of technical modernization and determine a number of major projects for technical transformation, technology transfer and technological development.

B. Strengthening Management of Industries and Trades

Compiling the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the 3-year execution plan is an important method of strengthening the management of industries and trades. In regions organizing the examination and approval of technical transformation projects and projects for the transfer of foreign technology to transform existing enterprises and when regions examine and approve the planning-task reports and recommendation reports on each project involving a gross investment of 5 million to 30 million yuan, these regions shall request comments from relevant departments then report to these departments for reference. If the departments concerned find that the projects do not conform with industry and trade regulations or with the demands of technology policies, they may, within one month, make known their views of disagreement and ask for a restudy, a delay in enforcement, or both. If there is no disagreement, regions may proceed to enforce the projects. Unsettled disputes between two parties or a few departments shall be arbitrated by the State Economic Commission.

C. Maintaining Definite Economic Tactics

Following a refund of depreciation funds and the second stage of the measure of changing the delivery of profits to payment of taxes, renovation and transformation of existing enterprises depend mainly on the enterprises' own funds and bank loans. On the one hand, it is necessary to enhance the role of banks and improve the benefits of bank loans; on the other, the state should also adequately maintain definite economic measures to support technical modernization.

At present, the fixed depreciation rate is generally somewhat low. In addition, some depreciation funds have been used for other purposes, adversely affecting renovation and transformation of enterprises. This phenomenon must be rectified and, at the same time, the state should increase the amount of loan funds for technical transformation to support transformation of existing enterprises, thereby promoting technical modernization.

It is planned to continue interest-discounted loans this year on an experimental basis so as to provide support to those enterprises which provide fairly good socioeconomic results but because of irrational pricing and other reasons do not gain much and have difficulties repaying loans for certain projects.

D. Taking Advantage of Economic Leverages

It is necessary to further study the policy of taking advantages of such economic leverages as price, taxation and interest rates to promote technical modernization.

We have been working with various departments and regions, organizing forces to carry out investigation and research and to formulate the "Provisional Regulations Concerning Policies on Technical Modernization of State-Run Enterprises." These regulations will be submitted to the State Council for examination and approval.

E. Strengthening Work on Information, Forecasting and Inquiries

We plan, following consultation with relevant units, to establish and perfect a system for interchange of economic and technological data; we also plan to organize departments and regions to strengthen economic forecasting and to perfect a system of inquiry services, so as to provide impartial, scientific and objective inquiry services to policymaking units; we propose giving legal status to qualified inquiry service companies and clearly designating that all projects involving technical transformation and technology transfer must first go through various stages of inquiry and revision before submission for final examination and approval.

It is requested that if the above provisions are in order they be approved and forwarded to the various departments and regions for enforcement.

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CSO: 4005/1387

PROVISIONAL RULES ON WORK OF PROMOTING TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 85 pp 104-109

[State Economic Commission Provisional Regulations Governing Technical Modernization (31 December 1984)]

[Text] I. Examination and Approval of Technical Transformation Plans and Projects

A. Raising the Investment Limit of Technical Transformation Projects

According to the State Planning Commission's "Some Provisional Regulations on Improving the Planning Structure" approved and forwarded by the State Council, the maximum gross investment on a technical transformation project is raised to 30 million yuan; for the national nonferrous metal corporation and the national petrochemical corporation, regulations approved by the State Council shall apply. Planning reports on technical transformation projects exceeding this figure shall be first examined by authorized departments. Preliminary comments shall then be submitted to the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission, which shall in turn proceed with their examination and approval. The annual plans of projects exceeding the maximum gross investment amount shall be included in the State Plan and forwarded to lower levels.

Planning task reports on technical transformation projects under the maximum shall be examined by departments and regions themselves according to subordinate relationships of the enterprises concerned. Each project requiring an investment of between 5 million and 30 million yuan shall be reported to the department in charge for reference. Relevant departments may, within one month, request a review or a postponement of the projects or both. Amendments of annual plans of measures and projects from departments and regions, shall be reported to the State Economic Commission and the State Planning Commission for reference; regional plans shall be reported to departments in charge for reference.

B. Refunding Depreciation Funds Collected From Enterprises

Beginning from 1985, enterprises shall retain 70 percent of their depreciation funds and the state shall no longer collect the remaining 30 percent but shall have it refunded to the departments and regions according to subordinate relationships of the enterprises, that is to say, directly subordinate enterprises shall have refunds made to departments in charge (or national companies) while local enterprises shall have refunds made to the province, autonomous region or directly subordinate municipality; in the case of the 14 coastal cities open to the outside and the cities with individually-listed strategies in the plan approved by the State Council, refunds shall be made directly to these cities. The National Defense Science and Industry Commission shall study and determine how refunds shall be made by the departments of aeronautics, ordinance, astronautics and nuclear energy. The remaining 30 percent refunded to departments, regions and cities open to the outside and cities with individually-listed strategies in the plan shall be pooled and distributed as seen fit by regions and departments in charge, and shall be exempted from the sinking fund levy for major energy and communications construction projects. Materials required for projects shall be supplied to relevant departments and regions by commodities departments according to base figures for 1984. After depreciation funds have been refunded, departments and regions involved shall make preferential arrangements for past uncompleted projects within the amounts refunded, particularly the first large group of 550 major projects arranged by the state in the machine-building and electronics industries, so that these projects may make the most of their results as soon as possible.

C. Limitation of Authority Delegated for Examination and Approval of Itemized Loans for Special Renovation and Transformation Projects

Departments and regions shall have the authority to issue project plans of a guidance nature within the limits of their authority to examine and approve such projects, and within the recommended amounts of state-allocated special loan funds. Enterprises may apply for loans required from local banks. Upon examination and approval of the loans, banks shall make arrangements for the release of loan funds. Loans for projects which conserve energy shall be listed separately and reported to the State Economic Commission and departments in charge for reference.

D. Initiate Interest-Discounted Loans (Including Interest-Discounted Loans in Foreign Exchange) for Technical Transformation, Technical Modernization and Technology Transfers to Transform Existing Enterprises

Quotas for interest-discounted loans shall be incorporated by the Ministry of Finance into central government fiscal budget expenditures and shall be allocated by the State Economic Commission to various departments and regions. As for allocations to departments, the departments in charge shall discuss plans for interest-discounted loans submitted by localities, report to the State Economic Commission, Ministry of Finance and specialized banks and jointly make known decisions on allocations to lower levels; for allocations to regions, the economic committees of provinces and autonomous regions, together with branch offices of specialized banks and finance departments (bureaus), shall arrange project plans for interest-discounted loans for notification to lower levels. At the end of the year, the State Economic Commission and specialized banks shall coordinate the accounting of actual amounts of discounted interest derived from interest-discounted loans. Project plans on foreign exchange interest-discounted loans for technology transfers shall be jointly determined by local economic committees and branch offices of specialized banks and reported to the head office of specialized banks and the State Economic Commission which shall jointly issue orders to lower levels.

II. Examination and Approval of Technology Transfer Plans and Projects on Technical Transformation

A. Examination and Approval of Above-Limit Technology Transfer Projects for Technical Transformation Which Use State or Self-Owned Foreign Exchange

For technology transfer projects for technical transformation using state- and self-owned foreign exchange, recommendation reports and project feasibility reports with investment limits of $5 million and above shall be submitted to the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission for examination and approval. Annual plans shall be incorporated into the State Plan for notification to the lower levels.

B. Examination and Approval of Below-Limit Projects for Technical Transformation Requiring Technology Transfers and the Use of the State's Foreign Exchange

Fixed amounts of state foreign exchange (including amounts from completed transactions and from amounts actually used during the year) shall be arranged for provinces, autonomous regions, directly subordinate municipalities, the 14 coastal ports open to the outside, and cities with individually-listed strategies as approved by the State Council. These arrangements shall be made by the State Economic Commission in relation to the total amounts of foreign exchange determined by the State Plan and controlled by the State Economic Commission for technology transfers for the transformation of existing enterprises.

In arranging the amounts of state foreign exchange for departments in charge, the departments concerned shall themselves examine and approve recommendation and feasibility reports for below-limit projects requiring technology transfers for technical transformation (including those for directly subordinate enterprises and local enterprises); in arranging amounts of state foreign exchange allocated to local control in terms of below-limit projects, the local economic and planning committees shall examine and approve recommendation feasibility reports. Recommendation reports on projects requiring a total investment of between 5 million and 30 million yuan shall be reported to the State Economic Commission, State Planning Commission and departments in charge in industry and trade for reference. The departments concerned may, within one month, present requests for reconsideration and postponement of projects, and if no objections are made, may start work at once on opening to the outside and signing agreements.

Annual plans for technology transfer projects for technical transformation of enterprises shall be compiled for dispatch to lower levels by departments and regions within the amount of foreign exchange arranged by the State Economic Commission. Copies shall be forwarded to the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission, and copies of plans for localities shall at the same time be made and forwarded to the departments in charge for reference.

C. Examination and Approval of Below-Limit Projects for Technical Transformation Requiring Technology Transfers and the Use of Self-Owned Foreign Exchange

Any project with an investment limit below $5 million shall be subject to examination and approval of departments or regions themselves based on subordinate relationships of enterprises concerned. To avoid unnecessary duplications and economic losses, regions shall seek opinions from departments in charge as recommendation reports are examined and approved in cases where the total investment in projects is between 5 million and 30 million yuan, and report to the State Economic Commission and departments in charge for reference. Departments concerned shall, within one month, request either reconsideration or postponement of the projects.

D. Examination and Approval of the Use of Foreign Capital for the Technology Transfers for the Technical Transformation of Existing Enterprises

The "Some Provisional Regulations on Improving the Planning Structure" compiled by the State Planning Commission and approved and forwarded by the State Council shall apply.

III. Examination and Approval of Technological Development Projects and Treatment of Key Projects in Science and Technology

A. Limit of Authority to Examine and Approve Technical Modernization Projects Delegated to Lower Levels

Of the technical modernization funds controlled by the State Economic Commission, two-thirds shall be released to departments in charge of industry and trade, to use principally for the nation's major technical modernization projects; one-third shall be released to the provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities, principally for locally-determined major technical modernization projects. As for the 3-year execution plan for major state projects, departments in charge shall organize supporting arguments, a summary of topics discussed and a complete list of contracts to submit to the State Economic Commission; after a summarization, the State Economic Commission shall send them all at once to the lower levels, giving departments a basis for completing contract procedures. Copies of contracts shall be submitted to the State Economic Commission for reference.

The annual plans for expenditure appropriations shall be based on contracts and coordinated and forwarded to departments in charge according to specific projects. Departments in charge may, within the total amount of funds allocated, distribute allocated funds among projects as seen fit and divide up allocations to send to lower units handling projects.

In the case of major technical modernization projects determined by the regions themselves, regions may, within the amount of technical modernization funds ratified by the State Economic Commission and under the guidance of trade and industry regulations, organize, compile and examine their own plans. However, they shall first seek the views of involved departments in charge in industry and trade, and carry out administrative regulations concerning contracts at units in charge of handling projects. Copies of project plans issued by regions to the lower levels units shall be sent to the State Economic Commission and departments in charge for reference.

B. Improving the Management of Key Science and Technology Projects

For key projects in science and technology over which the State Economic Commission has control, enterprises may conduct experiments in "contracting for funds, keeping surplus funds, and awarding on a percentage basis" based on contracts signed for key projects. Experimental projects shall be determined by departments in charge. In the projects where these experiments are not conducted, departments in charge shall be permitted to strike suitable balances between the amounts of funds stated in contracts and the contents of experiments without changing the aims of contracts signed for key projects, and will report to the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission for reference. Departments in charge shall be responsible for checking and accepting results; emphasis shall be placed on practical results.

IV. Examining and Approving Imported Machinery and Equipment

A. Delegating Power of Examining and Approving Imported Equipment Purchased With Foreign Capital and in Connection With Technology Transfer Projects

For projects involving the utilization of foreign capital and the transfer of technology which are examined and approved by the provinces, autonomous regions and directly subordinate municipalities (including cities with individually listed strategies in plans approved by the State Council; termed below as various localities) and by departments of the State Council, the machines and equipment which are required by projects themselves for importation, including items whose import is restricted by the state, shall be subject to examinations organized by special organs designated by various localities and departments and to examination and approval by various localities and departments themselves. Copies of the details and specifications shall be sent to the State Economic Commission and the relevant departments in the State Council in charge of manufacturing for reference.

B. Liberalizing Power Over Examining and Approving Some Products Restricted by the State From Importation

Various localities and departments shall be empowered to carry out their own examinations and approvals of 6 of the 17 kinds of products restricted from import by the state, including computers and calculating machines, duplicating equipment for recorder and videorecorder tapes, recorder mechanisms, bicycles, radio sets and electric fans, but shall report to the State Economic Commission and the State Council departments in charge of manufacturing for reference.

The importation of products restricted from import by the state, which must be examined and approved by the State Economic Commission, shall be carried out by centralizing submissions for approval: various localities and departments shall, in accordance with the subordinate relationship of the units requiring products, prepare a unified examination and report to the State Economic Commission for approval; following this, they shall directly approach designated organs to have the specific import documents signed. In principle, this system shall be implemented once per year, but if necessary, an additional submission for approval may be made. If in the various localities there actually exists an urgent, temporary need in engineering, production, scientific research or academic instruction for the importation of a small number of automobiles and minicomputers (restricted for use by the importing units; in the case of motor vehicles, imports shall not exceed 10 units each time and shall not exceed a cumulative total of 100 units for the whole year), the economic committees in these localities shall be empowered to examine and approve their own applications. Copies shall be sent to the State Economic Commission for reference.

C. Reforming the Method of Examining and Approving Single Units of Ordinary Machinery and Electrical Instruments

Existing regulations regarding the importation of single units of ordinary machinery and electrical appliances specify that the State Supplies Bureau shall examine and approve applications for the importation of single units valued at $50,000 or more each or a batch or lot at a gross value of $500,000 (in the case instruments meters, medical instruments, and primary parts of electronic products, valued at $20,000 or more per set or unit or $200,000 or more per batch or lot). This regulation shall be changed into organizing tenders at first domestically. Only when a solution cannot be found domestically, can various localities and departments arrange for importation from abroad. Concrete measures for tenders shall be separately fixed. Prior to the enforcement of the changed regulation, the existing regulations shall apply.

D. Implementing Guidelines for Integrating Technology and Trade

Regarding those products whose integration of technology and trade the state requires be uniformly organized, the technology-trade leadership unit (office of the leadership unit to be located in the State Economic Commission) shall organize relevant departments to make the necessary unified arrangements. Units importing commodities or introducing foreign technology and the relevant localities and departments shall not each go their separate ways.

The examination and approval of machinery and equipment importation by the 14 coastal ports and cities shall follow the regulations prescribed in Guobanfa (1984) No 79.

V. Methods and Limit of Power of Examining and Approving Superior Quality National Products

A. Examination and Approval of Superior Quality National Products

Originally, regulations provided that the State Commission for Examining and Approving Awards shall be in charge of examination and approval of superior quality national products. This has been changed so that now each year the State Commission allocates a set number of superior quality national products to departmental, industrial and trade committees for examination and approval, to be reported to the State Commission for ratification.

International standards must be adopted for superior quality national products (except products with special Chinese characteristics); after undergoing inspection and approval at inspection organizations empowered by the state, products should meet advanced international quality levels of the last 3 to 5 years. Departmental, industrial and trade committees shall implement rigorous inspections and approvals in accordance with requirements and procedures prescribed in regulations when reporting on superior quality national products.

B. Scope of Superior Quality National Products

Superior quality national products shall be selected from among products which have an important bearing on the national economy. Of the general run of products, only those of superior quality from departments shall be screened and selected. The actual scope of products shall be determined by the departments, industries and trades themselves.

C. Gradually Turning the Screening and Selection of Superior Quality National Products Into a Scientific and Regular Practice

It is necessary to quicken the reinforcement and construction of national-level testing and inspection centers for major products, and to gradually build up a set of scientific methods for sampling, testing, checking and evaluating products.

D. Intensifying the Supervision and Control of Superior Quality National Products

Departments and regions shall intensify work in management and supervision of superior quality national products. In the event that product quality has deteriorated, timely remedial measures shall be adopted, and a time limit set for improvement. If necessary, the designation of 'superior quality national product' can be removed, and criticism carried in circulars.

VI. For coastal cities open to the outside; cities approved by the State Council for experimental comprehensive reform; cities with individually-listed strategies; industries and trades (corporations) entering into input-output contracts; and for Guangdong and Fujian Provinces, the special economic zones and the Hainan Administrative District, whose power of examination and approval have been separately prescribed by the State Council, the regulations prescribed in the relevant documents of the State Council shall apply.

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RULES FOR TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN STATE-RUN ENTERPRISES

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 5, 1 Mar 85 pp 109-112

[Provisional Regulations Concerning Certain Policies Aimed at Promoting the Technical Modernization of State Enterprises, Issued by the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the People's Bank of China (8 February 1985)]

[Text] Strengthening the vitality of enterprises is the central link in the current reform of the economic structure. For the purposes of encouraging technical modernization in state-run enterprises, speeding up the technical transformation of existing enterprises and enabling enterprises to gradually assume the capabilities of self-transformation and self-development, it is necessary, in addition to continuing the implementation of "The Provisional Regulations of the State Council on Further Extending the Decisionmaking Power of the State-Run Industrial Enterprises" ("Provisional Regulations of the State Council on Further Extending the Decisionmaking Power of the State-Run Industrial Enterprises," carried in Issue No 10, 1984 of this publication), to resolutely implement certain policies on promoting the technical modernization of these enterprises. Hence, the following regulations are made:

1. Enterprises Should Have Autonomous Power to Promote Technical Modernization

Under the guidance of technological policies and long-term plans formulated by the state and within the requirements of the plans and the demands of domestic and foreign markets, enterprises have the right to determine their own direction of technological development, and formulate plans for technical modernization. Administrative organs at various levels must fully respect and support this autonomous power and must be flexible in the employment of economic measures to provide adequate guidance. The banks, in accordance with the state plan and market conditions, have the power to decide on credit and loan business for enterprises and to strengthen the control of funds based on examining the level and results of the projects for technical modernization and the ability to repay loans.

II. Urging and Encouraging Enterprises to Improve Quality of Products

The policy of fixing prices according to quality and high prices for good-quality products should be enforced. It is necessary to formulate quality standards to fix prices for different grades of good-quality products. Products on which the policy of good prices for good-quality products is enforced must pass through technical assessment by units empowered by quality control departments to do so. Acting on the principle of spreading open price differences subject to differences in quality and enlarging the scope of good-quality high-priced products, commodity price control departments and the departments and regions in charge of industry shall formulate and approve fixed prices for superior quality products within their limits of authority over commodity price control and based on the applications of enterprises. Following approval by commodity price control departments, it is also possible to allow enterprises to not raise the prices on superior quality products in consideration of market conditions. Enterprises producing poor quality products or antiquated and backward products prescribed for elimination by the state, shall face punitive administrative and economic measures such as fines, reduced prices and having production stopped. Concrete measures shall be determined by departments and regions.

III. Supporting Enterprises To Carry Out Technological Development

The sources of technological development funds of enterprises are:

1) Production costs. Aside from the expenses that can be charged to cost as prescribed in the "Regulations on Cost Control of State-run Enterprises" ("Regulations on Cost Control of State-run Enterprises" carried in Issue No 6, 1984 of this publication), smaller outlays may be charged to the cost account for the year for test instruments, test equipment, and installations and key equipment for trial production which are valued at no more than 50,000 yuan per set or unit and are necessary for the development and manufacture of new products and for developing new technology. Larger outlays may be spread over new product development costs over the next 3 to 5 years, or over the cost of all products. If this method is adopted, then the system of levying 1 percent on the sales volume for technology development expense funds shall not be implemented, 2) The enterprises' self-owned funds, 3) appropriations from the state according to circumstances, and 4) banks granting low-interest or interest-discounted loans for technological development. To permit enterprises the capability to sustain technological development, new products trial-produced for the first time on a nationwide scale and included in trial-production plans of the State Science and Technology Commission and the State Economic Commission or appraised and confirmed by both commissions shall be exempted from the product tax and the value-added tax for 3 years starting from the date the trial-produced product is placed on the market. New products incorporated into trial production plans of State Council departments, autonomous regions and directly-subordinate municipalities and marketed during the trial production period shall be exempted from the product tax and the value added tax for 1 to 2 years depending on the situation.

IV. Fully Support the Technical Transformation of Large-Scale Key Enterprises

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan and early into the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it shall be necessary to bring the dominating positions of large enterprises into full play. It shall also be necessary to strive to basically complete the technical transformation tasks of large, key enterprises using methods revolving around the development of new products, new technology and new arts and crafts, the improvement of product quality and the reduction of energy and raw material consumption. Industries approved by the state to implement the input-output economic responsibility system include the petroleum, petrochemical, coal, nonferrous metal and postal and telecommunications industries and services. In addition, a number of large, backbone enterprises shall be selected in 1985 according to requirements of the Seventh 5-Year Plan which have good economic results but which urgently require technical transformation. A technical transformation program shall be examined and approved for each of these backbone enterprises, making certain that once the plan has been determined, the enterprises shall put it into practice over a long period of time. After obtaining the necessary experience, enterprises can step up to the next level of technology. Funds for the technical transformation of these enterprises shall be principally attracted through: 1) full utilization of the enterprises' own funds, 2) reapportioning funds originally designated for new construction projects in conjunction with the compilation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and transferring these funds for use in strengthening the technical transformation and expansion of existing enterprises, 3) reliance on bank loans, 4) progressive increases in contracting implemented in tandem with increases in output with regard to the means of production. All enterprises meeting the state's allocation plan shall be permitted to market their own surplus products according to floating prices. Enterprises shall pay the product tax and income tax based on the actual sales prices of these self-marketed surplus goods, but shall be exempt from regulatory taxation; 5) exemption or reduction of a certain amount of regulatory taxes depending on conditions during the period of their transformation for enterprises which have poor loan-servicing capabilities and are definitely short of capital due to low current prices and small profits; 6) subject to the state's approval, drawing upon the state's foreign exchange holdings to create low-interest loans to purchase foreign exchange; 7) investments by departments, regions, and other enterprises in the form of compensation trade or other mutually-agreed upon method which involve leaping over other departments, regions and enterprises; 8) use of foreign capital, and 9) exempting industries from irrational allotments.

V. Raising the Depreciation Rate of Enterprises.

In 1985, a few large, backbone enterprises, key machine and electronic industries, the more than 1,100 light and textile enterprises in the 3-year export program and some of the industrial enterprises in coastal cities open to the outside except for Shanghai and Tianjin shall first be selected for increases in their depreciation rates according to the timetable for depreciation of fixed assets in separate categories sanctioned by the State Council. Other enterprises and trades shall subsequently have their depreciation rates gradually raised in separate years. In 1985, the depreciation rate shall be increased to around

500 million yuan. The actual list of enterprises and the methods to be employed shall be determined by the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance. From 1985, the 30 percent of the depreciation funds originally collected by the state shall no longer be remitted to central government finance but shall be earmarked for appropriate use by departments and regions in charge and shall be exempted from the levy for major energy and transportation project construction funds; the portion retained by enterprises shall continue to be subject to the levy for major energy and communications project construction funds. Materials from the (?Materials Resources Department) shall continue to be subsidized on the basis of base figures for 1984.

VI. Liberalizing Conditions for Enterprises to Create Superior Products, Develop Technology, Transform Techniques and Import Technology

The principal measures are: ;) For enterprises which do not possess self-owned funds but must be transformed, departments in charge shall seek the bank's consent to liberalize the requirement that applicants for loans must have self-owned funds; 2) in projects where benefits to society far outweigh benefits to the enterprise itself, such as projects in energy conservation, permission may be granted to extend the loan repayment period to 7 years, or possibly higher in individual cases; 3) on technical transformation projects, only the construction tax shall be levied on the amount invested in the construction portion of the project.

VII. Enlivening the Technology Market and Speeding Up the Transfer of Technology

The development of various channels of trade in technology and various forms of technology transfer between enterprises and between enterprises and institutions on scientific research shall be promoted. Cities with the necessary conditions must energetically strengthen technical consulting and information services and actively establish technology centers. Technology transfer should in general be on a compensatory basis, and the fees for compensatory transformation should be based on consultations between both parties on the principles of volition and mutual benefit. For matters related to technology transfer, the "State Council Provisional Regulations on Transfer of Technology" ("State Council Provisional Regulations On Transfer of Technology" carried in Issue No 3, 1985 of this publication) shall apply.

VIII. Promoting the Introduction of Foreign Advanced Technology

The introduction of foreign technology may be in many firms such as integration of technology and trade, cooperative development, cooperative planning or cooperative production. Following approval by the State Economic Commission, whole-set equipment and parts thereof required for import under the form of integration of technology and trade shall enjoy the benefits of reduction in customs excise and taxes on industrial and commercial products as provided for under the State Council Guo Fa Document (1984) No 44. Machinery and equipment, instruments and meters which must be imported by the enterprises for the purposes of creating superior products, and developing, transforming and importing technology shall, following provisions in the tax laws of the state, enjoy exemption or reduction of import customs excises and products tax (or value-added tax). Importation of technology and equipment (except for airplanes, vehicles and ships) by communications units, ports, railways, highways and airports shall also enjoy the same preferred treatment in taxes accorded to technical transformation projects. Some large backbone projects which have the necessary conditions shall be selected first and, following approval by the state, be given the power and authority of expanding the technology transfers, absorbing and utilizing foreign capital, and negotiating and signing agreements with the outside.

IX. Strengthening Development of Intellectual Resources

Turning enterprises in the direction of being operational and developmental depends mainly on the availability of talent. The cost of training technical personnel may be charged to the costs account. Training costs of services performed in projects to produce a certain superior product, develop technology, transfer technology and transform technology, including training expenses abroad, may be charged to project funds. Large enterprises which establish training centers or cities and towns, and industries and trades which establish training centers for small- and medium-size enterprises shall first arrange for their capital from self-raised funds. Depreciation fund refunds and local liquid financial resources may also be used to provide suitable financial assistance.

X. Rigidly Enforce An Award and Punishment System on Top of the Foundation of a Perfect Economic Responsibility System

All projects for the promotion of the technological progress of the enterprises shall carry out the "four (fixes") and "four contracts," namely, fix technological targets, fix work procedures, fix cooperation relations and fix personnel responsibilities; contract on amount of investment, contract on construction period, contract on quality and safety and contract on economic results. Enterprises which have completed the contracts ahead of schedule and have achieved economy in the use of funds shall be encouraged and awarded by departments and regions; enterprises which have failed to complete their projects according to schedule shall be criticized, according to circumstances, by departments and regions or be subjected to a certain degree of economic sanction. Starting from 1985, encourage enterprises to promote technical modernization, a national-level awards for technical modernization, for enterprises, to award those units with outstanding contributions in the fields of modernization of technology, modernization of management and modernization of talent. The State Economic Commission shall work out the screening and selection requirements and methods of examination and approval.

In regard to the above 10 policy regulations, regions and departments shall formulate detailed enforcement rules considering actual conditions.

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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN,

No 6, 10 March 1985

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN, NO 6, 10 MARCH 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 6, 10 March 1985

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 6, 10 Mar 85 p 119

[State Council Circular on the Approval and Transmittal of a Report by the National Tourism Administration on Certain Issues in Current Tourism Reforms; issued 31 January 1985]

(Guofa [0948 4089] (1985) No 14)

[Text] The State Council has approved the "Report on Several Problems in the Current Reform of the Travel and Tourism System" by the State Bureau of Travel and Tourism and it is hereby transmitted to you. It is requested that you arrange implementation of the measures in accordance with the actual situation of your regions.

Travel and tourism is a newly developing and comprehensive undertaking. It is hoped that all regions and departments will give it strong support, and will strengthen cooperation and coordination so as to jointly promote the development of our nation's travel and tourism.

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REPORT ON TOURISM REFORM PROBLEMS ISSUED

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 6, 10 Mar 85 pp 120-123

[Report by the National Tourism Administration on Certain Issues in Current Tourism Reforms (18 December 1984)]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, following the implementation of the policy of invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside, our nation's travel and tourism work has developed rapidly and has seen definite results. Travel and tourism has already become an important avenue for developing friendly contacts and economic, cultural, scientific and technological interchange between the people of our nation and the people of all countries of the world. However, because we had not sufficiently anticipated the swift development of both international and domestic travel and tourism, the basic facilities, operations management and service quality in the travel and tourism industry far from meet demands. This does not match with our nation's rich resources for travel and tourism and our international status. Only by liberating our minds and boldly engaging in reform can we quickly change this state of affairs, catch up with the developing situation and push our nation's travel and tourism industry into a new stage.

Based on the guiding spirit of the Central Committee Secretariat and the State Council in regard to travel and tourism work, and the actual situation in this work, we herewith submit the following report containing our ideas on several problems in the current reform of the travel and tourism system:

I. Correct the Industry's Guiding Ideology and Speed the Pace of Reform

The major objective of the current reform of the travel and tourism system is to eliminate those old ideas, old methods and old conventions which do not harmonize with the development of travel and tourism, to basically correct the guiding ideology in the travel and tourism business and to fully bring into play the enthusiasm of all sides so that the travel and tourism industry can achieve faster and better development. We must switch from only handling international travel and tourism to handling both international and domestic business, and switch from just handling reception of tourists to both opening up and developing tourist resources and handling the reception of tourists. We must change from where we mainly rely on state investment in developing tourist bases and facilities to where the state, localities, departments, collectives and individuals all provide investment. We can stress both self-reliance and the use of foreign funds in this regard. In accordance with the principles of "separation of enterprise and government functions, unified leadership, graded management, dispersed operations and unified policies in regard to the outwide world," we must establish a travel and tourism operational system with many forms, many channels and few links, and which has state-owned travel and tourism enterprises as its main part. It is necessary to establish a travel and tourism industry management system where responsibilities and interests are linked up, where there are high economic benefits and high quality of service. By these means, we can vitalize the travel and tourism industry, bring new prospects to the work of this industry and embark on a new path of travel and tourism which suits national conditions, becomes daily more prosperous and which has Chinese characteristics. This will result in great benefits both politically and economically.

II. Separate Government and Enterprise Functions, Strengthen Administration and Management and Expand the Power of Enterprises

China's current travel and tourism system is basically one where government and enterprise functions are not separated. It is a monopoly with unified responsibility for profits and losses, and everybody eats from the "big pot." Things are not done according to economic laws and economic results are not good, shackling the development of the travel and tourism industry. If we wish to change this system, we must implement reforms.

1. Travel and tourism units at all levels must gradually become independent from the administrative departments to which they are at present subordinate. They must become economic entities which are responsible for their own operations and which take sole responsibility for their profits and losses. They must change the laissez-faire workstyle and participate in competition within the industry. Superior units will thus thrive and inferior units will be eliminated.

Travel agencies, tourist hotels, bus companies (vehicle teams) and pleasure boat companies should all be turned into businesses. Those not meeting the conditions should actively create conditions so that they can become businesses as early as possible.

After these units become business enterprises, higher level responsible departments should expand the operational, financial and personnel autonomy of these enterprises, in accordance with relevant State Council regulations. Departments should not interfere with normal operational activities of enterprises. The enterprises must establish and perfect internal economic responsibility systems and assign rights and responsibilities to individuals. They must also continually improve management quality, service levels and economic results. The labor achievements of employees should be linked up with wages and benefits so as to smash the "big pot" and the "iron rice-bowl." Those who show a poor attitude and do not respond to education can be retired or dismissed, while those who perform outstandingly can be specially promoted. Henceforth, when enterprises take on new staff, they must employ the most able applicants and advertise vacancies and employ on a contract system whereby people can be hired and dismissed.

2. The establishment of travel and tourism administrative organs must mesh with the needs of the development of the industry. The State Bureau of Travel and Tourism, as a functional department of the State Council, must look after the whole industry, and manage the travel and tourism business on the national level. Provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered cities can establish travel and tourism offices based on the demands made by the development of travel and tourism. These offices will manage travel and tourism work within each region. Good use must be made of administrative, economic and legal measures to strengthen the management of the travel and tourism industry.

If there is the need for special economic zones, cities below the provincial level and counties to set up travel and tourism administrative organs, they must ensure that they are streamlined and suited to local conditions. They need not adhere to any particular model.

3. The travel and tourism work of national travel services (for example, China International Travel Service, China Travel Service and China Youth Travel Service) will be under the leadership of the National Tourism Administration. Travel and tourism work of local travel and tourism agencies will be under the leadership of local travel and tourism administrative departments.

All units in the travel and tourism business, or in the soliciting and reception of foreign or Chinese tourists, must establish travel and tourism agencies. All must go through examination and approval procedures, obtain a permit to operate and pay stipulated taxes as required by the "Provisional Regulations on the Management of Travel and Tourism Agencies" formulated by the National Tourism Administration.

III. Delegate the Power To Develop Foreign Relationships and Issue Visas to Increase the Channels for Canvassing Business

From now on, we must further expand the power of localities to develop foreign relationships. At present, our nation faces limits in terms of its ability to receive tourists. This is especially so in the peak tourist season, when accommodations in the major tourist cities, and air and other passenger-conveyance capabilities are sorely insufficient. In this situation, the power to develop foreign relationships and to issue visas must be delegated in a planned and gradual manner. This will help to avoid a situation where passenger flows exceed receiving capacities, which would have bad effects abroad. The specific measures in this regard are:

Every province, autonomous region and directly administered city should have the power to develop foreign relationships. However, there should be a unified, comprehensive balance in these relationships developed by localities.

The National Tourism Administration has authorized the China International Travel Service to plan an overall balance of foreign relationships developed by various areas. The travel and tourism agencies in each province, autonomous region and directly administered city should report their foreign relationship plans for the year to the China International Travel Service, especially those for the tourists entering the four major tourist cities Beijing, Shanghai, Xi'an and Guilin in the peak tourist seasons (May and August to October each year). The International Travel Service will examine and approve these plans once or twice a year, and each region will carry out its foreign relationships on this basis. The provincial, autonomous region and directly administered city travel and tourism agencies will notify Chinese embassies abroad of visas which should be issued.

The China International Travel Service, the China Travel Service and the China Youth Travel Service will still separately advise Chinese embassies abroad of the foreign tour groups (or individuals) for which visas need to be issued.

It is possible, on the basis of voluntary participation and mutual interests, for various provinces, autuonomous regions or directly administered cities (especially provinces or cities which are close to each other) to establish broad relations of cooperation or organize loose regional cooperation. This will link up the various areas so that they can cooperate and develop coordination.

IV. Relationships Between Travel and Tourism Business Units

Business relationships should be established between travel and tourism agencies, tourist hotels, bus companies (or vehicle teams) and tour boat companies by means of economic contracts or agreements, which should set down clearly the rights and obligations of both sides. In this way, each side will be able to accommodate and assist the other party and this will guarantee service quality in the travel and tourism industry and normal business operations.

China International Travel Service, China Travel Service and China Youth Travel Service are the national backbone travel services and should do their best to arrange more sources of guests for all areas. At the same time, they must bring into play their role in guiding business and coordinating with all those within the system. However, in economic terms, the main travel services and regional and branch travel and tourism agencies will all be economic entities with independent accounting. Thus, in doing business together, both parties should gradually arrange economic contracts or accords.

V. Strengthen Pricing Management in the Travel and Tourism Industry

The price of travel and tours is a major component of competition in international travel and tourism markets. To protect our nation's good reputation of our nation's travel industry, we must implement unified leadership in terms of travel and tour price management. There must be graded levels of management and unified policies in dealing with the outside world. Also, prices must be set rationally and according to quality.

The National Tourism Administration, together with the State Bureau of Commodity Prices, will formulate specific price-fixing principles and methods for travel and tours pricing. Prices set by each province, autonomous region and directly administered cities should be based on the travel and tourist resources within their area, conditions for receiving tourists and their sources of tourists in accordance with principles stipulated by the state in regard to travel and tour pricing. Violating the regulations, raising prices without authorization or cutting prices to compete for sales is not permitted. This would disrupt the travel and tourism market and would harm our nation's interests and reputation.

VI. Reforming the Construction and Management of Tourist Hotels

If we are to speed up the construction of tourist hotels, we must motivate enthusiasm on all sides and, at the same time, simplify examination and approval procedures. Henceforth, the construction of tourist hotels wherever joint ventures, or cooperative or sole investments by localities are used must be handled according to relevant local government regulations, and plans must be reported to the National Tourism Administration for the record. Provincial, autonomous region and directly administered city travel services must plan the construction of tourist hotels in an overall way, in accordance with the needs of different types of tourists.

An important breakthrough in the reform of our nation's hotel management system is that, with the approval of the State Council, 50 hotels throughout the nation have been chosen as experimental bases for the dissemination of the Jianguo Hotel's management methods. During the reform, we will have to fine tune leader groups in the hotels, stress improvement of operations management, raise service quality and improve economic results. At the same time, we must gradually establish a hotel booking system for the convenience of guests. The responsible departments for travel and tourism in each region must provide timely supervision and inspection, and sum up and exchange experiences.

VII. Strengthening the Management of Domestic Tourism

China is a huge country with a population of 1 billion people. Following the continued improvement in people's living standards, the number of domestic tourists increases daily. By handling domestic tourism well, we will be able to tighten currency circulation, increase employment and promote the building of both socialist material and spiritual civilization. The National Tourism Administration and the trade and tourism administrative departments at various levels must strengthen leadership over and management of domestic tourism, and actively create conditions to satisfy the ever-increasing demands of the masses.

If we are to do well in domestic tourism, we must bring into play the enthusiasm of the state, localities, departments, collectives and individuals, and guide and encourage all sides to build hotels, guesthouses and restaurants, and increase the size of vehicle fleets, either with their own funds or with joint funds. These measures will help in resolving the problems domestic tourists encounter in terms of food, accommodation and transport. In areas where tourists congregate, we must open up new sightseeing spots and adopt effective measures to smooth the way for domestic tourists.

All levels of administrative departments responsible for travel and tourism must take the responsibility for managing the organization of domestic tourism. They must formulate specific methods, strengthen management over those enterprises which handle domestic travel and tourism, and earnestly protect the legitimate interests of domestic tourists. Enterprises must provide enthusiastic service, keep incomes rational, display prices clearly, and provide graded services.

The reform of the travel and tourism system will affect many areas and is very complicated. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen leadership over it. We must be brave in reform and bold in blazing new trails. At the same time, we must proceed from actual situations and carry out the reforms in a planned and step-by-step manner so as to achieve real results.

It is requested that if this report contains nothing inappropriate it be approved and transmitted to all regions and departments for implementation.

/8309
CSO: 4005/1362

REPORT ON VEHICLE SALES WORK ISSUED

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 6, 10 Mar 85 pp 124-126

[Report by the State Council Rural Development Research Center, the State Supplies Bureau, the China Motor Vehicle Co, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Ministry of Communications, the State Administration of Industry and Commerce, and the Agricultural Bank of China on Doing a Good Job of Vehicle Sales Work in 1985; issued 5 February 1985]

[Text] The Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee proposed that in the sale of vehicles to rural areas this year, most vehicles be sold to cooperative transport organizations. The leading comrades of the State Council have approved this idea. After research into the question with relevant units, the following report is presented:

1. This year, the total number of vehicles to be sold to rural areas is 76,500. Of these, the State Bureau of Supplies will provide 44,800 and the China Motor Vehicle Co will provide 31,700 all of which will be delivered before the end of the year to various areas in two batches. The first batch will consist of 42,500 vehicles. The State Supplies Bureau will provide 24,800 of these and all will be sold to cooperative transport organizations. The China Motor Vehicle Co will provide 17,700 of the vehicles and, in principle, 70 percent of them will be sold to cooperative transport organizations and 30 percent of them will be sold to individual or joint households in rural areas. The second batch will comprise 34,000 vehicles, of which the State Supplies Bureau will provide 20,000 and the China Motor Vehicle Co will supply 14,000. These will be allocated continually as supplies become available and all will be sold to cooperative transport organizations.

2. This year's sale of motor vehicles is intended to support the cooperative economy and tighten the circulation of currency, and should be well-organized and well-implemented. Sales of motor vehicles to rural areas over the last 2 years, in many cases were to individuals, often on bank credit. The profits gained from the vehicles went to the individuals. In the course of vehicle sales, it often occurred that the vehicles were resold for profit many times and fraudulent practices occurred. The vehicle purchasers paid out large amounts of money but the state did not get any of it. In order to overcome the above-mentioned malpractices, we must guarantee that this year's vehicles are mainly sold to cooperative transport organizations. We must also do well in linking up the purchases and the sellers, so that the peasants can buy

vehicles at reasonable prices and the state can withdraw the appropriate amount of money from circulation. It is suggested that the State Council entrust the Rural Development Research Center to take the lead and that the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the Ministry of Communications, the State Supplies Bureau, the China Motor Vehicle Co and the Agricultural Bank of China send people to participate in organizing groups to allocate special-purpose vehicles to the rural areas, and to take responsibility for formulating allocation plans and supervising sales work. At the same time, provinces, autonomous regions, directly administered cities and relevant counties (cities) can also establish temporary groups to unite the efforts of those above and those below and to earnestly carry out this work well.

3. In this year's vehicle sales work, we are preparing to adopt the method of providing vehicle purchase permits. The agricultural-use vehicles allocation groups of provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered cities will, in accordance with vehicle sales quotas, print vehicle purchase permits and distribute these to the county allocation groups. The county allocation groups will then directly distribute these permits to those units which have, after examination and approval, been permitted to purchase vehicles. The units which are to purchase vehicles will take the permit to the representative sales unit for the State Supplies Bureau or the China Motor Vehicle Co to complete the sales arrangements and will take delivery of the vehicle at a stipulated place. On the vehicle purchase permit, the name of the purchasing unit and the vehicle model must be clearly filled in. These permits cannot be transferred and it is strictly forbidden to sell them for profit.

Agricultural-use vehicle allocation groups at all levels are forbidden from receiving any fees other than the fees to cover the cost of handling the vehicle-purchase permit. Any person who, in the process of distributing vehicle-purchase permits, practices favoritism, engages in fraudulent activity, accepts bribes or sells vehicle-purchase permits for profit shall be regarded as having disturbed socialist economic order and will be punished in accordance with the law.

4. Purchasers of vehicles must raise funds by themselves. Banks will not provide them with credit. Those people who have already obtained credit but still have not purchased a vehicle should be subject to another examination.

5. In the 1985 allocation of motor vehicles to rural cooperative transport organizations, the sales targets will include former and newly organized transport cooperatives, transport teams of regional cooperative economic organizations, and those vehicle-using units in rural townships which engage in production or the provisions of services to the society.

Current transport cooperatives are of two types: the first type is where collective funds are pooled, the vehicles are commonly owned and profits are divided in accordance with shares held. The second type is where the vehicles are privately owned but are used in a unified way through cooperative operations. In order that more people can obtain material benefits, this year's allocation of vehicles should encourage the development of the first type of cooperatives. We should allow the second type of transport cooperatives to purchase vehicles through communal accumulation or pooled funds.

6. Regardless of the type of cooperative transport organization, all should handle matters in accordance with the following principles: Voluntary participation and mutual interests, meaning that participation in the cooperative must be voluntary and that there must be the freedom to withdraw from it; democratic-management; from income obtained through operations, it is necessary to retain the agreed amounts for accumulation funds and public welfare funds before allocation of profits to individuals; cooperative members on withdrawing from the cooperative must be allowed to take back their shares of the initial funds, but will not be allowed to carve up the communal fixed assets; the main method of distribution will be allocation according to work, while at the same time there will be a certain distribution of profits in accordance with shares held; there should be responsibility systems instituted and people should not eat from the "big pot."

7. Agricultural departments and communications departments should strengthen guidance over cooperative transport organizations, and in a timely way assist them in formulating simple regulations and resolving specific, relevant problems. They should arrange well service work, such as provision of vehicle parking areas and petrol stations, so that these cooperatives can continue to develop and improve. All problems encountered and experiences gained in the implementation of these plans should be reported, in a timely way, to the State Council Rural Development Research Center, the State Supplies Bureau, the China Motor Vehicle Co and the rural-use vehicle allocation groups.

It is requested that if this report does not contain anything inappropriate it be approved and circulated to all areas for implementation.

/8309
CSO: 4005/1362

PRC PRESIDENT SENDS GREETING TO COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 6, 10 Mar 85 pp 126-127

[Congratulatory Message by President Li Xiannian to President Betancur of Colombia on the Fifth Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the PRC and Republic of Colombia (7 February 1985)]

[Text] To His Excellency Belisario Betancur Cuartas
Bogota
Republic of Colombia

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Colombia, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government, the Chinese people and in a personal capacity, would like to extend warm greetings to Your Excellency, and through Your Excellency, to the government and people of your nation.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia opened a new chapter in the relations of friendship between our two nations. Over the last 5 years, through our combined efforts, our two nations have achieved satisfactory development of our relations of friendship in political, economic and other spheres. China has always placed importance on Chinese-Colombian relations, and hopes to continue, together with the Colombian Government, to make great efforts in unceasingly strengthening the relations of friendly cooperation between our two nations and in deepening the friendship between the people of our two nations.

President of the People's Republic of China

Li Xiannian
Beijing, 7 February 1985

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JPRS-CPS-86-008

19 January 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN,

No 7, 20 March 1985; No 8, 30 March 1985

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN

No 7, 20 MARCH 1985; No 8, 30 MARCH 1985

Beijing ZHONGHUA RENMIN GONGHEGUO GUOWUYUAN GONGBAO [PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN] in Chinese No 7, 20 March 1985; No 8, 30 March 1985

[This volume contains selected translations from the PRC STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN. Items marked [previously published] and [previously covered] have appeared in other JPRS or FBIS publications, and are cross-referenced wherever possible.]

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STATE COUNCIL ISSUES LOAN CONTRACT REGULATIONS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 20 Mar 85 pp 133-136

[Loan Contract Regulations; Promulgated by the State Council on 28 February 1985]

(Guofa [0948 4099] (1985) No 29)

[Text] Chapter I. General

Article 1. These regulations are specially formulated in accordance with the relevant rules in the "PRC Economic Contract Law" (Note: "PRC Economic Contract Law" was published in 1981 Issue No 26 of this publication), for the purposes of strengthening management over credit funds, raising the efficiency of the employment of funds, protecting the legitimate rights of the parties of loan contracts, and ensuring the implementation of the state's plans on credit.

Article 2. These regulations apply to loan contracts which are signed between enterprises, institutions and other units that are independent accounting units and that are publicly or collectively owned as one party (hereinafter borrower) and banks and credit cooperatives as the other party (hereinafter lender).

The implementation of loan contracts between urban and rural individuals and banks and credit cooperatives refers to these regulations.

Article 3. Both borrowers and lenders must observe state law, act in accordance with state policies and plans and relevant regulations and sign contracts on the basis of equality and consultation.

No unit or individual shall be allowed to force any bank or credit cooperative to sign any loan contract or release any loan funds.

Article 4. As soon as a loan contract is signed according to law, it becomes legally binding and the parties to it must strictly observe the terms of the contract and perform the duties stipulated in the contract.

Chapter II. The Making and Implementation of Loan Contracts

Article 5. Borrowers must submit applications for the loan. Only after lenders screen and approve applications, can loan contracts be signed.

A loan contract must be in writing. Loan application forms, certificates and agreements related to loans and the documents concerning any contract revisions which are agreed upon by both parities are also constituent parts of the contract.

Loan contracts must bear the seals of the legal representatives of both parties or the seals of the agents with proven authority assigned by legal representatives of both parties. It must also bear the seals of the units concerned.

Article 6. A loan contract must contain the following terms:

1. the type of loan;
2. the purpose of the loan;
3. the amount of the loan;
4. the rate of interest on the loan;
5. the repayment schedule;
6. the source of funds for and method of repayment;
7. terms of security or guarantee;
8. liability for breach of contract;
9. other terms that both parties have agreed upon through consultation.

Article 7. Borrowers applying for a loan from the People's Bank of China, must possess a certain percentage of self-owned funds and have as security materials, goods or property that are marketable and useful. When borrowers are unable to repay lenders are entitled to demand, in accordance with legal procedures, disposal of the materials, goods or property that borrowers have placed as security.

Borrowers who do not entirely satisfy the stipulations on the qualification for applying for loans in Article 1 of these regulations but have some special need for a loan, may apply for loans. Nevertheless, only when borrowers provide the necessary legally qualified guarantors and obtains approval from the lender and only after the loan application is reported to and approved by upper levels shall the borrower obtain the loan.

Article 8. If a guarantee is necessary in accordance with the requirements of Paragraph 2 of Article 7, or a guarantee is required because one of the parties wants it or because the two parties think it necessary through consultation, guarantors must possess properties enough to repay the loan. When borrowers fail to carry out the contract, guarantors are obliged to shoulder the responsibility to repay both the principle and the interest on the loan. Having fulfilled responsibilities as guarantors, guarantors have the right to demand disbursement from borrowers.

Article 9. Borrowers must use loans for the purpose defined in the loan contract and are not allowed to use loans for other purposes or to conduct illegal activities. Borrowers must repay the principle and interest according to schedule.

Article 10. Lenders have the power to check and examine the use of loans and be informed of the implementation of borrowers' plans, and other matters including the borrowers' administration, management, and financial activities and stock of materials and goods. Borrowers must provide lenders with the information related to plans, statistics, financial, and accounting statements and data.

Chapter III. Alteration and Termination of Loan Contracts

Article 11. A loan contract is allowed to be altered or terminated for any of the following reasons:

1. the state plan and related budgetary estimates on which the loan contract was based when it was drawn up are revised or abrogated with the approval of organizations which originally issued the plan;

2. construction projects are canceled, suspended or delayed by the organizations which originally approved them;

3. borrowers are indeed unable to honor the loan contract because, with the approval of the state, they have decided to close down, merge with other units, split up or switch to another line;

4. the loan contract becomes impossible to perform owing to natural disasters unforeseeable accidents;

5. while honoring the contract, it is found that because of erroneous decisions, to continue would cause losses or waste.

Article 12. When either party wants to alter or terminate the contract, it must promptly notify the other party. Notices or agreements about alteration or termination of loan contracts must be in writing. Before agreements are reached, original loan contracts remain in force.

Article 13. After the alteration or termination of loan contracts, borrowers must repay, in accordance with the terms of the original contract, the amount already borrowed and any accrued interest.

Article 14. In case of merger or division concerning one of the parties, the reorganized unit concerned shall undertake separately or jointly the duties of the loan contract and enjoy the rights due them.

Chapter IV. Liabilities for Breach of Contract and Punishment for Violation of Law

Article 15. If borrowers use loans for purposes other than stipulated in contracts, lenders shall be empowered to recover part or all of the loan and fine borrowers by imposing higher interest rates than stipulated by banks on parts of loans used in violation of contract terms. In serious cases, banks may suspend new loans for certain lengths of time.

Article 16. If borrowers fail to repay loans according to schedule, lenders are empowered to set a deadline for repayments and fine borrowers by charging additional interest in accordance with bank regulations. If borrowers repay loans ahead of schedule, interest should be reduced in accordance with bank regulations.

Article 17. If lenders fail to provide loans according to schedule through any default, lenders should pay the borrower damages calculated according to the amount and length of time concerned. Damages for breach of contract are calculated in the same way as the penalty interest in Article 16 of these regulations.

Article 18. If borrowers use loans to cause losses or waste or to conduct illegal activities, lenders must demand repayment of the principle and interest; relevant units must investigate and affix the administrative and economic responsibilities of the persons directly responsible. In serious cases legal organizations should investigate and affix criminal responsibility.

Article 19. If banks or credit cooperative employees cause any losses or waste of the loan or exploit loan contracts to conduct illegal activities, administrative and economic responsibility for the offense must be investigated and affixed. If serious, legal organizations should investigate and affix criminal responsibility.

Article 20. If any unit or individual violates articles 2 and 3 of these regulations, the administrative and economic responsibility of the directly responsible persons must be investigated and affixed. If serious, legal organizations should investigate and affix criminal responsibility.

Article 21. If any disputes arise concerning loan contracts, both parties concerned must promptly hold talks to solve the disputes. If the talks fail, either party may apply to contract administrative organizations for mediation and arbitration and may also directly sue the other in a people's court.

Chapter V. Supplementary Articles

Article 22. Loan contract forms are to be drawn up by banks and credit cooperatives.

Article 23. Provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and relevant departments of the State Council may formulate implementation methods in accordance with these regulations.

Article 24. These regulations shall go into effect on 1 April 1985.

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CSO: 4005/1363

STATE COUNCIL CIRCULAR ON CUTTING ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 20 Mar 85 pp 137-139

[State Council Circular on Reducing Administrative Expenses (28 February 1985)]

(Guofa (1985) No 28)

[Text] Over the past few years, administrative expenses at various levels have continued to increase. Expenses in 1983 rose 21 percent over 1982, and in 1984, 28 percent over 1983, greatly exceeding the rate of increase in financial revenue. The proportion of administrative expenses in domestic financial expenditures rose from 7 percent in 1982 to 8 percent in 1984. Failure to impose strict controls to stop this sharp increase shall not only increase the nation's financial expenditures and hinder the "four modernizations," but will also promote the growth of unhealthy trends, such as bureaucracy and waste, and impair relations between the party and government and the masses. The State Council holds that this situation cannot be allowed to continue and that we should rouse the attention of leading groups at all levels to adopt effective measures, impose sincere control and thus consolidate and develop a good situation. For this purpose, the following circular is hereby issued:

1. Firmly curb administrative expenses. Administrative expense budgets on all levels from central to local are hereby reduced by 10 percent. The money saved will belong to finance departments at various levels. The proportions of actual reductions for each unit shall be voluntarily set by various levels of people's governments according to the general requirements stated above.

2. Strictly control the size of administrative organizational systems. With the exception of staff levels which have already been approved by the State Council, no staff levels in any area or department may be increased this year. Where the authorized workforce falls short of approved levels, units should nevertheless strive to maintain current levels or add only a limited number of staff this year, unless requirements are urgent. No additional public funds shall be allocated for employment of staff in excess of authorized levels. Existing provisional and subordinate organizations shall be checked conscientiously and put in order and merged or dissolved as necessary. Henceforth, no organ shall be allowed to borrow or transfer personnel from the units under it or to employ temporary workers for a long time thus increasing the size of its work force in disguise. Deadlines should be set for organs to return and transfer back personnel already borrowed from subordinate units and to dismiss temporary employees who have been on their jobs for too long a time. State Council departments shall not request the creation of new organs or personnel increases while gearing jobs to training.

3. Vigorously reduce expenditures for the purchase of equipment and for office administration. All areas, departments and units must strictly carry out the State Council's "Emergency Circular on Strictly Controlling the Purchasing Power of Social Groups" (Note: this circular is published in Issue No 5 of 1985 of this publication) and relevant regulations. Social groups may not purchase on their own the 17 kinds of commercial products over which the state has imposed special control, except for newly-established units and those units with special requirements which have obtained approval according to prescribed procedures. Purchases of commodities which are not under special controls should be kept to a minimum. At the same time, the practice of units using public funds to pay in advance for employee purchases of high-grade consumer durable goods must be strictly forbidden. All units should carry on the spirit of hard struggle and practice thrift in building up the country. They should fully utilize existing stocks of stationery, furniture and equipment, or repair what is broken and refrain from pursuing higher standard or modernized things. Imported goods should not be used if domestic products are available thus reducing expenditures of foreign exchange.

4. Cut down on the number of meetings, documents and publications. Encourage fewer and shorter meetings, pay attention to actual effect, strictly control the number of participants in meetings and reduce meeting expenses. Leading organs at all levels should improve methods of approach and style of leadership, be very realistic in giving guidance, and do their best to issue fewer documents. Particular attention should be paid to improving the quality of documents and avoiding duplication or contradiction in content. Now quite a few departments are rushing to set up their own newspapers or journals and there are many internal publications, briefs and report forms. Some are of poor quality and have already become a burden on office work and leading cadres; therefore, we should conscientiously sort out and consolidate them. In the future, state finances generally should not be used to subsidize departmental newspapers or journals. Areas and departments should draw up concrete measures to reduce meetings, documents and publications. Otherwise, it will not only be impossible to curb administrative expenses, but will also be difficult to change the "mountain of documents and sea of meetings."

5. Resolutely put an end to unhealthy practices. All areas, departments and units must rigorously implement CPC Central Committee and State Council regulations concerning imposition of strict control over payments of bonuses or subsidies and over payments in kind. Stepping beyond authority fixed by the state, or expanding without authorization the scope or raising standards of such payments to make excessive payments in cash or in kind shall not be permitted. Excuses may not be invented to disguise a raise in wages and benefits for employees. If uniforms are needed for state employees, approval should be obtained from the State Council; no area or department has the authority to make this decision. Protective gear required by some personnel in government organs should be issued in strict accordance with state regulations and within quantitative and qualitative limits. Woolen clothing should not be issued in their stead. The practice of spending public money to give banquets or gifts or tour scenic spots should be strictly forbidden. Delegations going to learn from and visit other areas should be controlled to avoid burdening the governments and people there and wasting public funds. In the future, we should strive to cut down on commemoration and celebration activities. When

commemorating or celebrating, be thrifty and economical, advocate the practice of serving people with just "a cup of tea," and refrain from extravagance and waste. Exploiting opportunities to hold commemorations, celebrations, inaugurations, or trade fairs or accepting orders to hold receptions or tea parties with excessive amounts of food and extravagantly spending public money for private gain by giving gifts of souvenirs or test products, is absolutely forbidden.

6. Persist in thriftness in dealing with external affairs. When groups or delegations are sent abroad or when foreign guests are invited to China, areas, departments or units should act according to relevant State Council regulations and report to organs in charge for screening and approval. Without approval, visits abroad and invitations to foreign guests shall not be allowed. Too many groups and delegations have been sent abroad to visit already, often overlapping in purpose. Since this has brought on criticism both at home and abroad, strict controls should be imposed, adhering to the principle of "fewer groups, fewer people, qualified personnel" and emphasizing actual results when indeed it becomes necessary to dispatch inspection tours. Plan the invitations of foreign guests to China, without concentrating too many visits simultaneously which would interfere with the domestic job responsibilities of leading comrades and departments concerned. Visit abroad, receive foreign guests and present and accept gifts according to policies and regulations. Pay attention to reducing external affairs expenses. It is forbidden to exploit the opportunity of entertaining foreign guests to purchase high-grade consumer goods for units concerned, to give banquets and present gifts without exercising discretion when visiting abroad and to hint at gifts from foreigners with the aim of exploiting power for personal gain.

7. Reestablish the standards for rates in guesthouses and hotels. At present, room and board rates in guesthouses and hotels have been raised excessively high, increasing administrative expenses. All areas and departments should realistically reestablish rate standards for guesthouses and hotels and lower unreasonably high standards. To increase income, guesthouses and hotels should improve administration and management and expand the scope of services rather than increasing rates. Price control departments at all levels should conscientiously grasp, under the leadership of local peoples' governments, this aspect of work and rationalize rate standards for guesthouses and hotels. In the future, no department or unit shall be permitted to raise rate standards without first obtaining approval from price department.

8. End the practice of apportioning administrative expenditures to other units or spending funds allocated for these expenditures for other purposes. Except for what is allowed by state regulations, no local governments at any level, departments in charge of institutions or neighborhood organizations shall be allowed to collect money or goods from administrative organs thus increasing their burdens. Expenditures for repairing and maintenance of rooms, buildings and equipment of an organ can be defrayed by administrative expense funds. All expenditures in the nature of capital construction, such as individual sets of equipment and individual earthwork projects worth more than 50,000 yuan should be included in capital construction plans, and be covered by capital construction investments not defrayed by administrative expense funds.

9. Consolidate above-budget funds. Currently, in addition to state budget allocations, all areas, departments and units have some above-budget income which should be consolidated. That part which must be delivered to the state must be delivered immediately and that part which may be retained by departments or units should be used in accordance with state regulations. Above-budget funds should mainly be spent to develop undertakings and improve working conditions and must not be spent to increase wages or pay bonuses for employees or to raise expenditure standards. If these practices are discovered, they should deal with as violations against financial and economic disciplines.

10. The basic spirit of the above regulations is also applicable to enterprises and institutions. Business management expenses in enterprises and administrative expenses in our institutions should also be reduced in accordance with these regulations, the actual methods for which will be decided on by the peoples' governments of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and by relevant central departments. The question of how to bring down administrative expenditures of troops and the armed police force should be decided respectively by the PLA General Logistics Department and the Armed Police Headquarters through studying the spirit of this circular.

/8309
CSO: 4005/1363

CIRCULAR ON ENDING INDISCRIMINATE ISSUANCE OF LOTTERY TICKETS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 20 Mar 85 pp 140-141

[State Council Circular on Preventing the Indiscriminate Issuance of Lottery Tickets (4 March 1985)]

(Guofa (1985) No 31)

[Text] For some time now quite a few industrial and commercial enterprises and units in institutions have indiscriminately issued various kinds of lottery tickets. This has already become a new kind of unhealthy practice. Some have sold goods on a large scale with lottery tickets as prizes to market stockpiled, scrapped and defective commodities, raise prices in disguise, and deceive customers, disrupting the market. Others have issued various kinds of lottery tickets with valuable prizes to urge speculation, creating advantageous conditions to conduct unhealthy practices and seek profits. Still others have printed and sold large numbers of "gift certificates" and thus providing some units the convenience indiscriminately paying bonuses and paying in kind. Some units have adopted administrative measures to force sales of lottery tickets, arousing strong indignation among the masses. All this has seriously harmed the interests of the masses, eroded minds and already yielded evil consequences. If this unhealthy practice is permitted to continue, it will not only be detrimental to the improvement of the administration and management of enterprises and to the improvement of service quality, but will also obstruct the establishment of spiritual civilization, corrupt social moves, and hinder current economic structural reform. To end the unhealthy practice of indiscriminately issuing lottery tickets, the following circular is hereby issued:

1. Industrial and commercial enterprises must immediately stop selling goods along with lottery tickets. Those who have already sold goods with lottery tickets should follow up properly. Any increase in sales income gained through selling goods along with lottery tickets must be regarded as sales income and may not be divided up privately. Units or individuals are not allowed to raise funds by issuing lottery tickets. Those who have already done so must spend the funds collected entirely under the supervision of local governments concerned.

2. On principle, literature, art and sports circles are no longer allowed to sell tickets for activities with lottery tickets attached to them or judge activities which award prizes. In some literature, art and sports activities, to raise funds for the development of literature, art and sports, sponsoring units may be allowed to issue lottery tickets in a proper manner providing they do not affect the interests of the state and the masses, but they must submit reports and obtain approvals from superior leading organs. The activities of this kind that are sponsored by local units must be approved by provincial, regional or municipal people's governments; those sponsored by central departments must be reported to and approved by the State Council.

3. Subject to local government approval, experiments can be conducted on selling lottery tickets to raise funds for social welfare projects, but it is not appropriate to popularize this practice. Investors must be guaranteed payment, of interest and repayments of principal. Funds raised in this way are not allowed to be spent for any other purpose. Any lottery deposits that financial units have already started may be allowed to continue on an experimental basis, but the people's banks at various levels must strengthen management over this practice. At present, the scope of this practice should not be expanded.

4. Sales of "gift certificates" shall be implemented on a trial basis by only large, state-run commercial enterprises which have obtained approvals. "Gift certificates" shall only be sold to individuals for cash, and are not to be sold to units, which would increase the purchasing power of social groups. Units found to have fraudulently used public funds to issue "gift certificates" to employees should, without exception, be punished for violating financial regulations. Income earned by commercial enterprises through sales of "gift certificates" must be deposited into a special bank account. To maintain financial order, institutions and enterprises shall not be permitted to issue any kind of "tickets in lieu of money."

5. Industrial and commercial administrations and legal, commercial, banking, financial and audit departments at each level should conduct supervision and inspection. Lottery tickets and gift certificates that have already been issued should be conscientiously sorted out. Those wanting to issue additional tickets should be informed to immediately stop doing so. Economically, those who disobey orders and continue this practice in violation of regulations shall be severely punished. All illicit income should be confiscated and fines imposed. Legally, they should be investigated and responsibility should be determined and disciplinary action taken, even to the extent of legally punishing those mainly responsible for the offenses. Control should be resolutely strengthened over the issuance of approved lottery tickets and strict regulations formulated on the methods of issuance, the supervision and the expenditures of funds.

6. This circular goes into effect the day it is promulgated.

/8309
CSO: 4005/1363

PRC PRESIDENT SENDS GREETINGS TO TANZANIA'S NYERERE

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 7, 20 Mar 85 p 141

[Congratulatory Message by President Li Xiannian to President Nyerere on the 20th Anniversary of the Signing of the Chinese-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty]

[Text] Dar es Salaam

Your Excellency, President Julius Kambarage Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania:

On the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and also in my own name, I wish to extend to you and through you to the government and people of your country our warm greetings and best wishes.

For the past 20 years, there has been full and satisfactory development in the friendly relations of cooperation between our two countries, founded on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and based on mutual support and common development, and there has been continuous deepening in the fraternal friendship between the peoples of our two countries. The experience in the past 20 years has fully demonstrated that the friendship and cooperation between China and Tanzania conforms to the interests of the peoples of our two countries and facilitates the cause of peace and the common development of our two countries. The Chinese Government and people highly treasure our friendship and friendly relations of cooperation with your country. I am deeply confident that through the joint efforts of both sides in continuously probing into and opening up new channels and areas of cooperation, there will certainly be new and even more magnificent prospects for our two countries' existing friendly relations of cooperation.

I sincerely wish the friendship between China and Tanzania to last forever!

Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China
Beijing, 18 February 1985

/8309
CSO: 4005/1363

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS ON IMPORTING CERTAIN PRODUCTION TOOLS

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 8, 30 Mar 85 p 191

[Customs Regulations on the Import of Small-Scale Production Implements by Urban and Rural Individuals in Industry and Commerce; promulgated by the General Administration of Customs on 1 March 1985]

[Text] Article 1. "Small production tools" in these regulations denote the machinery, equipment, processing tools, farm machinery and tools, instruments and spare parts used for maintenance of production equipment (not including various kinds of automobiles, frames of automobiles, motorcycles, and other mechanical and electrical products restricted by the state from importation that urban and rural individuals in industry and commerce import for production and operation.

Article 2. An urban or rural individual in industry or commerce desiring to import small production tools with an important value of 5,000 yuan or less (based on F.O.B. prices, the same in later context) should apply to the customs house at the port of import and submit his business license. After obtaining approval from Customs, the individual pays the duty and the import tax on production link products (or value added tax) then imports the tools.

Article 3. An urban or rural individual in industry or commerce who receives small production tools sent as gifts by relatives or friends abroad or in Hong Kong or Macao and that are valued from 5,000 to 20,000 yuan, should apply beforehand to the department of overseas Chinese affairs above the county level (including county level) for a document of approval. With this document customs will allow importation. When the tools are being imported, the receiver or his agent should fill out customs declaration forms for the import of these goods and submit the form to customs. Customs will allow importation after collecting duties and the import tax on production link products (or value added tax).

Article 4. Fina quality seedlings, domestic animals, poultry and eggs, the importation of which approval has already been obtained, may be imported duty free after customs has checked the quarantine certificates issued by animal and plant quarantine stations.

Article 5. "Small production tools" for which importation has been approved should be brought in within 6 months of the date of approval. Except in special cases where approval has been obtained from customs at the port entry for extention of the delivery period, the original document of approval will expire after the 6-month period.

Article 6. These regulations go into effect on 1 March 1985.

/8309
CSO: 4005/109

CORRECTION ISSUED

Beijing STATE COUNCIL BULLETIN in Chinese No 8, 30 Mar 85 back cover

Correction: The following words should be added below "Certain Regulations of the PRC Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Governing Management of Foreign Private Housing" on page 859 of the No 24, 1984 issue of this Bulletin: Approved by the State Council on 2 August 1984, and promulgated by the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection on 25 August 1984.

/8309
CSO: 4005/109 END

JPRS-CPS-86-009

20 January 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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JPRS-CPS-86-009

20 January 1986

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UNITED STATES

HUANG HUA AT BIRTHDAY FETE FOR SIDNEY SHAPIRO

OW232323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA) — The 70th birthday of Sidney Shapiro, a U.S.-born friend of China, was celebrated here today at a reception given by "China Pictorial."

Shapiro came to China in April, 1947. Over the past 38 years, he has been active in the Chinese People's Revolutionary Struggle and Socialist Construction. He became a Chinese citizen in 1963.

He is now a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), and a council member of the Translators' Association of China.

He has taken part in various cultural exchanges between China and other countries, and has translated many Chinese literary works into English.

Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, attended today's reception.

In a letter, Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, praised Shapiro for his invaluable contributions to the friendship between the Chinese and U.S. peoples and a better international understanding of new China.

Addressing the reception, Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of Culture, thanked Shapiro on behalf of Minister Zhu Muzhi for his efforts to introduce Chinese cultural achievements to other countries.

Xing Yan, acting director of "China Pictorial," also spoke at the reception, and wished Shapiro many happy returns. Shapiro worked for "China Pictorial" after 1972.

In his reply, Shapiro said: "I love China deeply." He said he would continue to contribute to China's socialist revolution and construction in his remaining years.

More than 100 people, including senior Chinese officials and foreign experts in Beijing, were present at the reception.

/7051
CSO: 4000/112

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

U.S. DENIES INTERVENTION IN PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

OW192012 Beijing XINHUA in English 1934 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 19 December (XINHUA)—U.S. Undersecretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost today denied charges that the United States has exerted pressures on the Marcos Government for calling the 7 February snap presidential election.

He also denied that the United States has asked opposition leaders Corazon Aquino and Salvador Laurel to unite in a single opposition ticket.

"We have not intervened here. We have not involved ourselves in the Philippine domestic affairs," Armacost told reporters soon after the funeral service of Philippines former Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo.

Armacost, attending Romulos funeral here as the personal envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, said his country's immediate concern in the Philippines is the holding of "free and honest elections" and that "we have not made any secret of our concern."

Armacost, who is also the former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, said the United States did not apply any pressure on Mrs Aquino and Laurel to run under the banner of the oppositionist United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), saying their unification was left entirely to their own choice.

Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos earlier said the United States has been intervening in the holding of snap election. He also accused the United States of extending support to the opposition.

/12232
CSO: 4000/114

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT VOTES FOR ELECTIONS

OW192056 Beijing XINHUA in English 1954 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 19 December (XINHAU)—The Philippine Supreme Court today cleared the way for the holding of the 7 February snap presidential election.

It voted 7-5, with 1 abstention, to dismiss the 11 petitions asking the high tribunal to declare unconstitutional the snap election law.

Of the seven justices who voted against the petition, five said the snap election is constitutional while the two said the high court could no longer decide on the issue because it has become a political question which is not subject to judicial review.

The other five justices rejected the snap poll law as unconstitutional.

They said, the Philippine Constitution provides that a special election can only be called if there is a vacancy created by the death, incapacity, removal from office or resignation of the incumbent president.

And there is no vacancy created by the recent letter of President Ferdinand Marcos to the National Assembly which says he will resign only upon the qualification and assumption of office of the newly elected, they said.

The decision of the high court came 1 day after it ended a 2-day public hearing, in which representatives of the 11 petitioners and the government and 3 amici curiae (friends of the court) spoke.

Senior Associate Justice Claudio Teehankee said only a re-imposition of martial law will stop the 7 February snap election.

He said he believes that the snap poll law is unconstitutional but the election should push through because "it is an expression of the will of the people."

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CSO: 4000/114

REAGAN TRADE BILL VETO HAILED IN PHILIPPINES

OW192008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Manila, 19 December (XINHUA)--President Marcos today hailed U.S. President Ronaly Reagan's veto of the protectionist Jenkins Bill, said a presidential press release.

The veto, Marcos said, showed Reagan was "extremely sensitive to the plight of developing nations particularly the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations which depend heavily on exports for their economic survival."

The Jenkins Bill, officially known as the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985, seeks to limit textile imports into the United States. It was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate last October and December respectively.

Philippines total export earnings from garments last year amounted to 432 million U.S. dollars, a big portion of which came from the U.S. market.

Business and labor sectors in the Philippines have opposed the measure by staging rallies in front of the U.S. Embassy in Manila. They have also filed protests with the U.S. Government against the bill.

Reagan's veto of the bill was also welcomed here by the local textile industry.

Vicente Agustin, president of the Foreign Buyers Association of the Philippines, said the veto would strengthen the country's overall performance in 1986.

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CSO: 4000/114

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV COMMUNIQUE POINTS OUT ECONOMIC 'DEFECTS'

OW192029 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi, 19 December (XINHUA)--Vietnam announced today it has obtained some economic success in 1985 while admitting, however, that neither of the country's agricultural and industrial production is stable.

The Ninth Plenary Session of the Vietnamese Party Central Committee held in mid-December said in a communique issued here today that the session reviewed the implementation of this year's planned economic targets and approved the 1986 economic development plan.

According to the communique, the output of industrial production rose about 7.4 percent and more grain was harvested this year. It gave neither specific figure nor exact percentage regarding the grain output.

The communique said that there are numerous weak points in the country's economy. Difficulties are believed to exist in the areas of distribution and circulation, it added.

The communique stressed the "defects" which appeared after the execution of wage and currency reforms over the past 3 months, saying that these negative aspects have "imposed unhealthy effects" on the society and the economy.

It did not say what these "defects" and "difficulties" really are. Nevertheless, Hanoi newspapers dropped hints to the clue in mentioning the confusion and the price hike prevailing in the markets all over the country.

Speaking of the most important points of the 1986 economic plan, the communique stressed that greater efforts should be made to stabilize the national economy. Meanwhile, priority should be given to the production of rice, foodstuffs and daily necessities which are now particularly insufficient in Vietnam.

In a apparent bid to increase the country's ill-balanced trade. [sentence as received]

The communique appealed to the whole country to secure more export-oriented goods so that it will honor the trade commitments made with foreign countries.

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CSO: 4000/114

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

MARCOS CONFIRMS RIVALRY—Manila, 17 December (XINHUA)—President Ferdinand Marcos today confirmed the existence of rivalry between followers of Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver and Vice Chief of Staff Lt Gen Fidel Ramos in the armed forces. Speaking at a press conference in the northern resort town of Paoay in Ilocos Norte Province, the president said that he had told the followers of both Ver and Ramos to refrain from quarreling, threatening to replace them with new men. A report published in THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted the president as saying that the split in the military has caused lapses in the current counter-insurgency campaign. Marcos was also quoted as saying that the followers of the two camps confronted each other in a meeting in presidential palace, exchanging charges and countercharges. He said he intends to retire the two top ranking generals but delayed it for a while pending the complete reorganization of the armed forces. Before the press conference, Marcos went to the northern city of Laoag in the same province on a campaign tour. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1928 GMT 17 Dec 85 OW] /12232

ANZUS TREATY REMAINS INTACT—Wellington, 17 December (XINHUA)—Prime Minister David Lange has said that New Zealand is to remain in ANZUS and the legal aspects of the treaty will remain intact, according to a report here today. The New Zealand prime minister was commenting on U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's recent remark that by introducing the anti-nuclear legislation, New Zealand had made, in effect, a de facto withdrawal from the ANZUS. Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden has said that should the ANZUS alliance be ended, Australia and the United States would set up a bilateral treaty. Lange disagreed with the view that the entire security guarantee, not just the nuclear blanket, was being withdrawn. He asserted that the ANZUS would remain but the defense and security guarantees of the nuclear arsenal would be withdrawn from New Zealand, which was what New Zealand wanted. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 17 Dec 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/114

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

YAO YILIN INTERVIEWED ON TOUR OF GULF STATES

OW250452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1550 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Nov (XINHUA)--The potential to develop cooperation between China and the three states of the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Kuwait is tremendous and, through common efforts, the prospect of such friendly cooperation is very bright, said Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin.

He also said that these three Gulf states, which he visited this time, have made great achievements in economic construction in recent years and that some of their experience deserved China's attention.

Vice Premier Yao Yilin made these remarks to XINHUA after winding up his visit to these three Gulf states and upon his departure from Kuwait. He and his entourage visited the United Arab Emirates, Oman, and Kuwait from 12 to 24 November and attended Oman's 15th national day celebrations.

He said: "During my visit, I had cordial meetings with Omani Sultan Gabus Ibn Sa'id, United Arab Emirates President Zayid Ibn Sulatn Al Nuhayyan, and Kuwait Emir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and received the warm hospitality of the three governments. I also had separate meetings and talks with the leaders of the three states, having sincere and friendly exchanges of views on bilateral relations of cooperation and international issues of common concern. In Oman, I met with the leaders of a number of friendly countries who were also there to attend Omani national day celebrations, including the leaders and ranking officials of Saudi Arabia and Gatar, which have not yet established diplomatic relations with China."

Speaking on the results of his visit, Yao Yilin said: "After my visit, the mutual understanding between China and the three states has been enhanced, the friendship strengthened, and cooperation developed."

On his impression of the three stages he visited, Yao Yilin said: "The great achievements that Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait have made in recent years greatly impressed me. These three states all produce oil. They have all adopted policies suitable to the conditions of their respective countries, rationally explored and fully utilized their petroleum resources, developed governmental economic cooperation, imported advanced technology, and, within not too long a period of time, have built modern cities, harbors, and petroleum, chemical fertilizer, and sea-water desalination industries on the vast expanse of desert. The people's living standard has been vastly elevated. The outlook of their countries has undergone a great change. Some of their experience in economic construction deserves our attention."

On the foreign policies of the three states, Yao Yilin said: "These three countries all pursue a nonaligned policy. They all oppose hegemonism, defend world peace, and have made good contributions to the common development of the Arab and Third World countries. We appreciate and admire this. China has many points in common in foreign policy with these three states. Economically, we each have our own characteristics and needs. The potential of developing cooperation is tremendous. We are willing to develop positively economic, trade, and technical cooperation with the three states based on the principle of 'equality, mutual benefit, practical results, varied and common development' and the policy of 'abiding by contract, guaranteeing good quality, making low profits, and committing ourselves to obligations.' It is my belief that after my visit this time, with the related agreements we have signed, and through common efforts by all, the prospects of friendly cooperation between China and the three states in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields will be even brighter."

Yao Yilin said in conclusion: "The three friendly states I have visited are all member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. We know that they are united, they help each other, and they develop together. At the same time, they are all concerned about the security and stability of the Gulf area. They all hope for an early end of the Iraq-Iran war. We appreciate this. Here I am willing to reaffirm that the Chinese Government and people sincerely hope that Iraq and Iran restrain themselves and, under conditions acceptable to both sides and through peaceful negotiations, end the war as soon as possible. This will not only conform to the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries but will benefit the security, stability and development of the Gulf area as well as world peace."

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CSO: 4000/092

YEAR ENDER FOCUSES ON TOLL FROM SRI LANKAN STRIFE

OW190958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 19 Dec 85

["Year ender: Ethnic Strife Derails Sri Lanka's Economic Development (by Ma Shengrong)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Colombo, 19 December (XINHUA)--The 3-year-old ethnic strife between the majority Sinhalese and the minority Tamils exacted a heavy political and economic price in Sri Lanka in 1985.

Sri Lanka's Finance Minister Ronnie De Mel warned recently that if the ethnic problem was not solved soon, the future of Sri Lanka's economy would be very bleak.

The ethnic strife has forced the government to increase expenditures on armaments, defence and security. For the 1985-1986 fiscal year, the government has allocated 5.5 billion rupees (about 212 million U.S. dollars), almost 15 percent of the national revenue of 37 billion rupees (some 1,423 million U.S. dollars), to defence and security.

"That was a tremendous burden for a poor country like Sri Lanka," Del Mel said. "That was why a solution should be found to the ethnic problem. The escalating expenditure on defence and security should be reduced," he said.

Sri Lanka's national income this year is also expected to plummet due to a drastic reduction in the prices of tea and earnings from other industries. Although no official figures are available yet, the government has revealed that it may face a budget deficit of 30,000 million rupees (some 1,154 million U.S. dollars) in 1986.

The worst hit industry by the ethnic problem is tourism, which has been one of the major foreign exchange earners for years. An official of the Ceylon Tourist Board told XINHUA that the decline in tourism started with the global recession in the early 80's and was accelerated by the July 1983 ethnic disturbances in the country. Foreign exchange earnings dropped from 8.5 million U.S. dollars in 1982 to 5.5 million U.S. dollars last year and a further drop is expected this year, the official said.

The fishing industry, Sri Lanka's economic backbone for the last 8 years, was also dealt a crippling blow in November 1984 with the declaration of the prohibited and security zones off the northern and eastern coasts. As a result, a large number of fishermen were forced to leave their homes and to seek shelter in refugee camps. According to official figures, fish production in 1985 is likely to decrease by 30 percent over 1984 and the government is planning to import fish from other countries.

Even agriculture, was not spared. Tea and rubber production, Sri Lanka's major agricultural crops, dropped by 3.7 and 14 percent respectively in the first half of 1985 compared with the corresponding period of 1984.

The ethnic violence hampered Sri Lanka's drive for self-sufficiency as well, it has to import more than 200,000 tons of rice from China and Pakistan in 1985. Official sources said the paddy harvest might have been good this year due to favourable weather, but transportation had been disrupted by the fighting between the government forces and the Tamil militant groups.

The fighting also affected Sri Lanka's development projects which are dependent on foreign aid and loans. The European aid group and other countries have questioned the efficacy of continuing large-scale aid to a country which spends most of the funds on domestic security. A senior Sri Lankan official who visited Europe and America recently revealed that the image of Sri Lanka had been tarnished by the ethnic clashes making donors reluctant to give aid to the country.

Official sources here predict that 1986 will be a difficult year for Sri Lanka unless a peaceful solution to its ethnic problem is found soon.

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CSO: 4000/114

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI PENG PRAISES HUNAN'S EDUCATION FUNDING EFFORTS

OW151015 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] According to ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO report, the Hunan Provincial Party Committee and Provincial People's Government have adopted vigorous measures to ensure increased educational funds. Their methods have been praised by Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council and concurrently minister in charge of the State Education Commission. Their main methods were:

1. Increasing state investments and raising the rate of increase of educational funds. They stipulated that, from 1986, the rate of increase of funds used by the provincial government for education should be five percent greater than the rate of increase of regular provincial financial revenues; the rate of increase of funds used by prefectures, cities, and counties for education should be more than two percent greater than the rate of increase of financial revenues of their respective localities; the rate of reserve financial resources used by the province, prefectures, cities, and counties for education must not be under 20 percent; and each year the provincial departments concerned should arrange necessary amounts of foreign exchange for use for educational undertakings.

2. Financial revenues of townships and towns should be used mainly for education, with specific rates determined by the cities, counties, townships, and towns according to the various conditions.

3. Fifteen to 20 percent of the amount of urban construction maintenance taxes should be used for the constructon of middle schools, primary schools, and kindegartens.

4. Collection of additional educational funds should be started throughout the province in 1986.

5. Investment in educational capital construction should be increased on a relatively large scale. They stipulated that capital construction investment for educational departments by the provincial government in 1986 be increased from the present amount to 10 million yuan.

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CSO: 4005/327

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC POPULATION EXPERT GIVES FIGURES ON BIRTHS, ABORTIONS

HK221206 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, Nov 22 (AFP)--An abortion was recorded for every two births in China last year, a Chinese population expert said today. There were 18 million births and 9 million abortions in China last year, Hao Wenrou, a professor in the Demographic Research Institute at Beijing's People's University, told a press conference.

Several U.S. legislators have called for a halt to U.S. financing of the United Nations family planning program because of alleged forced abortion and sterilization in China. Beijing has consistently denied accusations that it practices forced abortion and sterilization.

Mr Hao would not comment on the abortion ratio, but said that the U.S. allegations would have no influence on China's current policy of one child to a family.

Half of the abortions carried out in China are in the first 2 months of pregnancy, and only in exceptional cases are they carried out after the fifth month, Mr Hao said.

Another population expert, Xu Shaoyu, questioned a recent Health Ministry statement that 86 percent of Chinese women used some form of contraception. He said his own research had given a figure of 69 percent in the country and 74 percent in the cities.

The intrauterine device or coil is the most popular method of contraception, accounting for 39 percent of contraceptive use, followed by sterilization 38 percent, vasectomy 13 percent, and the pill only 5 percent.

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CSO: 4000/110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU ISSUES REPORT ON CRIME

OW191623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--In the 22 months from September 1983 to June 1985 there were 750,000 criminal cases in China, a decrease of 36 percent compared to the preceding 22 months.

This was disclosed in a report to a judicial seminar cosponsored by the Ministry of Justice of China and the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (UNAFEI), which opened here today.

The 14-page report, written by the Chinese People's Public Security University, says that China's public security and judicial organs have done a great deal of "fruitful work" in crime prevention and crime control over the past few years by relying on the masses. As a result, it says, public order in the country is satisfactory, the rate of criminal offenses is steadily decreasing, and a "favorable social environment has emerged for socialist construction."

The report says that to combine the professional work of public security with the help of the people and to adopt an integrated approach to crime prevention and control is the fine tradition and successful experience of China's public security organs.

It says that the incidence of crime is a complicated social phenomenon. The task of tackling it, therefore, should be carried out under the leadership of governments at all levels and in coordination with all departments concerned, including publicity, education, cultural, and law enforcement organs. Effective economic, cultural, educational, administrative, and legal measures should also be taken, it adds.

The report says that China's public security organs have adhered to the principles of "prevention should play the main role while punishment serves as a subsidiary" and "everything should be done strictly according to the law."

More than 1 million public security committees and 2.44 million similar groups have been established in China. "Such spontaneous organizations formed by the masses are important links between the public security organs and the people," it says.

The policy of opening to the rest of the world will "give impetus" to promoting the country's modernization. On the other hand, it may also bring in some negative influences, with serious economic crimes in particular tending to increase, it predicts.

Apart from further implementing the present measures, public security organs will closely cooperate with other departments and adopt "new countermeasures" to deal with criminal activities, the report says.

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CSO: 4000/110

NUMBER OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN NATION EXPECTED TO DOUBLE

HK220124 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Liu Dizhong]

[Text] The foreign student population is expected to double over the next 5 years and foreigners will begin to be recruited to take master's and doctoral degrees.

The State Education Commission plans to increase the number of foreign undergraduates from the present 3,000 to more than 6,000 by the end of 1990, according to Yan Meihua, deputy director of the Foreign Student Division under the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the commission.

Yan told CHINA DAILY yesterday that more subjects would be opened to foreign students. The 190 subjects available at the moment will be expanded to 250 in the next 2 to 3 years, taking in science, engineering, electronic computer technology, machinery, agriculture, and water conservation, medicine, ancient Chinese, painting, music. and the history of Chinese fine arts. Traditional medicine is the most popular discipline.

Meanwhile, foreign students on short-term courses, which usually range from 6 weeks to 6 months, will grow to more than 8,000 in the next 5 years, compared to 4,000 this year, Yan said.

The foreign students studying at the moment come from 109 countries and regions, and around 1,842 or 56 percent, come from Third World countries.

But, Yan noted, students from developed countries have increased dramatically since 1977. For instance, new students from the developed countries who enrolled this year numbered 754, 47.5 percent of new students.

Students from the Soviet Union and East European countries also increased, as a result of improving relations. They numbered 181 this year, compared to 2 in 1979 and 3 in 1982.

Yan stressed that efforts would still focus on attracting students from developing countries, in order to train up talent for the development of their countries. This program includes educating Third World students in technical subjects at secondary schools.

China began conferring bachelor degrees on foreign students in 1982 and, since then, preparations have been made to admit students for master's degrees and doctorates. In fact a small group of foreign students were granted master's degrees on a trial basis in 1983 after 2 or 3 years' further study after graduation in China.

But from next year, China will receive foreign students specifically for graduate studies, Yan said. According to him, the state budget for foreign students will gradually increase as the country's economy develops. On the average, the state pays 6,000 yuan (about $2,000) a year for each foreign student on an exchange program. This sum covers tuition and lodging, and meals and other living expenses with a monthly allowance of 180 yuan for undergraduates to 220 yuan for PhD students.

Students who come at their own expense pay from $1,200 to $4,000 annually for tuition alone.

Yan disclosed that the commission would issue some new regulations concerning foreign students, involving applications, admission examinations, penalties, and rewards, degrees, extracurricular activities, and vacation.

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CSO: 4000/110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE STUDENTS' LETTERS ON CURRENT PRC POLICIES

View On Value

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 p 34

[Article by Zhu Zhigang [2612 1807 0474], student, class of 1983, Philosophy Department, Beijing University: "College Students' Responsibility"]

[Text] The era of reform has given an arduous historical mission to every college student. The people of the motherland have placed unlimited hopes on us. All this cannot but evoke deep thinking on our part. To make China stand tall among world powers, the key lies in modernization of science and technology. We, college students in the new period, should see the need for knowledge in making China prosperous and strong, and should have a strong sense of responsibility.

People of our generation aspire to realize the value of oneself to the greatest possible extent. However, in expressing this aspiration, have we considered the relationship between the development of the country and of the individual, and have we put the realization of the value of ourselves on the basis that it is in keeping with what the motherland needs? As I see it, with the highly complicated social relations of a person, the realization of his value is inseparable with the role he plays in society. So far as we college students in the new era are concerned, the best realization of the value of ourselves can only occur in making contributions to China's development. Otherwise, if we should neglect society's needs in pursuit of so-called individual development, it will undoubtedly do no good to the development of either society or the individual.

Looking back to history, our older generation of revolutionaries made their utmost efforts for the cause of liberating the Chinese nation, and countless revolutionary martyrs gave their precious lives in doing so. It was in such great sacrifice and contribution that they achieved the best realization of their value. And today, so many ordinary people are working diligently and conscientiously for the motherland's construction. The realization of their value is embodied in the efforts they make for the motherland's economic growth. Someone asked a combat hero in the defensive counterattack against Vietnam: "The peasants have 'responsibility plots' and the workers have a responsibility system, but what is your responsibility?" The answer: "We too have our own 'responsibility plot,' which is the 9.6 million square kilometer territory of the People's Republic of China." Can there be any higher value in life than this? The responsibility of us college students is to study hard so that in the future we can use the knowledge we have acquired to do our little bit to help achieve the motherland's economic development. This is the best way to realize the value of ourselves.

There is a college graduate who did not want to go back to his native place in a border region. After he failed in a competitive examination for postgraduate studies, he became extremely dejected and contemplated becoming a monk. Without a lofty ideal, one is unable to recover from even a minor setback. If this is the case, how can one talk about social responsibility and one's own value? We should always keep in mind the responsibility the times have given to the college students and thus always maintain the enthusiasm to study assiduously and spare no effort to fight our way ahead.

Support for Open Policy

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 pp 34-35

[Article by Li Mei [2621 3780], student, College of Economics, Beijing University: "Be Promoters for 'Opening to the Outside World'"]

[Text] The implementation of opening to the outside world poses a new problem to the entire country. How to understand correctly the meaning of opening to the outside world is also a new question faced by us college students.

In today's world, the economic relations among countries are getting increasingly closer, and the world has become a great market. Any country or area, which separates itself from this great market to maintain a closed national economy, is unrealistic and has no future. In the end, it can only remain backward among the nations in the world. The general trend of the world today is to open up. Opening to the outside world invigorates, promotes progress, and speeds things up. Our correct policy should be to strengthen the relations between domestic and international markets to help supply each other's needs, learn from others' strong points to offset our own weaknesses and accelerate our own economic development.

We can get a deeper understanding of this truth by looking back on the course our country has followed since the founding of the People's Republic. In the early 1950's, the economic cooperation between China and the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries had produced a tremendous impact on our socialist construction, and we quickly laid the foundation for industrial development. But from the late 1950's to the early 1970's, our economy fell in a long vacillating and stagnant state, as a result of the policy of "closing the country to international intercourse." The rapid economic development in our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee is to a certain extent the result of the open policy. China is now in the process of changing from a closed country into an open one. To Achieve greater economic development, we must keep the world in mind and persist in further expanding economic interchanges with foreign countries.

Therefore, China should pay attention to economic cooperation and technical interchanges with all countries of the world, strengthen relations with the

the large number of developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and particularly attach importance to mutual cooperation in the region around the Pacific. At present, the world economic center is gradually moving to the region around the Pacific, and this creates a good external environment for China to open up to the outside world. Some of the major economic blocs in this region already have the financial and technical conditions to participate in cooperation. As a vast investment market, China has a great attraction to many countries. In other words, China has the potential for developing economic cooperation with countries around the Pacific Ocean. The attraction is of particularly great significance to countries like the United States and Japan, which attach extremely great importance to the world market. This is especially true with Japan, because China is its most desirable trading partner in terms of geographical locations, market conditions and raw material supplies. That's why it is willing to develop trade and economic intercourse with China. As for us, Japan's technological advances and financial conditions are things that we can make full use of. The development of economic contacts with foreign countries including countries around the Pacific Ocean should be a policy to be adhered to for a long time to come.

Because we have followed a "closed door" policy for a long time and have only recently adopted an open policy, we are faced with problems such as our lack of experience, shortage of trained personnel and so forth in economic contacts with foreign countries. As is often the case, we have to rely on people who do not know business to do business with foreign firms, and our foreign trade system and organizations have also failed to adapt to the new situation brought about by the open policy. As a result, we have suffered some losses. In addition, unhealthy trends and bureaucracy have also brought losses to foreign trade which should not have occurred.

However, this is after all only a minor aspect. We should see the main aspect. China's policy of opening to the outside world has produced great results, and its orientation is correct. This is the main aspect. The proper attitude to deal with problems in this area should be cool-headed analysis. It is obviously not objective to seize upon one point and ignore the overall picture or to exaggerate shortcomings and deny achievements. What is needed is to sum up experience and lessons and learn how to do business. We must not give up eating for fear of choking, shrink back because there are problems and fall again into the old ruts of closing the country to international intercourse.

Opening to the outside world requires wisdom, resolution, and courage. Persistence in doing so requires even greater wisdom, resolution, and courage.

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CSO: 4005/279

BEIJING, TIANJIN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE OVER LIVING CONDITIONS

HK200906 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 20 Dec 85

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, Dec 20 (AFP)--Some 2,000 students demonstrated here and in Tianjin against their poor living conditions, provoking government intervention in the capital, a reliable source said today. A staff member of Beijing's Agricultural University, who asked not to be named, said that between 1,500 and 2,000 students gathered spontaneously on 11 December in front of a house belonging to the university president. They protested the lack of heating in their dormitories, poor food, and the army's occupation of more than half the campus since 1968.

The next day several wall posters were plastered around the campus to advertise the students' complaints, and the minister for agriculture, He Kang, had to visit the university to ease the students' anger, the source said.

A small group of students gathered a few days earlier on 8 December in front of the Tianjin University president's house for a similar protest, according to a Western professor at the university some 120 kilometers (75 miles) southeast of here.

Chinese students have staged a number of demonstrations since September, notably at Beijing University, in Tianjin, and in the western city of Xian. They have protested mainly rising prices and corruption, as well as Japanse militarism and the recent influx of Japanese goods on the Chinese market.

A member of the Agricultural University Youth League said today in a telephone interview that the students' anger had been brewing for a long time. "We have been eating badly for years, although the situation in other universities is even worse," he said. He added that the presence of two People's Liberation Army units on campus had forced many students to live in inferior accommodation nearby.

After last week's events, He Dongchang, a former education minister and vice-president of the State Commission on Education, organized several meetings among students, university authorities and the army in an effort to resolve the problem, the source said.

Officials at the Agricultural University said the demonstration erupted following a scuffle between students and some outsiders after a dance on 9 December which was organized by the authorities to commemorate the 50th anniversary of an anti-Japanese student demonstration in 1935.

Students had planned to organize protests across the country on 9 December, but Chinese officials took advantage of their advance warning to hold meetings with the students to discuss their complaints, explain official policies and indicate that no unofficial demonstrations would be tolerated on that day.

Some of the student requests were granted and university campuses were infiltrated by secret police before 9 December, leaving students to remain quiet for fear of recriminations in the event of further incidents.

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CSO: 4000/110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATION TO HOLD FIRST FOLK, POP SONG CONTEST

OW191811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--China is to hold its first "folk and pop song contest," a spokesman for the China Musicians Association announced at a news conference here today.

The contest is jointly sponsored by the China International Culture Exchange Center, the China Musicians Association, the Eastern Song and Dance Ensemble, the Central Folk Song and Dance Ensemble, and the China Advertisement Cooperation. The first stage of the contest will be held in the first 2 months of next year in Beijing and six provinces.

The contest is open to all young people between the ages of 15 and 35. Participants will compete in two different groups--folk singers and pop singers. Ninety of them will be selected to participate in the final contest, which will be held in the Chinese capital next April.

Ten singers will be chosen as first-prize winners, with pianos as prizes. There will also be five prizes for composition and wording, and the winners will also receive musical instruments as prizes; the five winners of the background music dubbing prizes will receive electronic organs.

"We hope the contest will contribute to promoting folk music, and guide pop songs in a more healthy and artistic direction," said Cheng Siyuan, vice-chairman of the Council of the China International Cultural Exchange Center.

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CSO: 4000/110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRESS OF LITERARY NOVELS NOTED AT MAO DUN AWARDS

OW180146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)—The past 3 years have witnessed great progress in China's novel-writing, with a stronger sense of the times and history, and deeper exploration of modern life. This remark was made by literary critic Feng Mu at today's award-granting ceremony of this year's "Mao Dun Literature Prize."

Chosen from 450 novels written between 1982 and 1984, Li Zhun's "The Yellow River Runs Eastward" (first volume, 1979; second volume, 1984), Zhang Jie's "Heavy Wings" (revised edition, 1984), and Liu Xinwu's "The Bell and Drum Tower" (1984) became the second batch of winners of the prize, which is given every 3 years.

Feng, vice chairman of the Chinese Writers Association (CWA), said the three works depict the mental attitudes of the Chinese people in different historical periods and display their lives in different social environments.

"The Yellow River Runs Eastward" describes the devastation following the bombing of the Yellow River dyke at Huayuankou, Henan Province, by Kuomintang troops in 1938, in a vain attempt to prevent further Japanese aggression. Tang Dacheng, an executive member of the CWA's Secretariat, held that while reflecting history, the novel also provokes readers to ponder upon the destiny of the nation, and this helps it transcend historical limitations.

"Heavy Wings" was first published in 1981. The writer revised her novel last year after 3 years of comprehensive listening to public opinions. Through the arduous reform in an automobile factory, it reflects the country's economic reform in its initial stage. It tells readers that the wings of reform are heavy, but it has taken off after all.

Full of local flavor and an epitome of the country's social changes, "The Bell and Drum Tower" describes how, following social progress, Beijing citizens living around the tower are changing their lives and mental attitudes.

Literary critics hold that the past few years have been the best period for novel-writing since 1949, with recordbreaking production and increasing variety of themes and writing techniques.

Statistics show that 80 percent of these novels were written by young and middle-aged writers. For this reason, many works are full of vigor and dashing spirit, both ideologically and artistically.

The "Mao Dun Literature Prize" was established according to the will of Mao Dun (1896-1981), one of China's greatest modern writers and late chairman of the CWA, who donated 250,000 yuan as the fund. It is considered the highest prize for literature in the country, as an official one has not yet been established.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLAYWRIGHT CAO YU WRITES TO TAIWAN

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO (Overseas Edition) in Chinese 20 Nov 85 p 8

[Excerpts of article by Cao Yu [2580 4417]: "Taiwan, Where My Heart and Spirit Turn"]

[Text] The happy day of 25 October this year marks the 40th anniversary of the recovery of Taiwan. On this day 40 years ago, we drove the Japanese aggressors away from this part of China, and Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland. On this unforgettable day, I wish that my compatriots on both sides of the strait could someday join each other in commemorating this happy day and celebrating our common victory.

Allow me to take this opportunity, as an intellectual and a literary and art worker on the mainland, to say a few words to my fellow countrymen, fellow townspeople and alumni in Taiwan. We have been separated far too long, and we miss each other more and more everyday. This is not just the kind of feeling with which one person misses another, but the fond memory and longing that well up between separated brothers and sisters, and the deep love children cherish for their mother and vice versa.

We are the descendants of people who have lived on this land from generation to generation, and heirs to a culture that has come from one source. We all have black eyes, black hair and yellow skin.

In Taiwan, there are my old friends and acquaintances, childhood schoolmates of the Nankai Middle School and many old schoolmates and alumni of Qinghua University and fellow writers. I have seen your works in libraries and Xinhua Bookstores. I have read them carefully. I like the strong native flavor, the meticulous and moving depictions of life and the lively characters. I have learned a great deal from them, and they have also evoked much longing and sadness. How much do I wish to tell you what I am thinking about, just like friends and neighbors talking with each other at random, about what we have learned and experienced in artistic creation, about our own articles and about our lives. I really hope that someday we can come and go freely and then we can see each other often. I also think that even if the time is not yet ripe, at least we fellow artists should be able to have contacts and exchanges. We are moving forward on the same endless river of culture, and we should row the boat in unison and enjoy the incomparably beautiful scenery of the river together. I would like to go to Taiwan to visit you, and am waiting for you to come here. At Beijing, Shanghai, the West Lake, the Huang Shan, to the north and south of the Changjiang and inside and outside the Great Wall, countless people are waiting to welcome you. This is the day we are all looking forward to.

It is said that the things I wrote, crudely as they are, still have readers in Taiwan. Then, I ask you, my writer friends in Taiwan, to thank the readers for me. I was still young at the time, and the things that I wrote were rather immature. Now I hope that someday I can hear with my own ears the opinions of my Taiwan readers. If there are praises, I will be very happy. If they are critical, I will do some serious thinking.

In conclusion, I hope my fellow writers in both mainland China and Taiwan will produce more outstanding works of literature and art to safeguard the life of peace and happiness and add new splendor to the brilliant culture of our motherland.

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CSO: 4005/280

FOREIGN TEXTBOOK EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW191805 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--A 10-day exhibition of textbooks from foreign universities opened at Beijing's Qinghua University today. The exhibition is designed to promote studies on the contrasting teaching materials and curricula used by Chinese and foreign universities.

It introduces about 2,600 kinds of U.S. textbooks currently in use to teach science, engineering, and economic management from Stanford and Cornell Universities, and the University of California-Berkeley.

Also on show are about 1,000 varieties of science books published between 1984 and 1985 in the United States.

Another 1,700 Ph.D dissertations on science, engineering, and economic management from 11 U.S. universities, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, passed in the last 2 years are on display.

Britain's Pergamon Press and Macmillan Press have provided about 400 varieties of new books for the exhibition.

A dozen of China's leading universities and colleges are taking part in the exhibition, with about 2,000 varieties of textbooks. Computers supply data on the textbooks.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE STUDY FLOURISHES, AIDS GOALS

OW200124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 19 Dec 85

[By reporters Zhang Gaohong and Wu Fumin]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 19 December (XINHUA)--Study of ideological and political work as a science has flourished as never before in China over the past few years. There are currently some 7,700 associations for studying ideological and political work among staff members and workers, with nearly 50,000 research cadres, at various levels throughout the country. By combining their research work with reality and stressing practical results, the associations have played an important role in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Organizations for studying ideological and political work among Chinese staff members and workers have been established in order to improve and intensify ideological and political work under the new situation of carrying out reform, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the domestic economy. Under the auspices of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Economic Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Central Secretariat's Policy Research Office, the CYL Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, a nationwide association for studying ideological and political work among Chinese staff members and workers was inaugurated in January 1983. Since then, study associations have been established in 27 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and in 22 state council departments.

Striving to play an advisory role for party organizations, the associations have conducted investigation and study and provided materials for the party to use in formulating policies and making decisions. At present, they are conducting investigation and study on intensifying the building of spiritual civilization and improving party style and prevailing social practice as quickly as possible.

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TEN THINGS NEW CADRES SHOULD DO DESCRIBED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 p 17

[Article by Li Fusheng [2621 4395 3932], graduate from the Training Department of the CPC Central Committee Party School: "'Ten Do's' for New Cadres"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Li Fusheng, a graduate of the latest class of the Training Department of the CPC Central Committee Party School, wrote this short article while in training at the party school. It was published in a restricted publication of the party school dated 12 October this year. The article is concise and comprehensive. It suggests how cadres newly promoted to leading posts should make demands on themselves. It is reprinted here as recommended reading to our readers, particularly cadres recently promoted to leading posts at various levels. We invite readers to contribute articles or write letters to make suggestions or express views on how cadres who have recently assumed leading posts should perform their duties, improve themselves and uphold the party spirit and principle. We also invite new cadres to write articles or letters on their own experience, requests, problems, and worries for common discussion. We believe this will be of great help to rectify the party style, promote reform, improve cadre quality, and enhance cadre competence.

Comrade Li Fusheng is 47 years old. He is not secretary of the party committee of the Affiliated Hospital of the Shihezi Medical College, Xinjiang.

With power in hand, should one serve the people wholeheartedly, or use the power to seek personal gain? This will be a rigorous test for every new cadre. The correct answer, of course, should be the former. However, it is easy to say, but not so simple to do. To really serve the people wholeheartedly, the following "ten do's" are suggested both as a guidance for my own conduct and for comrades to encourage each other.

1. Be clear-headed. It is necessary to firmly establish the scientific communist world outlook. One must take a clear-cut stand on major questions of right and wrong, firmly adhere to the communist belief despite storms and waves and be a sober-minded Marxist striving to do something worthwhile.

2. Be sincere. It is necessary to serve the people completely and thoroughly, earnestly and sincerely and with utter devotion. One must consciously make serving the people the guiding principle for one's own actions and

unconditionally put the interests of the party and people above one's own interests.

3. Be calm. One must treat people as equals, deal with the masses in a kindly manner, never talk like a bureaucrat, never put on bureaucratic airs, forge close ties with the masses and always live among the masses.

4. Be sharp-eyed. It is necessary to look far ahead, see the direction clearly, march forward with firm determination and blaze new trails courageously. One must have the courage to adopt and popularize all the good methods and good experiences which are suited to the new situation, new conditions and new tasks, and to get rid of those which do not.

5. Do keep ears sharp. "Listen to both sides and you will be enlightened, heed only one side and you will be benighted." One must have keen ears, gather information, use different ways and channels to listen attentively to the voice of the masses and accept the masses' opinions and criticisms. One must not regard oneself as infallible, shutting one's eyes and stopping up one's ears.

6. Do talk a lot. It is necessary to diligently disseminate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong's thought, give publicity to the party's line, principles, and policies and do ideological and political work.

7. Be honest. One must be honest in performing one's official duties, and must never ask the party and people for personal fame and gain. "Be the first to show concern and the last to enjoy oneself." It is necessary to learn from the older generation of revolutionaries. "It is important to have an ideal, and also keep the world in mind. I want to work for all the people, and I deem it a shame to seek personal gain." (Poem by Chen Yi)

8. Do use one's legs. One must be constantly on the move, go to the grassroots level and find out about the situation, and must not remain high above, losing contact with the masses, making subjective assumptions and giving arbitrary and impractical directions.

9. Do walk straight. One must stand upright and walk straight. "If you want to work with iron, you must be tough yourself." One must be as good as one's word and think and act in one and the same way. It is necessary to carry forward the party's fine work style and resolutely resist all kinds of unhealthy trends. It is necessary to uphold democratic centralism and not to allow any one person to have the final say, or what I say goes. It is necessary to uphold the party spirit and eradicate factionalism.

10. Do write truthfully. One must have the courage to seek truth from facts, "pick up the pen and write bluntly." It is necessary to tell the truth, reporting both the good news and the bad. It is necessary to adhere to the Marxist-Leninist writing style and resolutely do away with stereotyped party writing and officialese.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THEORIST YANG XIANZHEN TALKS ABOUT MARXIST THEORY

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 pp 12-13

[Article by A. Xiang [7093 6763] and Yuan Fa [6678 4099]: "Pay Full Attention to the Power of Theory--An Interview With Yang Xianzhen [2799 3759 3791"]

[Text] When we arrived at Comrade Yang Xianzhen's residence in the western suburb of Beijing at 8:30 on the morning of 8 December, he was already seated in the living room waiting for us. Yang is 90 years old, and his hair and eyebrows are all white, but he is hale and hearty, thinks clearly and talks volubly.

At the recently held national party conference, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said to new and veteran cadres: In the new situation, it is necessary to study Marxist theory diligently. In order to understand deeply Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call and increase our consciousness of the need to study Marxist theory, we asked Yang for advise. Yang has constantly pursued Marxist-Leninist theoretical studies for decades. He is a prestigious and accomplished theorist in our party.

Yang said: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's call is very important. Marxism is the theoretical basis of our guiding ideology and our guide to victory in revolution and construction. History has shown time and again that our revolutionary practice is guided by either the correct theory or the wrong theory. If we make mistakes on some major theoretical questions, our revolution and construction will suffer serious setbacks. Owing to the guidance of the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," China suffered a decade of disaster of the "cultural revolution." This is a typical example of mistakes in theory leading to mistakes in practice.

Yang said: The reforms and the open policy have brought vigor and vitality to all fields and accelerated the development of the productive forces in China. Only by persisting in the reforms and adhering to the open policy will it be possible for China's four modernizations drive to succeed. This truth is being increasingly accepted by the whole party. However, the amount of theoretical thinking we have put in on the reform and open policy is not nearly enough. Or perhaps we still haven't had time to do some deep thinking on such questions as why must the socialist economic structure be reformed, why must a socialist country open itself to the outside world including the capitalist countries, and so forth. Unless these questions are settled theoretically and thoroughly, our confidence and courage in carrying out reforms and implementing the open policy will be affected, and we may even shrink back in the face of reverses. Conversely, if the questions are made thoroughly and theoretically clear, our determination to implement the reforms and the open policy will be greatly strengthened. This is the most important reason why we should study theory now.

Secondly, Yang continued, studying theory will enable us to follow more closely the correct orientation of reform. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Our four modernizations program is a socialist four modernizations program, and our reform of the economic structure is a socialist reform of the economic structure. This reminder by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is extremely important. Our reform is based on adherence to the four cardinal principles, the starting point and end result of the reform are both for the common prosperity of all the people, and the ultimate goal is to realize communism. Adhering to the four cardinal principles is not an empty slogan, but has its practical meaning. For example, since the reform, more decision-making power has been delegated to the lower levels, under the factory manager responsibility system factory managers now have more power, and various departments and units now have more money. Should the power be used to seek personal gain, or should "power be used for the public good" and to create more wealth for the country and people? Also for example, the open policy has enabled us to obtain advanced technology and management methods from abroad and make use of foreign investment, but it also gives the decadent bourgeois ideas an opportunity to make inroads. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: In the past few years, production has increased, but the pernicious influence of capitalism and feudalism still has not been reduced to the lowest possible level, and some evil practices, long disappeared after liberation, have revived. This should be taken seriously. In the past few years, the building of the spiritual civilization has been somewhat neglected. The reason is that we have paid less attention to ideals and discipline, while the forming of a communist world outlook and the study and grasp of Marxist theories are one and the same thing.

Yang Xianzhen was born in Yun County, Hubei Province. He joined the CPC in 1926. From that time on, he studied the Marxist philosophy. He said: "Marxist philosophy holds that the question of the relationship between thinking and being and between consciousness and nature is the supreme question of philosophy as a whole. Being is primary, thinking is secondary, and thinking is a reflection of being. Time and space are material forms of being. We live now in the 1980's of the 20th century on this land of China where a socialist system is practiced. Living in this time and space, we should have a corresponding consciousness of the times, that is, a socialist consciousness. Those who use their power to seek personal gain and appropriate public property are without a socialist consciousness of the times." His words are both humorous and profound.

Yang continued to say that the third meaning in studying theory is that with Marxist theory as the guide, many major problems in the four modernizations drive can be resolved more smoothly, for example, the relationship between macroeconomic control and microeconomic flexibility, between guidance by planning and regulation by the market, between accumulation and consumption, and so forth. It is unrealistic and stupid to try to find ready-made answers from Marxist classics, and it is wrong to reject guidance by Marxist theory because ready-made answers cannot be found. Again it is Comrade Deng Xiaoping who put it so well: "We must have a good grasp of basic Marxist theory in light of the realities. Because this is the only way to increase our ability to apply its basic principles and methods to explore positively and solve the new basic political, economic, social, and cultural problems, pushing forward our cause and Marxist theory itself, while preventing some comrades, newly promoted young and middle-aged comrades in particular, from losing their bearings in the increasingly complicated struggle."

"Respected Comrade Yang, what special meaning do you think it is for the young and middle-aged cadres, who have recently been promoted to leading posts, to study theory?"

To this question of ours, Yang answered: Many of the young and middle-aged cadres were formerly engineers and technicians. They have professional knowledge and understand some technology and management in certain fields. Now they have become leading cadres, the range of their authority has expanded a great deal, and the situation they are faced with is much more complicated than before. Without a fairly good grasp of Marxist theory, they can hardly measure up to the heavy responsibility of leading the people in carrying out the four modernizations program. Stalin said: "In any working department of the state and party, the higher the political level and the degree of Marxist-Leninist consciousness of the working personnel are, the higher the efficiency of the work itself and the greater the result of the work will become. Conversely, the lower the political level and the Marxist-Leninist consciousness of the working personnel are, the more likely will they suffer setbacks and failures in work, the more likely will the working personnel themselves become philistine, shortsighted, and bogged down in routine matters, and the more likely will they become degenerates. This should be considered a theorem." Therefore, raising their own level of Marxist theory rather quickly is an extremely urgent task confronting the new cadres.

Yang picked up a copy of the 4 October RENMIN RIBAO from the tea table and turned to page 4. Pointing to an article by Comrade Li Huang [2621 5435] entitled "A Small Suggestion to the Secretary of the County Party Committee," he said: Li Huang suggested that the county party committee secretary should find time to study some basic Marxist theory and also acquire some general knowledge on the new technological revolution. It is a very good suggestion. I think it applies not only to county party committee secretaries, but even more so to senior cadres.

At this point, Yang criticized a phenomenon. He said that some units are unwilling to send their competent cadres to party schools for training, feeling that it would interfere with their work. This is not right. The leading cadres in major responsible positions in each area, department, and system should be sent to attend theoretical studies.

Yang had held a leading position in the Central Party School for a long time, trained a large number of senior and middle-level cadres and theoretical and propaganda cadres for the party and done a great deal of fruitful work in disseminating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and raising the theoretical level of party cadres. In the decade of internal turmoil, he was persecuted by Lin Biao, Chen Boda, Kang Sheng, and the "gang of four," and was expelled from the party in 1975. On 6 November 1980, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee approved a decision of the CPC Central Committee Party School Committee on Yang's complete rehabilitation, repudiating all the labels imposed on him by Kang Sheng and the others, like "opposing Mao Zedong's thought" and so forth, and other trumped-up charges, restoring his party membership and clearing his name.

To receive us for the interview, Yang did some preparations. A lot of books, newspapers, and records were placed on the tea table before him. During the conversation with us, he often opened the books, newspapers, and records, expounded and proved his views with relevant writings by classical Marxist authors and other relevant materials, sometimes pointed out a paragraph for us to read and then explained it us us. He was kindly, amiable and easy of approach, and we felt deeply touched.

The conversation had continued for 2 and 1/2 hours, and Yang was still full of zest. In order not to overtax his strength, we rose to take leave. Before we left, Yang urged us: "You journalists should also diligently study basic Marxist theories and raise the standard of news reporting."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO INTRODUCES NEW INTERNATIONAL CURRENT AFFAIRS BOOK

HK201455 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Dec 85 p 6

[Article by Shen Li [3088 44539]: "A Window to the World--Introducing 'International Current Affairs Encyclopaedia 1979-1984"]

[Text] Along with the implementation of the policy of opening up in our country, friendly and cooperative relations between our country and many other countries in the world have been developed. Our people have become more and more interested in international affairs. More and more people have opportunities to visit or to work in foreign countries, and more and more people have opportunities to contact people from all parts of the world.

In our internatioonal activities and in the study of current internationnal affairs, we will be informed of many events which occurred previously in various countries and regions. If we know nothing, or very little, about these events, this may affect mutual understanding and the development of friendly cooperation with foreign people and we may even make fools of ourselves. However, it is never easy to find the cause and effect of various world events. Even professionals who deal with international, political, or economic affairs need a long time consulting a great deal of material in order to find out the time, place, relevant figures, and historical background of certain international events. Moreover, not all people have convenient access to such material. Facts show that our people are definitely in need of a comprehensive reference book which they can use in their work and study.

"International Current Affairs Encyclopaedia 1979-1984," which will soon be compiled by the international section of RENMIN RIBAO's editorial office and published by the Publishing House of World Knowledge, is such a practical reference book. The book brings together major international events in the political, economic, cultural, military, and technological fields in the five years between 1979 and 1984. It narrates these events in an objective way and in simple language. The compiler of this book pays special attention to the accuracy of time, place, and figures involved in the events. With such a book to hand, people can open a window to the world and may have knowledge of major international and national events occurring since World War II. They will not need to waste time consulting source materials. People who like to study international affairs may rapidly gain a general knowledge of complicated world current affairs and the relationship between various events, thus raising their interest and confidence in their studies. This will be a necessary reference book for journalists, diplomats, tourist guides, people engaged in foreign trade or international economic affairs, researchers in international affairs institutes, political teachers, and students of international politics [word indistinct] economics in universities.

"International Current Affairs Encyclopaedia" will be revised every five to six years. It will provide important reference material for study of the history of international relations. It will be an indispensable book in various libraries.

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ISLAMIC INSTITUTE CELEBRATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY

OW191823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 19 (XINHUA)--More Islamic clergymen should be trained in China to unite Moslems throughout the country to work for the country's modernization. This call was issued today to the Beijing's Institute of Islamic Theology by Burhan Shahidi, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, at a meeting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the institute, held here this morning.

Burhan, 91, who is also honorary president of the China Islamic Association, urged Chinese Moslems to make new contributions to the cause of safeguarding world peace by strengthening their cultural and academic exchanges with Moslems of other countries and promoting mutual understanding and friendship.

The Institute of Islamic Theology is the only Moslem institute of higher learning in China. The school, housed in an Islamic-style building located on Niujie (Ox Street)--an area with a large number of Moslems in the southern part of Beijing--was founded in 1955 by the China Islamic Association. The president of the school is Haj Iliyas Shen Xiaxi, vice president of the association.

Ma Weizhi, vice president of the institute, reviewed the school's 30-year history, saying that a total of about 200 people graduated from the school from 1955 to the early 1960's. But, he said, the institute closed for a dozen years owing to the "cultural revolution" which began in 1966.

The school restarted enrollment in 1982 and now has 104 Moslem students from various nationalities. During the 5-year course, the students study such subjects as the Koran, law, history of Islam, and Arabic.

According to reliable sources, similar institutes have been or will be set up in Ningxia, Gansu, Liaoning, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Yunnan, and Henan.

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CSO: 4000/110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPORTS, PLA FIGURES ON TEAM SPIRIT IN SOCIETY

OW210930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)--Team spirit is needed to promote socialist morality and counter selfishness and other unhealthy influences, said a national volleyball star. National women's volleyball team captain Lang Ping told 8,000 people at the Great Hall of the People Thursday, that team spirit and determined selfless efforts by her comrades had helped them lift the World Cup last month.

She was addressing the first of a series of meetings in Beijing's "morale-boosting drive" in which 29 outstanding workers and sports people will report on their efforts to improve social conduct. Those asked to give the reports include cadres who have worked hard for the success of the economic reforms and who have fought corruption, and workers who have made outstanding contributions to social conduct and their work. Similar activities are being carried out in other parts of the country.

Meanwhile, members of a delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) heroes have wound up their round-the-country morale boosting tour, telling their experiences in their counterattacks in self-defense against Vietnamese invaders.

They traveled in 7 groups to 29 provinces and autonomous regions, giving 1,000 reports to more than 5 million people over the past 2 months. The reports were televised and broadcast through the radio to an estimated hundreds of millions of audience.

The reports, coupled with the cracking down on economic and other crimes, were regarded as an effective way to boost socialist ethics within the Communist Party and society at large and deal blows at all unhealthy tendencies. They have given and will give great impetus to the on-going economic reforms and the building of civilization, material, and other, said a spokesman for the Propaganda Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

He said that the activities should continue next year while efforts will continue to correct corruption and other malpractices in government offices and crack down on economic crimes.

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BRIEFS

ANNUAL MEETING HELD--Beijing, 19 December (XINHUA)--The four day 1985 annual meeting of the Chinese International Law Society closed in Beijing today. Present at the meeting were more than 100 international law researchers and teachers, foreign affairs and foreign trade experts, scholars and staff members. They exchanged academic knowledge on such special topics as international law research in China and how it can serve world peace and development, diplomatic immunity, and China's foreign economic legislation. The annual meeting revised the constitution of the Chinese International Law Society and reelected its board of directors. Huan Xiang was elected president of the new board of directors. Wang Tiya, Ren Jianxin, Bi Jilong, Shao Tianren, Rui Mu, Wang Daohan, and Han Depei were elected vice presidents. Xu Hegao became the secretary general of the International Law Society. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 19 Dec 85 OW] /12913

HU YAOBANG WRITES NAME--On 9 December, foundation stone for the construction of museum in memory of D.S. Kotni, a great internationalist, was laid in (Shannan) village in northern Tangxian County. General Secretary Hu Yaobang wrote the name of the museum. The date 9 December marked the 43rd anniversary of the death of Kotni. That day, Sun Guozhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wang Zuwu, vice governor of the province; and Xu Chunxing, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, threw the ceremonial shovels of dirt for the foundation stone of the museum. More than 2,000 people participated in the ceremony for laying foundation stone. [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85 SK] /12913

WOMEN'S HEALTH CONFERENCE--Shenyang, December 17 (XINHUA)--The death rates of pregnant and puerperal women in China have been reduced from 1.5 percent before liberation to 0.05 percent today, according to a Chinese women's conference on health which closed here yesterday. An official at the meeting also revealed the infant death rate in cities has been reduced to 2 percent and to 2.5 percent in the countryside. A hygienic network of women and children has been established among professional organizations and local health stations all over the country. Today, China boasts 26 children's hospitals, 2,720 children's and women's clinics, and 240 obstetrical and gynecological hospitals. This 5-day meeting is organized by the Chinese Medical Association (CMA) and the Public Health Ministry. Lin Jiamei, vice-chairman of CMA and the advisor to the Child Development Center of China attended the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 17 Dec 85] /9365

ADULT EDUCATION COMPULSORY EXAM--Beijing, December 18 (XINHUA)--Universities and colleges for adults will be required to institute a [word indistinct] unified entrance examination next year, according to Zou Shiyan, vice minister of the State Education Commission. They include television universities, colleges for workers and peasants, correspondence colleges, and evening schools approved by the State Council. China has established 1,200 adult colleges with 1.7 million students since 1979. This sector has become an important part of China's higher education system. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period (1981-1985), adult colleges have graduated 930,000 students. But Zou listed problems in adult education: some subjects are not associated with the students' work; they come to colleges simply to pursue diplomas; too many students are released from regular work. "If these problems are not tackled, they will hinder the healthy development of adult education," Zou said, "so, the country will tighten control over adult higher education." Zou stressed that adult education must put stress on quality instead of indiscriminately awarding diplomas. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 18 Dec 85] /9365

CSO: 4000/110

ANHUI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW210628 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 85

[Text] The 19th Session of the 6th Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee closed on 19 December 1985. The meeting, which began on 13 December, was presided over by Zhang Zuoyin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee.

The meeting heard and examined a report by Zhang Dawei, vice governor of Anhui Province, on reform of the urban economic system in the province and a report by Feng Jianhua, chief procurator of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate, on inspecting and correcting the practice of prolonged detention of criminal suspects by public security, procuratorate, and judicial organs.

The meeting also heard a report by Wei Xinyi, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the inspection of educational work in the province by deputies to the provincial, city, and county congresses; an explanation by (Li Zhixiang), vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Affairs Commission of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the revised draft of the Anhui Provincial Provisional Regulations on Labor Protection and Supervision; and an explanation by (Chu Jin), deputy director of the Anhui Provincial Urban and Rural Development and Environmental Protection Department, on the province's Provisional Draft Regulations on the Administration and Development of Scenic Spots.

In discussing the report on inspection of educational work in the province, members of the Standing Committee believed that the situation in the province had become better than ever for educational development. They called on governments at all levels to further strengthen leadership over educational work, continue improving educational quality, and increase educational investment in order to speed up educational development.

The meeting approved the Anhui Provincial Provisional Regulations on Labor Protection and Supervision, adopted a resolution on handling criminal cases within the period stipulated by law, and approved some personnel appointments and removals. The meeting also initially examined the province's Provisional Draft Regulations on the Administration and Development of Scenic Spots, suggesting that departments concerned make further study and revision in accordance with the opinions offered by the meeting, and submit the draft for examination at the next meeting of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Wang Guangyu, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke at the closing session of the meeting. He demanded that the work of the Provincial People's Congress be carried out in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, that reform always be put above everything else, that we handle everything according to the law, that we persist in reforming scientific and technological work and insist on economic development, and that we strive to promote spiritual civilization and improve social atmosphere.

Also attending the meeting were Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Su Yu, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Kang Shijie, and Zheng Huaizhou. Present at the meeting were Vice Governors Wang Houhong and Yang Jike; (Zhao Huaizhen), secretary general of the Anhui Provincial Government; (Ma Chengrui), president of the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court; and Feng Jianhua, chief procurator of the Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate.

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CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES LEGAL KNOWLEDGE IN ANHUI

OW111213 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Station commentary: An Important Step Toward the Legal System]

[Text] Popularizing the elementary knowledge of law among all people is a very important strategic task stipulated by the new Constitution. It is a matter of prime importance in the political life of the Chinese people and an important component part of the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. To fulfill this task well is of very great significance in promoting socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, developing the socialist spiritual and material civilizations, and striving for the realization of the party's goal and general task during the new period.

Recently, the party Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular, while the National People's Congress formally adopted a resolution, both calling for basically popularizing elementary legal knowledge among all citizens within 5 years or so. This is an important matter of the whole party, the whole army, and the people of the whole country and has a bearing on every citizen's immediate interests. All citizens who are capable of studying must study and understand elementary legal knowledge, abide by the law, apply the law, and work hard to fundamentally improve the social atmosphere, social order, and social security.

At present, we are facing a new period in the four modernizations. All our citizens wish to see our country thriving and prospering, our society growing stable and united, the people living and working in peace and contentment, and socialist modernization realized at an early date. The purpose of popularizing elementary legal knowledge among all citizens is to create a good atmosphere of ruling the country by law and doing everything in accordance with law so that our economic construction can made great headway.

As far as the people are concerned, popularization of elementary legal knowledge will enable them to understand and abide by the law and foster the idea of the legal system. But what is more important is that they will be able to apply the law as a weapon to struggle against all acts which violate the Constitution and the law and to safeguard a citizen's rights and interests. As for cadres at all levels, they must not only take the lead to observe discipline and law, but also master the use of law as a means to manage economy and other activities. Therefore, popularizing elementary legal knowledge among all citizens is of great immediate importance and of profound historical significance.

Popularizing elementary legal knowledge is an important social project which we must firmly grasp by all means. We must make concerted efforts to guarantee the successful fulfillment of this honorable task.

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SHANDONG ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS PLENUM 10 DEC

SK110458 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] The Fifth Plenary Session of the First Provincial Advisory Commission was held in the Nanjiao Guesthouse, Jinan, on 10 December.

The main subjects for discussion were to review and sum up the 1985 work of the provincial Advisory Commission and to arrange the work for 1986.

The session was presided over by Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, and Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission. A total of 33 members attended the session.

From 4 to 9 December, members of the provincial Advisory Commission attended and observed the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee. They held: The plenary session was an important meeting. The 1986 work priorities of the provincial CPC Committee adopted at the session and the speeches of Comrades Liang Buting and Li Changan delivered at the session were of great significance in further seeking unity of thinking, clearly defining orientation, and having strong faith in and going all out for achieving the work in 1986. They unanimously supported this session.

On behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial Advisory Commission, Comrade Su Yiran summed up the 1985 work of the provincial Advisory Commission and arranged the work for 1986 in line with the guidelines of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee.

He said: In 1986, we must continue studying the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, organize the study of Marxist-Leninist theories and current policies, enthusiastically fulfill the tasks assigned by the provincial CPC Committee, and further achieve the investigation and study work and social work. Veteran cadres should exert their initiative in strengthening the education on ideals, morality, discipline, and revolutionary tradition among youngsters. We should sum up experience and further achieve the work of answering letters and receiving people's visits and the service work in other fields.

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CSO: 4005/339

PARTY SECRETARY ATTENDS CALLIGRAPHIC EXHIBITION OPENING

SK120422 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The second Shandong Provincial exhibition on veteran cadres' calligraphic, Chinese painting, and seal cutting works opened at the agricultural exhibition hall on 11 December.

Attending the opening ceremony and watching the exhibition were about 500 persons, including Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; as well as other provincial leading comrades, members of the Central Commission, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission staying in Jinan, provincial-level leading comrades who have retreated to the second or third line, representatives of retired cadres of various provincial-level departments, leading comrades of the Jinan city CPC Committee and government, and well-known calligraphists and painters.

Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, gave a speech at the opening ceremony. He said: Carrying out calligraphic and painting activities among veteran cadres is a very good thing. Such activities not only enable veteran cadres to have spiritual sustenance in their remaining years, but also help them develop a lofty temperament and interest and have a positive influence on people's sentiments, and enable the elderly to have good health and a long life. We should vigorously promote such beneficial activities. We hope that the veteran cadres management departments at all levels will pay attention to this work, sponsor more calligraphic and painting activities for veteran cadres, create conditions for them, and regularly organize activities similar to this one.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, cut ribbons for the exhibition. A total of 358 works by 353 comrades were on display. Among the calligraphists and painters, some were veteran Red Army soldiers and cadres who had participated in the first and second revolutionary wars in China, veteran fighters who had participated in the anti-Japanese war, and veteran comrades who had participated in work during the early period of the founding of the PRC.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG CPC RECTIFICATION OFFICE HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY STYLE

SK150644 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 December in Jinan's Zhenzhuquan Auditorium, the Party Rectification Office of the provincial CPC Committee and the CPC Committee of organs at the provincial level held a meeting with the participation of party-member leading cadres of organs at the provincial level to plan for the work of improving work style and rectifying party style among various organs at the provincial level. The meeting called on the vast number of party-member cadres of the provincial-level organs to set an example for the people throughout the province in rectifying party style.

Yang Xingfu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, and Li Farong, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, attended and addressed the meeting. In his speech Comrade Yang Xingfu pointed out: The provincial-level organizations constitute the leading and working departments of the province. Fostering a fine climate among the provincial-level organizations is of extreme importance, and plays a decisive role in consolidating the achievements scored in party rectification and effecting a remarkable turn for the better in party style and the social climate.

Comrade Yang Xingfu stated: At present in consolidating the work style and rectifying party style, all provincial-level organizations should concentrate their efforts on investigating and checking such evil trends as abusing one's powers to serve his own interests, advocating liberalism, acting in defiance of the organization and discipline, squandering public funds, indulging in extravagance and waste, doing things in a bureaucratic way, and being irresponsible toward work. Meanwhile, all provincial-level organizations should institute the system of leaders assuming responsibility in rectifying party style and the system of making reports on the inspection of party style, should further establish and improve the system of strengthening the democratic and regular activities of party organizations, should strictly handle the financial systems, and should work out rules and regulations to which party members can adhere. Provincial-level organizations should also strengthen routine political and ideological work, promote the improvement of party style, continue to conduct education in party spirit, foster typical examples in rectifying party style by selecting the best, vigorously hold heart-to-heart talks, and conduct activities that leadership means giving service in order to regularize and systematize the activities of party organizations.

Leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in rectifying party style, should volunteer to eliminate their own problems, should set an example in investigating and correcting their own shortcomings, and should actually improve their leadership skills in rectifying the work style of offices.

Comrade Li Farong also spoke at the meeting. In his speech he offered specific suggestions and demands for the provincial-level organizations in terms of improving office work style and rectifying party style.

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CSO: 4005/339

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN ON FAMILY PLANNING WORK

OW150925 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 85

[Text] A family planning work conference for Xuzhou, Huaiyin, Lianyungang, and Yancheng Cities was held in Yencheng 13 December. Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, addressed the conference.

In his speech, Comrade Han Peixin fully affirmed the achievements in the province's family planning work. He said: The province's birthrate in 1984 was lowered to 1.042 percent, prefulfilling the national requirement for lowering the national birthrate to less than 1.5 percent. Comrade Han Peixin added: The province plans to maintain its population under the ceiling of 65.2 million people during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period through family planning work, and to maintain annual population growth under 1.0 percent. This is an arduous task.

On family planning work, Comrade Han Peixin called for properly understanding the relationship between population and social and economic development, socialist spiritual civilization, and national prosperity. Leading comrades of leading bodies must play a leading role and set an example in family planning work. Party and CYL members must also play an exemplary role in this work.

Comrade Han Peixin presented three specific requirements for the four cities in northern Jiangsu: 1. Continue to publicize the policy of one child for one couple--two in exceptional cases--and resolutely prevent couples from having more than two children; 2. improve scientific management in family planning work, and carry out the policy of relying mainly on propaganda, education, and contraception on a regular basis; 3. correctly carry out the party's various policies and regulations in family planning work, and improve workstyle and methods by refraining from giving arbitrary orders or using coercive means in order to cement ties between the party and the masses and promote stability and unity.

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EAST REGION

JIANGSU TO CONDUCT PARTY STYLE CHECKUP

OW111245 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Excerpts] To implement the circular issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council aimed at solving some serious work-style problems presently existing in various organs, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting this afternoon in the Nanjing Great Hall of the People on conducting a general checkup on party style in various provincial organs. It was decided at the meeting that the general checkup on party style be carried out in all provincial party and government organs from now until the Spring Festival.

Attending the meeting were some 3,000 party cadres from provincial organs at and above the departmental level. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Gu Xiulian. Comrade Shen Daren delivered a speech.

Comrade Shen Daren said: The circular issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council has sharply and sternly pointed out the seriousness of the problems concerning work style now existing in various organs and the urgent need to correct these problems as early as possible. Certainly, unhealthy trends are found among a few people in our provincial organs. Some of these unhealthy trends are quite serious; others are in the process of development. For example, some organs have violated the regulations to purchase sedans to replace the vehicles they already have. Personnel sent abroad are not put under strict control, and some of them have even violated the discipline for foreign affairs. Tea parties, receptions, and commemorative meetings have become increasingly extravagant and ostentatious. A few units have even purposely arranged to have their meetings held on famous scenic spots so that the participants can go sight-seeing. Some organs have engaged in commercial activities and opened their own business enterprises, and party and government cadres have assumed concurrent posts in such enterprises. The above problems are indicative of the fact that corruption does exist among a few people in provincial organs, and this has seriously damaged the prestige of the party and government among the masses, marred our party style and the general mood of society, and shaken the people's confidence in the work of reform and the program of the four modernizations.

As for how to make a success of this party-style checkup, Comrade Shen Daren made five suggestions as follows:

1. Earnest efforts should be made to study the circular issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Party cadres of various organs at and above the departmental level, especially leading cadres at and above the bureau level, are required to take the lead in studying this circular. Members of party committees and leading party groups in various units should join the cadres, staff, and workers in studying the circular.

2. Self-examination will be the main measure to be adopted for this general checkup. All units are required to conduct a serious examination of themselves and find out the problems in accordance with each and every requirement stipulated in the circular issued by the central authorities.

3. Leading cadres of various organs should be the vanguard in this general checkup on party style.

4. It is imperative to resolutely correct the existing problems and do away with the practice of letting things go this time.

5. Efforts should be made to strictly enforce discipline and to establish and improve various regulations and rules.

Comrade Shen Daren said that the general checkup on party style would be carried out in two stages. The first stage, which begins now and will last 1 month, is for comrades to study the document, achieve unity in thinking, hold meetings on democratic life and on regular activities of party organizations, and find problems on their own initiative. The second stage will last from mid-January next year to the Spring Festival. During this stage, the problems that have been revealed will be dealt with and efforts will be made to establish necessary regulations and rules and to institute a responsibility system for ensuring good party style.

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JIANGSU GOVERNOR AT UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY

OW200600 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting was held at the Wutaishan Gymnasium in Nanjing yesterday to mark the 70th anniversary of Hehai University.

The predecessor of the university was the Hehai Engineering College established in 1915, which was renamed Hehai Engineering University in 1924. It was our country's first institution of higher learning for training water conservancy engineers.

In the readjustment of colleges and departments after national liberation, the university was incorporated into the then newly established East China Water Conservancy Institute. With approval from higher authorities, Hehai University was officially reinstated in September of this year.

On 20 November, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, wrote the name for the university.

Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and electric power, attended and addressed the celebration meeting. On behalf of the Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, she congratulated the teachers, students, and workers of the Hehai University. Then she said: It is not enough for Hehai University only to have its name reinstated; it should also become a modern university capable of meeting the requirements of the four modernizations drive.

Governor Gu Xiulain also addressed the meeting.

Jiang Weiqing, Hui Yuyu, Kuang Yaming, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, and other leading comrades were present.

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EAST REGION

JIANGXI CONFERENCE ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW221821 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The provincial work conference on rural party rectification and the building of grassroots party organizations was held in Yongxiu County 14-17 December. The comrades earnestly studied the relevant directives and speeches by the CPC Central Committee and the central leaders, and the circular by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on planning rural party rectification work. They heard the guidelines of the national work conference on building rural grassroots party organizations. They also analyzed and studied the province's current situation in building the rural grassroots party organizations, summed up and exchanged experiences, and discussed ways to improve rural party rectification work and strengthen building of rural grassroots party organizations.

Decided by the provincial CPC Committee's Group for Guiding Party Rectification, the conference was jointly held by the Office for Party Rectification and the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee. The responsible persons of the organization departments and offices for guiding party rectification of the various prefectural and city CPC Committees and responsible comrades of the concerned counties and districts and grassroots party organizations--a total of more than 90 people- attended the conference. Four comrades of the East China Liaison Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification also attended the conference. (Li Zhende), deputy head of the Liaison Group, spoke. Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Lu Xiuzhen), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and separately addressed the conference. (Xu Wenlou), member of the Group for Guiding Party Rectification of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summing-up speech.

In his speech comrade Liu Fangren first talked on the relationship between rural party rectification and the building of grassroots party organizations. He said: Rural party rectification and the building of grassroots party organization are closely related and an integral whole which cannot be divided. They are two sides of the same issue. The objectives, contents, and forms of the two are identical.

Comrade Liu Fangren stressed: In the course of party rectification in the rural areas, party committees at all levels must firmly implement the party's principles and policies and fully believe and rely on the political consciousness of the rank-and-file party members and cadres. They must uphold party rectification to ensure and promote reform and economic development.

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CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

FUJIAN ENDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW130955 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpts] According to our reporter Chen Li, a 4-day report meeting on party rectification work, held by the provincial CPC Committee, ended today in Fuzhou. The meeting emphasized studying the question of how to further implement the guidelines set at the National Conference of Party Delegates and the enlarged plenary session of the provincial CPC Committee so that party rectification work will proceed in greater depth among county-level organizations and enterprises.

Zhang Yumin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, addressed the meeting on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee's party rectification guiding group. He reviewed the party rectification work done over the last 6 months in various county-level organizations and presented a plan to further this work in the future.

Comrade Zhang Yumin said: The achievements made by county-level organizations in our province with regard to party rectification over the last 6 months are strikingly evident from the following: Party leadership has been intensified in all localities. The previous state of affairs of the party failing to take care of party affairs has been corrected and overcome. Principal leaders of many party committees have begun paying attention to party rectification work. Certain results have been achieved in correcting unhealthy trends, and breakthroughs have been made in investigating and dealing with major and important cases. Some longstanding problems have been resolved. However, we must not overrate these achievements. Particularly with regard to management of party affairs by the party and the need for strictness in managing such affairs, what we have done is not enough to meet the demands set by the National Conference of Party Delegates.

In line with the requirement set by the National Conference of Party Delegates that the party take care of party affairs and be strict in doing this, Comrade Zhang Yumin said, all prefectural and city CPC Committees must focus their attention on grasping the party rectification work in county-level organizations.

At the same time, Comrade Zhang Yumin urged county CPC Committees to concentrate efforts, first of all, on rectifying themselves. He said that they must earnestly investigate and deal with serious unhealthy trends among party cadres, do a good job of party-member registration, and take necessary organizational measures against some party members in strict accordance with policies, pay close attention to checkups in this respect, and start making preparations for the party rectification in rural areas.

Wei Li, deputy director of the party rectification office of the provincial CPC Committee, also addressed the meeting. He discussed the subject of party rectification in various enterprises.

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EAST REGION

BEGGING ELIMINATED IN PUTIAN COUNTY, FUJIAN

HK201307 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1359 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Report: "Putian County of Fujian Province basically succeeds in Putting an End to the Objectionable Practice of 'Begging Money' From Returned Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 19 December (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The general mood of society in Putian County, Fujian Province, which is the birthplace of many overseas Chinese, has greatly improved because of the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. In the past when overseas Chinese returned to Putian County, villagers would call at their doors to "take off straw sandals." Now, this old custom has basically been stopped.

A few years ago in Putian County, especially in Jiangkou Town where many overseas Chinese have their homes, the practice of "taking off straw sandals," a covert act of begging money, at the doors of the returned overseas Chinese, was very prevalent among some villagers. This gave a very bad impression to the overseas Chinese. This year, while carrying out education on loving the motherland and hometown, observing the law, and discipline among the masses, Putian County has basically succeeded in putting an end to this objectionable practice by taking some strong measures.

It was learned that most of the villagers who engaged in the practice of "taking off straw sandals" were those who loved ease and hated work, and so took begging as their profession. However, there were also some lonely old people, and handicapped people, among those engaged in the practice of "taking off straw sandals." Besides, the practice of vehicle drivers extorting money is also a covert act of "begging money." Putian County has taken strong measures to deal with these objectionable practices which seriously harm the social mood.

In order to put an end to the practice of begging, this year Putian County has allocated 100,000 yuan of special funds to help various townships build old folks' homes and welfare clinics. In the meantime, Putian County has invested 700,000 yuan in building for welfare factories which have provided jobs for over 100 handicapped people, thus not only solving the social problems but also creating wealth.

During the last six months, five "beggar's dens" have been demolished, beggars who wander hither and thither have been repatriated to their hometowns, and local beggars have returned to their original production units so that the general mood of society has been greatly improved.

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CSO: 4005/338

SHANGHAI SURVEYS RESIDENTS' LEISURE ACTIVITIES

OW051010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Shanghai, December 5 (by XINHUA correspondent Lou Baoheng) [dateline as received]--the first thing Zhou Ling does when she rushes home after work is to turn on her cassette recorder.

A worker in a soft drink factory in Shanghai, she likes listening to music while cooking supper.

After supper, her family of four would sit before a color television to watch news, music, dance and drama programs. Her father-in-law would return to his own room to watch sports on a black-and-white set as his five-year-old granddaughter insists on watching cartoons.

The husband, a worker in another factory, often reads in the evening.

This is typical of the sparetime activities of residents in this biggest industrial and port center of China's, according to a sample survey of 800 Shanghai families of different incomes, schooling and occupations.

The survey, carried out by the Shanghai Municipal Statistical Bureau, indicates that 98 percent of the residents participate in entertainment and sports, averaging 148 minutes every day.

They spend 87 minutes watching TV and listening to the radio, 43 minutes reading and 12 minutes playing sports.

But each Shanghai resident spends only six minutes a day in a cinema or theater. This means he or she sees a film or a theoretical performance once every two or three weeks.

Shanghai has 640 amateur artistic organizations and 1,600 amateur performance troupes, involving 100,000 people, double the 1981 figure.

The statistics of the Shanghai Council of Trade Unions show that there are 60,000 reading groups among workers. The 220,000 members persist in reading every day and each group holds a discussion every one or two weeks.

Local economists attribute the booming sparetime cultural activities in part to the growing income. The average employee in Shanghai earned 1,100 yuan in 1984, ranking first in China, and is expected to make 1,280 yuan this year.

Every 100 households have 113 television sets, including 23 color sets, and 63 cassette recorders, a growing number of families have cameras and pianos.

The development of the mass media has also promoted sparetime cultural activities. Shanghai published 40 kinds of newspapers, 400 magazines, and books under 3,800 titles for a total of 2.5 billion copies in 1984.

The Shanghai TV station broadcasts 110 hours a week.

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CSO: 4000/111

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF CPC CIRCULAR

OW100452 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The General Office of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the General Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government recently issued a joint circular.

The municipal circular points out: The joint circular on solving some serious problems regarding the workstyle of party and government organs at present, issued by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, is very important to correcting current malpractices. The leading cadres of party and government organizations at all levels in Shanghai should set a good example in resolutely implementing it and daring to deal with problems. First, it is necessary to rapidly and resolutely stop the several serious unhealthy practices pointed out in the central circular. Then, we should seriously investigate the offenders to determine the nature of their problems and sternly deal with them according to party discipline or law.

The municipal circular says: Leading organs and leading cadres should be the first to implement the guidelines of the central circular. The Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Government have decided to organize personnel to investigate and study such problems as vying with each other to buy imported sedans to replace present vehicles; indiscriminately sending personnel abroad; squandering public funds through travel; extravagance and waste and giving dinner parties and gifts; and the malpractice of party and government cadres and their dependents seeking illicit income. The investigators should sum up the situation, clearly know the limits of specific policies, and make recommendations on how to handle the problems.

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CSO: 4005/339

SHANGHAI EXPERIMENTS WITH EDUCATIONAL METHODS

OW190946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Shanghai, December 19 (XINHUA)--A boy who was expelled from school in Shanghai, yet won an international prize for an invention, has led to some revisions in the traditional educational methods.

A Shanghai education official noted that 16-year-old Mao Jialing was forced to drop out of high school in March for failure to pass several course examinations. Ironically, the boy's invention of a threader, a device for threading clotheslines or electrical wires, won two prizes at an exhibition of new inventions held in Geneva in April.

This has further aroused the argument in the city as to whether the students should be expected to mechanically memorize what they are taught or should they be encouraged to develop creativity.

More and more teachers in Shanghai primary and high schools are directing their attention to fostering the creative ability of their students instead of merely telling them to memorize.

The city education authorities have also been striving to reform the traditional middle and primary school education.

In the past year, Shanghai's 3,147 primary schools and 844 high schools have reduced their school hours for required courses and decreased students' homework.

Instead, the city offers after-school groups to help develop students' creativity. Nearly 10 percent of Shanghai's 1.4 million high and primary school students take part in the after-school groups, which study and do experiments in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, meteorology, electronics, computers, model airplanes, and other skills such as tailoring, typing in English, flower raising, mechanical drawing, and arts and crafts.

The city now has 83 children's palaces, centers, or scientific clubs. It has also opened a part-time school for young inventors. The drop-out prize winner Mao Jialing is a member of one of the children's centers.

Mao Jialing is now enrolled in the Jianping High School, which has provided the young inventor with 10-square-meters of floor space to use as a laboratory. Meanwhile, teachers at the school have helped him catch up in his classwork.

The shy young inventor is determined to catch up in his courses while continuing with his inventions. He revealed that he was going to work on a few new items, a toothbrush for traveling and a safe socket.

His masterpiece, the threader, was invented when he was 12 years old in order to help his grandmother who has difficulty in airing clothes.

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CSO: 4000/111

ZHEJIANG DEMOCRATIC PARTIES OFFER COURSES

OW050822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Hangzhou, December 5 (XINHUA)--Nearly 95,000 government employees and workers in Zhejiang Province have since 1979 taken courses in 88 spare-time schools run by democratic parties.

At present, there are 81,800 trainees studying at the schools, set up by the non-communist parties to help train qualified personnel at the college and secondary technical school level.

The schools offer courses in liberal arts, science and engineering, medicine, agriculture, enterprise management, foreign languages and tourism management. Some are for up to four years.

Founders are retired members of China's non-communist democratic parties. Among them are industrialists, business people, specialists and scholars. They are eager to pass their knowledge on to younger people.

The schools were started using funds raised by the democratic party members. They rented classrooms from primary and middle schools and hired college instructors as part-time teachers.

Xu Peineng, a shop assistant at the Hangzhou Friendship Store, was promoted to the post of manager earlier this year, after she spent four years studying English at the Qianjiang spare-time school in the Zhejiang provincial capital of Hangzhou.

She is one of 6,800 graduates from the school founded six years ago by members of the Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce and the China Democratic National Construction Association. About 80 percent of the friendship store's assistants are now studying English at the school.

Of the 980 graduates from the school's accounting course, 227 have been granted the title of accountant and 45 promoted to be section chiefs or executives of businesses.

The Changzheng (Long March) School, run by members of the revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, has opened a two-year economic management course for the Hangzhou Cable Factory. Its first students were 32 factory executives and section chiefs.

The executives have streamlined management by applying what they learned. As a result, the cable factory was chosen one of the most efficient machine-building factories in Zhejiang Province last year.

The schools are also offering correspondence courses for accountants, secretaries and librarians. To date, 20,000 rural enterprise accountants have taken courses.

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EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG ARRANGES RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW160526 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee recently made arrangements for the third group of units in the province to carry out second-stage party rectification.

The provincial party committee pointed out: Units carrying out party rectification in the province during this stage are township and town organizations as well as institutions under counties, districts, and townships (towns) (exclusive of district-, township-, and town-run factories, mines, and companies), in which party members total 300,000. Always remaining at the forefront of production and other work, the party organizations in such units are a bridge linking leading party bodies with the broad masses of party members in towns and rural villages as well as fighting citadels of the party that lead party members and their people there in undertaking socialist modernization.

Most party members and party organizations in this group of units carrying out party rectification are good or relatively good. Supporting the party's line, principles, and policies, they have played a positive role in carrying out reforms, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy. However, many problems still exist in ideology, work style, and organization, which are quite incompatible with the requirements of the new situation and tasks. As for the problems in the party, we must realistically appraise them as they really are. It is wrong to exaggerate negative factors, and it will not help us solve problems by ignoring negative factors and covering up the dark side of things with the achievements in economic construction over the past several years. Due to their complacency, some leading cadres at or above the county level now practice a showy style of work and lack a profound understanding of the actual conditions in basic units and of the important and arduous task of party rectification in the third group of units. It is right for some leading cadres to guard against the past "leftist" practice in handling problems in the party. However, they merely cast their glances about and are weak and ineffective in criticizing mistakes, investigating and handling violations of the law and discipline, and cracking down on serious economic crimes. To carry out party rectification in this group of units effectively, it is therefore necessary for party committees at or above the county level, first of all, to get rid of complacency, showiness, and weakness and to fully understand that conscientiously and effectively carrying out party rectification in this group of units has an extremely important bearing on implementing the guidelines laid down by the National Conference of Party Delegates, creating a favorable economic and social environment for the reform of the economic structure, and promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization in the province. Only by doing so will it be possible to create conditions for carrying out party rectification in the next group of 700,000 party members among the residents in the urban and rural areas of the province.

The provincial party committee defined the basic tasks of party rectification in this group of units to be the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's style of work, the strengthening of discipline, and the purification of the party organization. The basic requirements are: 1) The ideological and political qualities of party members should be noticeably improved. In this regard, they should further foster their communist ideals, carry forward the pioneering spirit of working hard for the prosperity of the country, strengthen their spirit of serving the people, put the interests of the party and the people above everything else in doing everything, and conscientiously subordinate their own interests and those of their units to those of the state when the former conflict with the latter. They should have a clearer understanding of the law and discipline in order to abide by the law and by prohibitions, to follow orders, and to deal with lawbreakers. 2) It is necessary to bring about a noticeable turn for the better in the party's style of work. In this regard, conspicuous problems, such as using one's power to seek personal gain, encroaching on the interests of the masses or the collective, building houses in violation of regulations, taking advantage of one's authority to become a shareholder, and eating dinners and accepting gifts given by others, should be solved. Those who have misappropriated public funds, diverted special funds to other purposes, or divided fines among themselves should be investigated and made to pay these back. 3) It is necessary to follow the correct guidelines for professional work further. In this regard, efforts should be made to correct the tendencies of forgetting all moral principles at the sight of profits or "putting money above everything else" and to improve some imperfect reform measures step by step. All enterprises and institutions should attach importance to their credit in society and their professional ethics. 4) Party building should be effectively strengthened. In this regard, the responsible persons of party organizations should devote their main energies to party work, the division of work between the party and the government should be more clearly defined, and ideological and political work should be further strengthened. The organizational life of the party should be improved, criticism and self-criticism should be practiced, and unity should be noticeably strengthened.

The provincial party committee also pointed out: The key to meeting the above requirements is to strengthen the education and training of party members. The method to be used is to call party members together for training in rotation. In this group of units, party rectification will be carried out in four phases. In the first phase, efforts should be made mainly to educate party members in ideals, discipline, and the purposes of the party in order to strengthen their party spirit and to enable them to correct various unhealthy tendencies conscientiously. In the second phase, efforts should be made mainly to conduct education on party style and discipline and on how to be a qualified party member. At the same time, individual party members should do a good job in making comparison and examination. In the third phase, efforts should be made mainly to conduct education on the structural reform and the tasks of primary party organizations, to follow the correct guidelines for reform, and to do a good job in collective comparison and examination. In the fourth phase, efforts should be made mainly to conduct education on the purification of the party organization and to do a good job in taking organizational measures toward party members. Then, party members will be registered.

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CSO: 4005/338

EAST REGION

NANJING STUDENTS ASSIST LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

OW211012 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Nanjing, December 21 (XINHUA)--Nanjing students advised the local government of Yancheng City in Northern Jiangsu Province to concentrate on developing its textile and food industries after conducting a social survey.

This was the result of one of 1,500 such surveys conducted by students of Nanjing University in activities aimed at involving them in society.

Some 80,000 students in the province set up more than 300 field study bases.

Over two years, they have made more than 700 scientific research findings with economic benefits worth two million yuan.

Students at Nanjing Agricultural University have answered 4,000 inquiries from rural young people studying by themselves. They have also trained 300 agrotechnical management personnel.

At Nanjing Engineering College, students regard society as a "second classroom." The students' culture, science and technology associations, founded in 1982, now have 1,000 members, 25 branches, and three science and technology service centers.

Over the past few years, they have held 760 seminars and published 490 theses.

The East China Engineering Institute transferred five technology findings free of charge to the Yanan area at a national technical fair this year.

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CSO: 4000/111

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN GOVERNOR MEETS PAPER EDITOR--Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province, met with Chen Mojun, chief editor of Hong Kong's JINGJI DAOBAO, at the Xiamen Guesthouse on the morning of 27 November. Chen Binfan, vice provincial governor; Zou Erjun, mayor of Xiamen city; and Nan Jiang, deputy secretary-general of the provincial government, were on hand. According to another report, Hong Kong's JINGJI DAOBAO formally announced inauguration of an office in Xiamen, Fujian Province, on 27 November. Chief Editor Chen Mojun presided over the inauguration meeting. Vice Governor Chen Binfan attended and delivered his greeting message. He hoped that through inauguration of the office, JINGJI DAOBAO would play a still greater role in promoting economic exchanges between Fujian Province, Hong Kong, Macao; and the world. Some of the leaders of the various provincial departments, commissions, and offices who are attending the Fujian Provincial Investment Promotion Meeting, leaders of the Xiamen City Government, and representatives of the central, provincial, and city press circles attended the inauguration meeting. The office was established in Fuzhou. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

XINGWEN PRAISES BUS CONDUCTOR--According to XINMIN WANBAO, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, wrote comments the day before yesterday on a letter sent to him by an out-of-town passenger commending a female conductor of Shanghai City Bus Route No. 71 for speaking Putonghua and being kind to passengers. The comments pointed out: Male and female conductors on buses and streetcars "should advocate speaking Putonghua and improving service." Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng immediately passed the letter with Comrade Rui Xingwen's comments to the Shanghai Municipal Public Traffic Company and made the following suggestion: "Actively popularize Putonghua, improve service, and play a leading role throughout the municipality. Our comrades of the Public Traffic Company should be good guides for passengers from other parts of the country." [Excerpts] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 85 p 1 OW] /12712

FUJIAN PARTY NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION--The MINAN RIBAO [7044 0589 2480 1032] is scheduled to resume publication on a trial basis on 1 November after 16 years of hiatus. It will officially resume publication in Zhangzhou on 1 January 1986. Comrade Hu Qiaomu wrote the masthead for the paper. After resuming publication, the paper will be an organ of the Zhangzhou City party committee. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

FUJIAN HIGHER EDUCATION--Fujian's higher education has developed rapidly during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The number of schools of higher education has increased to 65 from 27 in 1980. The development of professional education has been even faster. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the educational budget for provincial institutes of higher education exceeded 196 million yuan, and investment in capital construction exceeded 119 million yuan. During the 5-year period, school buildings, with a total floor space of 450,000 square meters, were completed. Today, institutes of higher education in Fujian have enrolled over 44,100 undergraduate students and over 1,000 graduate students. During the 5-year period, over 50,000 students graduated from colleges. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /12712

FUJIAN MARTYR MONUMENT--According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the construction of a monument in commemoration of martyr Mao Zetan began in Ruijin, the former CYC Capital, on 17 November. Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the name for the monument. Mao Zetan, younger brother of Comrade Mao Zedong, served as the commander of an independent Red Army division, secretary general of the Central Bureau of the CPC Soviet District, and secretary of the Fujian provincial CPC Committee. He died gloriously in protecting his comrades in arms during a battle in April 1935. [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

FILM OFFICIAL ON CONTROVERSIAL FILMS--According to a station report, (Chen Zhigu), deputy manager of the Shanghai Film Corporation, announced at Shanghai Normal University on the afternoon of 11 December that from now on controversial films of great ideological and artistic significance will be shown first in local universities to solicit opinions before they are shown to the public. (Chen Zhigu) made this remark when the film "Sunrise" was shown at the university. After the film was shown, manager (Wu Yigong) and other leading comrades of the Shanghai Film Corporation held a discussion meeting with director (Yu Benzheng) and actor (Wang Shihuai) of the film "Sunrise" and with students of the university. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW] /12712

YOUTH COMMENDATION MEETING GREETED--The Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Planning and Economic Committee and the provincial Trade Union Council held a meeting in Suzhou 14 December to commend 18 outstanding youth management groups and 18 outstanding theses on youth management. Wang Zhaoguo, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, entrusted by the Central Committee of the National CYL Committee sent a letter of greetings to the meeting. Over the past year, the provincial CYL Committee and two other units have jointly launched an emulation drive on management among the young workers of all the enterprises in the province. Six cities in the province have already set up young managers associations. And there are over 10,000 youth management groups playing active roles in the various factories, mines, and enterprises. Nearly 1,000 outstanding theses have been written by these youth management groups. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Dec 85 OW] /12712

XUE JU ADDRESSES CADRES ON REFORM--Governor Xue Ju delivered a report on the current situation to some 2,000 cadres of provincial organs on the morning of 13 December. He urged the cadres to take the lead in being clear-headed reformers, consider the interest of the whole, stress unity, work for practical results, vie to make contributions, and strive to acocmplish more next year. The report meeting was a part of the education in the current situation and existing policies carried out among the cadres of provincial organs by the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and the party committee of provincial organs. To our knowledge, three or four more such report meetings will be held before the end of the year, and leading comrades concerned will give talks on the current situation and the principles and policies of reform at the forthcoming meetings. In today's report, Comrade Xue Ju reviewed Zhejiang's political and economic situation in 1985, cited the great achievements in reform, and pointed out present problems and the direction for next year's efforts. His convincing report won warm applause from the audience. The report meeting was presided over by Comrade Luo Dong, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Dec 85 OW] /12712

SHANDONG DOCUMENT ON UNITED FRONT WORK--Recently, the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the general office of the provincial CPPCC Committee and the provincial Establishment Commission [Bian Wei] jointly issued a document, calling for continued efforts to strengthen the organizational construction of United Front Work organizations and CPPCC organs of various prefectures, counties, cities, and districts. The document states: In line with the suggestion offered by a leading comrade of the provincial CPC Committee concerning the necessity for strengthening the organizational construction of various United Front Work and CPPCC organizations, every prefecture should establish its CPPCC work liaison group within the prefectural United Front Work Department, and should assign two cadres to take charge of this work. The document also demands: All county, city, and district CPPCC organizations in the province should further improve their organizational establishment, and may set up their sections and offices, which should be treated equally as the organizations with the CPC Committees and People's Governments at the same level. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Dec 85 SK] /12712

BUTING MEETS OFFICE CADRES--Jinan, 5 Dec (XINHUA)--On 3 December, some 400 cadres of organs directly under Shandong Province left for 164 townships and towns in the province to assume 18-month leading posts there. More than a half of the cadres are going to economically underdeveloped areas with poor production conditions to help local people to get rid of poverty and become well off as quickly as possible. Before their departure, the cadres attended a short-term training session organized by the provincial party committee. Secretary Liang Buting and Deputy Secretary and Governor Li Changan met with the cadres, urging them to do a good job in investigation and study, promptly reflect the actual situation and local people's wishes to higher authorities, and make constructive suggestions so the province can exercise better and more effective leadership over the work. [By Yuan Wenzhong] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0239 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /12712

UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATES STUDENT MOVEMENT--According to a report by our correspondent Wang Zhilan, Jiangxi University held a forum on 2 December to mark the 50th anniversary of the December 9th Movement. At the forum, the participating students pledged that they would uphold the four basic principles, strive to improve their knowledge of modern science and technology and modern management, and dedicate themselves to the revitalization of China. A professor of the university's History Department explained the background of the December 9th Movement at that time and the historical importance of that movement. The participating students vied to speak at the forum. They said: We are happy people, but we will not forget that China is a developing country whose future is to be shaped by us. Only in an environment of stability and unity and with the joint efforts of all people is it possible for our country to fulfill its great plan. Today, if we are to inherit and carry forward the tradition of the December 9th Movement, we must act as a new generation of people who are imbued with high ideals, morally sound, and well educated and disciplined. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Dec 85 OW] /12712

GOVERNOR MEETS SINGAPORE DELEGATION--On the evening of 26 November, Hu Ping, governor of Fujian Province, and Zou Erjun, mayor of Xiamen City, met with and feted the Singapore Government delegation headed by Cheong Wan, minister on national development, at the Yuehua Hotel in Xiamen. The hosts and guests had a cordial conversation and explored methods of friendly cooperation. Attending the meeting and the dinner were Wang Jinshui and An Li, vice mayors of the Xiamen City People's Government, and responsible persons of the concerned guarders of Fujian Province and Xiamen City. The Singapore Government delegation arrived in Xiamen from Shanghai by plane on the morning of 26 November. The guests will tour and visit Xiamen for 2 days. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

GOVERNOR MEETS U.S. VICE CONSUL GENERAL--The Anhui provincial People's Government economic and trade delegation led by Governor Wang Yuzhao successfully ended its visits to the United States and Canada, and returned to Shanghai on 25 November. Governor Wang Yuzhao met with Mr Borich, vice consul general of U.S. Consulate General in Shanghai, at the Shanghai mansion on the evening of 26 November. At the meeting, Governor Wang Yuzhao praised the U.S. Consulate General in Shanghai for promoting economic, trade, scientific, and technological exchanges between Anhui Province and the United States, and for helping to consolidate and develop friendship ties between Anhui Province and the state of Maryland. Vice Consul General Borich said greater efforts will be put into this work in future. After the meeting, Governor Wang Yuzhao hosted a banquet in honor of Mr Borich and other officials of the Consulate General. Zhao Huaishou, secretary general of the provincial People's Government, attended the meeting and banquet. [Dispatch by Wu Jian from Shanghai] [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 85 p 1 OW] /12712

FANG ATTENDS PARTY PLENARY SESSION--The Seventh Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held the Fourth Plenary Session on 5 December. The session approved Wang Yaoting being additionally elected as Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission and (Luo Yu) being additionally elected as Standing Committee member of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

Attending the Plenary Session of the provincial party committee were Wang Gang, Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Luo Dong, Shen Guifang, Li Dexin and (Liu Qingzeng), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee residing in Hangzhou. Members of the provincial Advisory Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission attended the session as nonvoters. The Advisory Commission of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held the Third Plenary Session on 5 December, and additionally elected Comrade Wang Yaoting as Standing Committee member of the provincial Advisory Commission. The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee held the Fourth Plenary Session on 5 December and additionally elected Comrade (Luo Yu) as Standing Committee member of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. After elections, Comrade Chen Fawen, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Dec 85 OW] /12712

JIANGXI PICTORIAL RESUMES PUBLICATION--The JIANGXI HUABAO [JIANGXI PICTORIAL] has resumed publication in Nanchang today. Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and Bai Dongcai, member of the Central Advisory Commission, wrote inscriptions for the magazine. Governor Ni Xiance also wrote an inscription. He hoped that the JIANGXI HUABAO would take root in the province and become popular in the country and in the world, so that more people would understand and love Jiangxi. The JIANGXI HUABAO started in 1905 and suspended publication in 1961. In January 1985, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee officially approved resumption of publication of the JIANGXI HUABAO. Under the column, entitled: "Jiangxi's Old Liberated Area Under Construction," are pictures showing central leading comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Qili, Hao Jianxiu, and Gu Mu, who inspected Jiangxi and concerned themselves with the people in the province. Nearly 20 pictorial magazine publication houses in China, including the People's Pictorial Publication House, the Shanghai Pictorial Publication House, and the Xinjiang Pictorial Publication House, sent cables and letters to the JIANGXI HUABAO to congratulate it on resumption of publication. [Excerpts] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 85 OW] /12712

HAN PEIXIN CUTS RIBBON AT EXHIBITION--The Jiangsu exhibition of college students' achievements in social practice opened at Nanjing College of Engineering on 8 December. Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, cut the ribbon at the exhibition. The more than 16,000 achievements of 55 institutes of higher learning on display at the exhibition fully demonstrate the results scored by contemporary college students in applying their book knowledge to social practice. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 85 OW] /12712

CSO: 4005/338

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG ON ADULT EDUCATION, INVIGORATING ECONOMY

HK180735 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 85

[Excerpts of Mao Zhiyong's article: "Strengthen Adult Education, Invigorate Hunan's Economy" in the journal CHENGCAI ZHILU"]

[Text] In his article, published in the journal CHENGCAI ZHILU [the way to become useful persons], provincial CPC committee secretary Mao Zhiyong points out that CPC committees and governments at all levels must grasp education just as they grasp economic construction, and grasp adult education just as they grasp general education.

Comrade Mao Zhiyong says that since the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued, in 1981, a decision on strengthening worker and staff education, the province has resumed and developed adult education, achieving gratifying results. Some 13 million cadres, staff, workers, and peasants have been trained to a certain degree in cultural, scientific, technological, and professional knowledge. The training of cadres is developing toward a regular system. About 1 million young and middle-aged workers and staff in cities have made up missed cultural and technical lessons. Of the workers and staff, 80 percent have passed examinations. The strengthening of adult education among young and middle-aged peasants has vigorously promoted the development of the rural commodity economy and agricultural production.

On the relationship between current adult education and the grand target of building the four modernizations, Comrade Mao Zhiyong says that Comrade Hu Yaobang recently put forth a tentative idea on three steps in building China into a modernized socialist power. 1) By the end of this century, quadruple the total industrial and agricultural output value of the country as compared with 1980 and build China into a socialist country of a comparatively well-off level. 2) By the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, build China into a middle-level developed country. 3) By the 100th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, build China into a top-level, rich and prosperous socialist power. To attain these targets, the first step is the foundation. To fulfill the plan set out in the first step, we must rely on the current workers and staff and the existing business operators. They will be the direct creators of the material wealth in the 15 years from now until the end of the century, and the builders of the two civilizations. Therefore, vigorously strengthening adult education is not only very necessary, but is also an urgent task. CPC committees and governments at all levels must firmly grasp adult education, and must rapidly develop adult education in the province during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

On intellectual exploitation and economic invigoration, Comrade Mao Zhiyong emphatically points out that placing cultural construction, which focuses on developing education, science, and technology, in an extremely important position is a necessary prerequisite for economic invigoration. We must recognize that the technological level of the current population is a prerequisite for developing production. In the enterprises owned by the whole people in the province, senior technological personnel account for only 3.75 percent of the total number of workers and staff. The percentage is even lower in the No 2 light industrial enterprises, with only 0.47 percent of senior technological personnel among the total number of workers and staff. Of all the workers and staff in the province, those who have reached only junior middle school student level or lower account for 58 percent at present; while those whose technical level is grade 13 or lower account for about 60 percent. This position is unsuited to the strategic task of invigorating Hunan's economy. According to the plan worked out by the CPC Central Committee, the focus of our country's economic construction in the next few years should be shifted from construction of new enterprises to transformation of existing enterprises. This will correspond with China's national conditions and will achieve rapid and good economic results with less investment. We are thus required to strengthen adult education and provide proper technical training to workers and staff.

In the conclusion of his article Comrade Mao Zhiyong points out that the whole country, lower and upper levels alike, is now implementing the spirit of the national conference of party delegates. CPC committees and governments at all levels must have a strategic vision, must grasp education just as they grasp economic construction, and must grasp adult education just as they grasp general education, and make strenuous efforts to remove obstacles to, and overcome difficulties in, developing adult education so as to train more and better talented people for economic construction and to make good preparations in human resources for economic construction.

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CSO: 4005/328

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WORKING FOR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpts of 11 November HENAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Emulate Each Other in Contribution"]

[Text] A man is always after something so long as he lives in this world. Therefore, it is also normal that he will find himself competing with others.

However, the important question is what to compete for and in what way? It often reflects one aspect of a person's world outlook and mental state.

We are for "competition in contributions," that is, to compete with each other in loyalty to the party, the motherland and the socialist cause, and specifically to see the extent to which one's heart and might are dedicated to the party, the motherland, and the socialist cause and how great one's contributions are. Why do we put the stress on "competition in contributions?"

It is because some things,such as qualifications, jobs, treatment, wages, and so forth, cannot and should not be compared. These things are often formed by historical and practical factors and different circumstances in each area and unit. In the final analysis, they involve no more than certain personal interests. If one's eyes are fixed on "money" alone and always argue about treatment--Oh, my wage is 75, but yours is 80, and why should you make more than I do?--the more comparisons one makes, the angrier one is likely to get. In fact, what's so great about 80 yuan? Is it only worth 80 yuan to be a communist party member, a revolutionary cadre, or a revolutionary worker? No. If someone says that you are worth only 80 yuan, you will feel insulted. There is a Chinese saying: "Greed is like a valley that can never be filled." If a man is preoccupied with personal gain, his greed will be like a deep valley that can hardly ever be filled. Therefore, things like wages and treatment cannot and should not be compared. Limited by our present conditions, there are problems that cannot be solved, comparison or no comparison. In such cases, isn't it true that the more comparisons one makes, the more discouraged and annoyed one will feel? In his book "How to Be a Good Communist," Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out": "Our party members should not have any personal goal independent of the party's interests." He said: "In the party and among the people, he is the first to hear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and he competes with others not for personal comforts but in revolutionary work and the spirit of hard struggle and plain living." Since we have taken the vow to dedicate ourselves to the communist cause, we should emulate Lei Feng in setting high standards for work but low standards for living and, like Zhang Haidi, strive to make greater contributions to society.

Of course, the spirit of hard struggle and plain living and competition in contributions to the motherland and the people we advocate is entirely different from the asceticism preached by the "gang of four." The purpose of the grand blueprint to quadruple total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century and the series of concrete principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee is all for the prosperity of the country and the people. As far as the present is concerned, our living standard is low, and our wages and housing are less than adequate. There is no need to conceal these things. What good will it do, if we merely feel angry when we think of these problems? So long as our cause forges ahead vigorously, we should not let ourselves be bothered by such questions as whether we have 9 square meters or 15 square meters of housing or whether our wage is 75 yuan or 80 yuan, because these problems are not difficult to solve. During the decade of internal turmoil, the national economy was on the verge of collapse, and what kind of life did countless numbers of families have? In the 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the national economy has quickly recovered and developed; new housing units have sprung up like bamboo shoots after spring rain; wages of workers and staff members have been increased time and again; and high-grade household electrical appliances such as television sets, washing machines, radio-cassette recorders and so forth are finding their way into the common people's homes. Aren't these facts? People who have come through this historical period have seen it all. Therefore, we should arrive at this conclusion: If our country and our cause have a great future, our personal life too will have a great future.

It takes a long view to take a far-reaching scenery all in. For the more brilliant future of the motherland and for the happiness of our 1 billion people--including ourselves, of course--everyone of us should take a broad and long-term view, work hard, conscientiously and in a down-to-earth manner and see who can make greater contributions to the four modernizations drive.

12802/12790
CSO: 4005/280

FORUM OF INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTES OF HIGHER EDUCATION ENDS IN HUBEI

HK180255 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] On 12 December, at the concluding session of the national forum of some industrial institutes of higher education on education reforms, Zhu Kaixuan, vice chairman of the State Education Commission, pointed out: The institutes of higher education should not blindly pursue high standards and comprehensiveness of specialized courses. Instead, they must act in a down-to-earth manner and suit measures to local conditions, and train various kinds of high-quality qualified personnel for the state.

Comrade Zhu Kaixuan said: At present, some institutes blindly upgrade themselves, from polytechnic schools to institutions of higher education, or from institutions of higher education to postgraduate courses. Many institutes blindly pursue perfect and high standards and develop comprehensive graduate courses irrespective of the needs of the state and their local conditions. We should pay close attention to this situation. During education reforms, the institutes of higher education must not confuse the training of high-quality qualified personnel with the improvement of high standards and the expansion of specialized courses. Instead, they should proceed from the local conditions and work out their goals. They should resolutely adopt measures to do well in education reforms, so as to train various kinds of high-quality qualified personnel for the state's four modernizations.

The national forum of some industrial institutes of higher education on education reforms was convened from 7 to 12 December. Responsible comrades of 59 industrial institutes of higher education attended the forum.

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CSO: 4005/328

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK201242 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Excerpts] From 15 to 17 December in Wenchang County, the Hainan Regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee held a meeting of the responsible persons of the county and city discipline inspection committees in the Han nationality area to implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, to relay the spirit of the conferences of the secretaries of provincial, city, and prefectural CPC discipline inspection committees, and to exchange information and experiences in investigating and dealing with important and major cases and in building party style.

(Dong Fanyuan), deputy secretary of the Hainan Regional CPC Committee, and (Pan Qiongxiong), Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee member and secretary of the Regional CPC Discipline Inspection Committee, attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

Through study and exchanging experiences, the participants held that after carrying out our party rectification and correcting malpractices in the preceding stage, party style has been greatly improved, but the task is still very arduous. In building spiritual civilization, it is necessary to pay attention to bringing about a basic turn for the better in party style and general social mood. Improving party style is the key to improving the general social mood. Discipline inspection committees must focus their work on grasping the improvement of party style, strengthen political and ideological work, enforce party discipline resolutely, curb malpractices, and strive for a basic turn for the better in party style and the general social mood in the next 2 years. CPC committees at all levels must earnestly study the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, raise their consciousness in grasping the building of spiritual civilization and party style. Leaders No 1 and No 2 of CPC committees at all levels must personally grasp the work. Leading cadres must set a good example. It is necessary to resolutely curb the malpractices of seeking private interest, doing business, and making inspection tours of Hong Kong and foreign countries by taking advantage of one's power or position. While setting good examples, it is also necessary to deal with bad examples, so as to bring into play both positive and negative roles. It is necessary to grasp the building of the discipline inspection contingent, to pay serious attention to investigating and dealing with important and major cases, to speed up the handling of old cases, and to create a new situation in discipline inspection work.

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CSO: 4005/328

GUANGDONG EMPHASIZES POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS

HK220740 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by Liu Xing [0491 2502] and Chen Xinyu [7115 1800 1342]: "Xie Fei, Deputy Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, Stresses the Importance of Political and Ideological Work at a Provincial Forum on Political and Ideological Work in Schools"]

[Text] Xie Fei, deputy secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee proposes: The basic task of ideological and political work in schools is rendering service to bring up qualified people with moral, intellectual, and physical quality. He made this proposal at the Guangdong provincial forum on ideological and political work in schools, held today. Xie Fei holds that it is necessary to raise the ideological and political work in schools to a new level, and that it is imperative to do a good job in dealing with the "five combinations":

--Combining the teaching of knowledge about science and culture with ideological and political education. According to him, the schools should be strict in regard to scholarly research and teaching. The teachers should be good at selecting those points combining the transfer of knowledge with ideological education, in order that the students may be influenced and inspired in their ideology and moral character while studying all subjects.

--Combining instillation with guidance in ideological and political education. The schools should not only instill the students with Marxist tenets, helping them to master the spiritual essence of Marxism and understanding the party line, principles, and policies, but also guide them in self-education.

--Combining constant ideological and political work with solving ideological problems in regard to certain trends. Apart from conducting education in Marxist-Leninist theories, communist ideals, moral character, the current situation and policies, and the legal sytem and discipline, the schools should conduct education among the students based on their problems in regard to certain trends in different periods of time. Educational workers should go deep among the students, be their bosom friends, master promptly what is in their minds, and solve the problems in their minds.

--Combining ideological and political education with solving the practical problems of the students. The school leadership should overcome bureaucratism. They should place themselves among the students, and improve teaching, administration, and the conditions for the students' studies and lives in earnest.

--Combining ideological and political education in school with that outside school. Apart from organizing the CYL organizations, the students' unions, the teachers' union, and the personnel of the administration, teaching, and rear service of the school, a good job should be done in cooperation with the students' families and society in order to bring into play the positive factors of every aspect.

In conclusion, Xie Fei emphatically pointed out that the major leading cadres of party organizations of the schools should do a good job in exerting all their efforts to grasp ideological and political work, bring into play the positive factors of all aspects, and exert joint efforts in grasping the work. It is particularly necessary to set up a steady, influential, and powerful contingent of political teachers who will exert a subtle influence on the students with their faith, moral character, talent, and style through their classes, guidance, and correction of the students' homework.

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CSO: 4005/328

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN PARTY WORKSTYLE IMPROVEMENT--The provincial discipline inspection commission held a meeting on 20 December which demanded that all units tangibly improve the workstyle of the organs, get rid of all rottenness, and make positive contributions to bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood. Sun Renqing, deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission, spoke at the meeting. He said: Henan has scored a certain degree of success in rectifying organ workstyle in recent years. However, the problems pointed out by the central circular exist everywhere in the party and government organs in Henan in varying degrees. The party organizations at all levels must fully appreciate the gravity of the problems and the importance of solving them. We must immediately curb certain seriously unhealthy trends that are still spreading. They must be severely dealt with as soon as they are discovered. All departments and units must seriously analyze the reasons for the problems unearthed and draw up effective measures to tangibly improve organ workstyle. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Dec 85] /9365

VETERAN CADRE MEETING--The hall of the Guangzhou Military Region presented a lively scene this morning, as over 1,000 retired veteran cadres from all parts of the province and the provincial organs gathered together to discuss how to give play to their remaining energies after retirement. Lin Ruo, Wang Ning, Zheng Guoxiong, Wang Zongchun, Liang Lingguang, and Luo Tian, responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, advisory commission, people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC, and discipline inspection commission, visited the veteran comrades at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Dec 85] /9365

FORUM ON CREATION OF DRAMAS--At a forum of the provinces in the south-central region on the creation of dramas which opened in Guangzhou yesterday morning, the famous dramatist Cao Yu said: There is now a gleam of hope in the dramatic crisis. So long as we do well in grasping the creation of dramas and write dramas which reflect the times and are deeply loved by the masses, we can pass the severe winter of the crisis and enter the spring season when flowers blossom. This forum of five provinces in the south-central region on the creation of dramas is being held to promote the prosperity and development of the creation of dramas in the five provinces. Famous dramatists in our country including Cao Yu and Wu Zuguang, Zhang Ying, secretary of the Chinese Dramatists' Association Party Group attended this forum on invitation. Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, and Yang Yingbin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the forum to extend greetings. [Text] [Guangzhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Dec 85] /9365

CSO: 4005/328

LI ZEMIN SPEAKS AT MUSICIAN'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

SK180143 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] A report meeting was held at the Zhonghua Theater this morning to commemorate the 70th birth anniversary of (An Bo), a noted revolutionary musician, was jointly held by seven units, including the Chinese Musicians Association and the Propaganda Department of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee.

Li Zemin, Shen Xianhui, Liu Yiyun, Zhang Tiejun, Lin Sheng, Lu Ji, Li Huanzhi, and Li Huang, as well as (Li Rongting), wife of Comrade (An Bo), attended the report meeting. Lin Yan, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the report meeting. Shen Xianhui, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, first introduced Comrade (An Bo's) life history at the meeting.

Li Zemin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, called on the broad masses of artists and writers to learn from Comrade (An Bo), to always bear in mind the interests of the nation, to foster a high sense of responsibility, to sing in praise of the new era and the new life, to always place themselves amid the people, and to write good works that reflect the new look of the present age.

Also speaking at the report meeting were Lu Ji, honorary chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association; Li Haunzhi, chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association; (Ding Ling), chairman of the Liaoning branch of the Chinese Musicians Association; and (Li Rongting), wife of Comrade (An Bo).

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CSO: 4005/337

NORTHEAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK160216 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] The 6th Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 16th meeting in Changchun on 14 December.

A total of 33 people attended the meeting, including Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Huo Mingguang, Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Lin, Wang Jiren, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, Renqinzhamusu, and Zhu Jianghang, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Attending the meeting as observers were Gao Dezhan, governor, Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court and the relevant provincial departments, and responsible persons of the various city and autonomous prefectural People's Congress Standing Committees, and the Baicheng Prefectural office.

Comrade Zhao Xiu presided over the plenary meeting held on the morning of 14 December. Comrade Huo Mingguang relayed the guidelines of the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th NPC, and the speech of Chairman Peng Zhen at a forum of responsible persons of the various provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal People's Congress Standing Committees.

In the afternoon, the committee members held group discussions regarding Chairman Peng Zhen's speech.

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CSO: 4005/337

JILIN: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK200546 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] The 16th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Jilin Provincial People's Congress ended in Changchun on the afternoon of 19 December, after a 6-day session. Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

During the meeting, the committee members conscientiously studied and discussed the guidelines of the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th NPC, and the speech of Chairman Peng Zhen at a forum of responsible persons of the various provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal People's Congress Standing Committees; discussed and adopted the regulations on protecting and managing Jilin Province's campus and school buildings; and discussed a report on the implementation of this year's provincial economic and social development plans and a report on the implementation of the 1985 financial budget. The committee members were satisfied with these two reports and unanimously held that the province's implementation of the 1985 overall plans has been good and the situation has been gratifying. We have reaped a fairly good harvest in a year of serious natural disasters. Such an achievement is much better than we expected. However, even under this excellent situation, we should be sober-minded, notice the existing problems, and guard against boastfulness. By so doing, we can exert persistent efforts to work better and to further develop the province's excellent situation. The committee members also examined and discussed a report on dealing blows to serious economic offences, and a report on implementing the pharmaceutical management law throughout the province. They held that the province's procuratorial organs at all levels have done much in dealing blows to serious economic offences and have scored certain achievements. However, we should further analyze the reasons for the rampant serious economic crimes; purposefully adopt measures to solve the problems of failing to follow the laws, strictly enforce laws, and deal with law-breakers; strengthen the building of the legal system; and achieve greater success in dealing blows to serious economic offences.

While examining and discussing the report on the province's implementation of the pharmaceutical management law, the committee members fully affirmed the work done by the pharmaceutical and public health departments at all levels and put forward some opinions and suggestions.

In conclusion, the meeting examined and adopted a namelist on the appointment and removal of personnel.

Attending the meeting were Huo Mingguang, Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Lin, Wang Jiren, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, Renqinzhamusu, and Zhu Jinghang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, totaling 33 persons.

Attending the meeting as observers were Liu Yunzhao, vice governor; Li Xiangwu, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court and the relevant departments of the provincial government; and the responsible persons of the various city and autonomous prefectural People's Congress Standing Committees, and of the Baicheng Prefectural office.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CONFERENCE ON PERFECTING POPULATION POLICY

SK050108 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] On 3 December, at the provincial family planning work conference sponsored by the provincial government, Jing Bowen, vice governor of the provincial government, stressed that our province should perfect the policies on family planning work and strive to bring the natural population growth rate under control at about 7 per thousand in 1986, and the total population should reach about 33.6 million in 1986.

In his work report to the conference, Vice Governor Jing Bowen pointed out: During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, our province has made notable achievements in birth control. In order to further perfect the policies on family planning work, the province will launch the pilot work in Fuyu County and Heihe City from the end of this January. Through the pilot work, a married woman at the child-bearing age in the village with only one child, and having had no unplanned births for 1 year, will be allowed to have a second child when her first child has reached the age of 6. In some selected villages, a fertile woman in the township or village at or above the age of 30 with only one girl baby around the age of 3, and having had no unplanned births for 1 year or so, will be allowed to have a second child. The people of minority nationalities and cities and towns should continue to implement the current regulations.

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CSO: 4005/337

SENTENCES HANDED DOWN IN HARBIN FERRY ACCIDENT

OW051316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Harbin, 5 December (XINHUA)--One man was sentenced to death, another to death with a 2-year reprieve and 2 others to prison terms for causing a ferry boat accident in which at least 161 people got drowned.

The sentences were handed down by the Harbin Intermediate People's Court Tuesday. The disaster occurred on 18 August when the ferry was crossing the Songhua River from a scenic spot on the northern bank.

The court said today 29-year-old Qu Shuting, who was sentenced to death, and 31-year-old Wu Yundong, who got death with reprieve, caused the accident when they deliberately quarrelled with the ferry's pilot, detracting [as received] his attention.

It said 161 bodies were recovered from the Songhua River after the boat sank and 10 passengers were still listed as missing.

A total of 238 people, 236 passengers and 2 crew members, were on board the boat when the accident occurred. It was overloaded at the time, having taken on 71 more passengers than capacity.

Qu Shuting, a crew member of the ship of the Harbin shipping company, was drunk when he boarded the ferry. He was sentenced for hooliganism and robberies committed earlier.

Wu Yundong, an odd-job man at a primary school, was also sentenced for hooliganism.

The court said Qu pleaded not guilty to the charges and Wu pleaded guilty.

The two other men found guilty and sentenced to prison terms were Zhang Hongren and Li Guangzhou, both pilots on the boat.

Zhang's regular job was an engine man but he was acting as pilot when the accident happened. He was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for disrupting river traffic.

Li was given a sentence of 5 years for neglect of duty. He was the pilot on duty when the accident occurred but had turned the helm over to Zhang so that he could go ashore for lunch.

The mayor of Harbin had a demerit recorded by the provincial government for the ferry accident.

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CSO: 4005/337

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPC OFFICIAL ON RECTIFYING PARTY STYLE

SK190940 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Recorded Speech by Gao Zi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission: "Struggle for a Fundamental Improvement in Party Style"--date and place of speech not given]

[Text] Party style is a major issue which greatly concerns the whole party and all the people. Viewing the current situation in party style, our province has actually effected a turn for the better in party style since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Some localities have even witnessed remarkable and fundamental improvements in party style. Over the past few years party organizations at all levels have made unremitting efforts to rectify party style, have checked some evil trends, have accumulated some stirring experiences, and have brought about many collective and individual outstanding deeds in rectifying party style [word indistinct] evil trends. All these constitute the main trend of our party, and there is no need to speak more about them.

Now I will emphatically speak on the main problem in party style and the measures for rectifying party style. We must notice that although some improvements have been made in party style, the improvements are not great enough and many problems still remain, with some problems being very serious. For instance, some government organs have illegally used foreign exchange to purchase a great quantity of cars; some leading cadres have vied with each other in changing their luxurious cars; some cadres have concocted various pretexts to go abroad for sightseeing or have toured from place to place by using public funds; some leading comrades as well as their children and spouses have taken advantage of their powers and positions to engage in trade and seek profits; and some cadres have indulged in giving banquets and gifts, pursuing ostentation and extravagence, displaying their wealth, and levying unwarranted extra fees from the people. All such evil trends have ignited public indignation.

Although such malpractices have taken place among only a small number of party members and cadres, they have produced an extremely bad influence, seriously damaged the prestige of the party and government among the masses, and corrupted the party style and social values. Therefore, we must mobilize the whole party to engage in correcting all unhealthy trends in line with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee. At present by placing the stress on rectifying party style, we should not indulge in abstract, empty and general talk. We should also adopt a series of resolute and effective measures. First, leading organs and cadres should take the lead in correcting malpractices, with each level bringing about the next lower level. Many of the current evil trends proceed from the leading organs and cadres. There is a saying that when those above behave unworthy, those below will do the same. Therefore, our current work must be aimed at correcting the malpractices among those at the high levels. At present party and government organizations as well as leading cadres at all levels must conscientiously implement the emergency circulars of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, inspect and improve their workstyle, eliminate all corrosive phenomena, refrain from big and empty talk, and actually set examples for the nonparty masses and lower levels with practical and convincing behavior so that they can truly take the lead in rectifying party style.

Second, we should regard the rectification of party style as the central content of the current party rectification. Those units which are carrying out party rectification should regard the correction of unhealthy trends as a breakthrough for doing party rectification well, should conduct rectification and correction simultaneously, and should pay attention to practical results. Those units which have failed to correct unhealthy trends of their leading bodies and leading cadres should not be accepted nor be allowed to register. All those units which have already completed their party rectification should review their work, and should assign some time to continue the study of the party rectification documents. Those units which have not corrected all their unhealthy trends should continue to correct them.

Third, we should attend to the self-improvement of leading bodies. Leading bodies of party organizations at all levels should improve the system of holding meetings through democratic activities, should investigate and inspect their own party style by themselves, should conduct criticism and self-criticism, should accept supervision from the large number of the masses, and should actually give play to their role as a powerful fighting force. As for those leading bodies which are too weak and listless to tackle hard and difficult cases, which have been unable to solve evil trends for a long time, and which really have no fighting capacity, their staff should be reshuffled or dismissed, if necessary, without any leniency. No one who has indulged in evil trends will be allowed to enter leading bodies. All those members of leading bodies who have indulged in serious malpractices and refused to correct their mistakes should be resolutely dismissed or transferred.

Fourth, we should concentrate on investigating and dealing with major and appalling cases. At present our focus should be placed on the correction of malpractices; those malpractices which have already been corrected should not be allowed to be repeated. CPC committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the investigation and handling of major and appalling cases. Principal leaders should personally attend to the investigation and handling of those major and difficult cases confronting numerous obstructions. As for those localities and units where unhealthy trends are rampant and major and appalling cases have not been dealt with for a long time, not only should the lawbreakers and criminals be dealt with, but the related principal leaders should be held to account. Those leaders who have actually shielded and protected lawbreakers and criminals should be severely punished according to party discipline and state laws.

Fifth, we should rigorously enforce party discipline and should have the courage to take up and cope with unhealthy trends. All those who have indulged in evil trends and violated party discipline should be severely investigated and dealt with. In particular, those cases involving leading cadres should be investigated and dealt with even more severely, by giving them criticism and punishment or by bringing them to justice as the case may require. On no account should we give unprincipled protection to leading cadres, give more lenient treatment to higher-ranking cadres, and merely deal with lower-level officials with the exception of higher-ranking officials. Now there is a bad atmosphere--that is, pleading for mercy for somebody. When a person commits mistakes, many departments will appear to plead for mercy for him, and even some party organizations and leading cadres at higher levels also appear to plead for mercy and shoulder the burden for him in violation of principle, thus preventing many problems from being solved. From now on, those who appear personally to plead for mercy for others should also be held to account. We must strive to attain the goal that everybody is equal before the law and thoroughly eliminate such an unhealthy atmosphere as sparing the feelings of somebody to the neglect of the truth and the party spirit.

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CSO: 4005/337

HEILONGJIANG SCORES GRATIFYING ACHIEVEMENTS IN FAMILY PLANNING

SK131114 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Our province's investigation and research into the situation of population growth and the number of women of child-bearing age among 1 million persons was recently concluded. Some 3,915 indexes and 100,000 pieces of data show that our province has scored gratifying achievements in family planning work during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. This investigation was the first of its kind in China. It received great attention and high opinions from the relevant departments of the state.

Last June the provincial Family Planning Commission organized an investigation team of some 4,000 persons and devoted a period of 5 months to conducting an investigation among 1 million people in 11 cities and counties throughout the province. The investigation results from seven fields show that our province has scored remarkable achievements in bringing the population under control during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

1. Our province has successfully passed its first birth peak, which resulted from giving births blindly during the 1950's. The birth rate has gradually declined every year, and the natural population growth rate has been stabilized at about 10 per thousand.

2. The party and government departments at all levels have included family planning work on their agenda and persisted in grasping production and family planning simultaneously.

3. In line with actual needs, the various localities have established family planning propaganda and education organs as well as technical guidance organs, with a total of some 1,200 specialized personnel.

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CSO: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CPC OFFICIAL'S REPORT ON PARTY STYLE

SK120716 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] This afternoon at Harbin's Beifang Mansion, Xie Yong, deputy secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, gave a report on party style to more than 1,000 party-member cadres of the organs directly under the province. He urged these party-member cadres to enhance their confidence and determination, and strive to bring about a fundamental improvement in party style in 2 years.

Comrade Xie Yong analyzed the situation in party style throughout the province. He said: As far as the situation in party style of the province is concerned, our party style has increasingly improved every year thanks to the hard work of the party members throughout the province. In some aspects of work and in some departments, remarkable improvement has been achieved, and a great amount of work has been done and substantial results socred in correcting unhealthy trends.

Comrade Xie Yong continued: Improvement of party style is reflected mainly in four aspects. First, the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts has been restored and determined. Second, inner-party political life is normal, regular party activities are sound, the democratic atmosphere is vigorous. Party members' thinking is vigorous, and everyone dares to express their views. Third, the practice of criticism and self-criticism is being restored, the party's combat capability is continuously improved, a great number of fine party members and fine cadres who dare to struggle against bad tendencies have emerged, and new and old unhealthy trends have been resisted or basically eliminated in some cases. Fourth, the quality of party members has shown improvement, most party members have enhanced their sense of party spirit and discipline and given more play to their vanguard and exemplary role, and the party's lofty image is being restored. The party style of our province has shown remarkable improvement in some aspects, but it has not been fundamentally improved. Unhealthy trends within the party are still very serious, and the phenomena of corruption and corrosion actually exist. They include, to name the major ones, abusing power for selfish interest, putting money above everything else, and seeking material benefits.

Comrade Xie Yong held: Major obstacles to the fundamental improvement in party style are negligence of ideological and political work and the education in party spirit; some party members' blunted sense of party spirit; relaxed control and uneffective supervision in carrying out reform, which enabled some people to avail themselves of the loopholes; a failure to run the party strictly; and a common phenomenon in which party organizations do not take charge of party affairs.

In his report, Comrade Xie Yong emphasized the specific measures for fundamentally improving party style. He said: Correcting unhealthy trends and improving party style require the concerted efforts of the entire party, and should be begun in all fields. However, the key is that leading persons at all levels, from higher levels downward, should act as examples and supervise and lead the next lower levels so that a situation in which the entire party pays attention to party style can be truly created. At present an issue should be resolved if we are to further make the entire party pay attention to party style. That is, we should educate leading cadres at all levels to clearly understand the situation and enhance their sense of urgency and responsibility in improving party style. A county CPC Committee secretary put it well: We should improve ourselves to truly gain the leadership over the work of improving party style, arouse our spirit to gain the initiative, and abide by discipline strictly to gain the command. We should concientiously carry out party rectification, base the fundamental improvement of party style on party rectification, conduct strict quality checks, and resolutely see to it that when party rectification is completed, a fundamental turn for the better will also be achieved in party style.

Units which have already carried out party rectification should take remedial measures. The provincial CPC Committee recently decided that units of the provincial, prefectural, and city organs which had already carried out party rectification should review their work to see if they still have the several serious problems in office workstyle as pointed out by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and devote 2 months to examining, sorting out, and correcting the problem units which are carrying out party rectification should uphold high standard and strict demands. Without achieving a fundamental improvement in party style, their party rectification work cannot be approved. Some of the unhealthy trends exposed in the course of the present party rectification carried out by county-level organs involve provincial, city, and prefectural organs take remedial measures. Grassroots units where party rectification has not begun should continue to correct their problems before party rectification. Rural areas should clarify two types of problems and consolidate one field of work. They should begin from clarifying economic problems, conscientiously correct unhealthy trends, improve party style, and make good preparations for party rectification. We should intensify the education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline, and exert more efforts in solving problems permanently. We should run the party more strictly, and enforce party discipline strictly. We should do more solid work, and solve the problems in party style in a down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Xie Yong concluded: The CPC Central Committee has definite principles and the greatest determination to fundamentally improve party style. At present there are many favorable conditions for a fundamental improvement. As long as we make the best use of them, exert concerted efforts throughout the party, and attend to the work conscientiously, we will certainly achieve the goal of fundamentally improving party style in 2 years.

He urged provincial organs to clearly define their own tasks, set examples for various localities to follow in improving party style, and fully play their exemplary role.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS--The Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decided to appoint Wen Yuchao [3306 3768 6389] as director of the provincial Judicial Department; Lian Chengzhi [6647 2110 2535] as director of the provincial Communications Department; Zou Xianggun [6760 0686 5028] as director of the provincial Price Bureau; Yuan Xueshan [5913 1331 0810] as director of the provincial Grain Bureau; and Li Baosen [2621 1405 2773] as director of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau; and decided to remove Zhang Wenli [1728 2429 4409] from the post of director of the provincial Communications Department; Qi Zhenhua [2058 2182 5478] from the post of vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court and member of the Judicial Committee. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 85 p 1 SK] /12232

JILIN DEMOCRACY COMMITTEE PLENUM--The third enlarged plenary session of the First Jilin Provincial Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy was held in Changchun from 5 to 6 December. The session relayed the the guidelines of the national meeting of various democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce on commending advanced collectives and individuals serving the four modernizations, and the guidelines of the forum of responsible persons of some local organizations sponsored by the Central Committee of China Association for Promoting Democracy; and discussed and made arrangements for the work for 1986. Zhu Jingheng, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, presided over and summed up the session. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Dec 85 SK] /12232

JILIN RECTIFIES BUREAUCRACY--Changchun, 10 December (XINHUA)--Editor's note: Beginning in August this year, Jilin Province started activities to learn from and examine the "to lead means to serve" campaign among offices directly under the provincial authorities. Results have been quite good. The office of the committee recently affirmed the province's efforts saying that party and government organizations at all levels should learn from the province's experience [end note] The provincial CPC Committee and government said that this campaign is only beginning, that there are still many problems concerning work style in these offices, and that lower levels still have complaints. The provincial authorities plan to intensify this campaign in the course of implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 10 Dec 85 OW] /12232

LIAONING FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE--The provincial family planning work conference, which concluded recently in Xincheng, stressed that the focus of the present family planning work is on strictly controlling unplanned births while giving preferential treatment to rural households who have only one daughter by allowing them to have a second child. The conference urged: All localities should organically combine the propaganda on one child per couple with self-education, and conduct successful ideological work aming [at] rural households which have only one son, and among couples who are allowed to have a second child but who have not reached the stipulated age for bearing the second child so that they will not have unplanned births or give birth to the second earlier. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Dec 85 SK] /12232

LIAONING NATIONALITIES AFFAIRS COMMISSION--The 3-day third enlarged meeting of the Liaoning Provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission concluded in Shenyang this afternoon. The meeting summarized the province's nationalities work, analyzed the current situation in the province's nationalities work, studied future tasks for the work, and organized the provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission composed of 28 members. (La Xinmun), director of the provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission, gave a work report at the meeting. He said: New breakthroughs have been achieved in the province's nationalities work over the past 2 years. At present, the province has restored or established 137 townships and towns of minority nationalities; and primary and middle schools for minority nationalities have increased from 384 in 1981 to 933, with their students increasing from 80,800 to 168,000. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Dec 85 SK] /12232

CSO: 4005/337

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG'S ISMAIL AMAT INTERVIEWED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 85 pp 14-15

[Article by Li Xianguo [2621 3807 0948]: "Further Develop 'East-West Mutual Help'--an Interview With Ismail Amat, chairman of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has made considerable progress in economic and technical cooperation with fraternal provinces and municipalities. It has successively established numerous types of cooperative relations with 26 provinces and municipalities, which have begun to show notable economic results. According to statistics, as of the end of 1984, Xinjiang's production value increased by 123 million yuan, and tax and profit increased by 22 million yuan.

Owing to historical and geographic reasons, China's eastern coastal areas are economically more developed, while the western minority nationality regions are rather backward economically. How should the east and the west further promote cooperation and embark on the road toward common prosperity? For an answer, this reporter paid a visit to Comrade Ismail Amat, secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region CPC Committee and chairman of the Autonomous Region People's Government.

Ismail Amat, 50, was born to a poor Uygur peasant family on the southern edge of the Takla Makan Desert. He is one of the first group of outstanding cadres of minority nationalities trained by New China. Apointed county head at age 24, secretary of the regional CPC committee at 37, and elected chairman of the regional people's government at 44, he has long experience in administrative and economic work.

"Our great motherland is a unitary multinational state, and the economic and cultural interflows among our fraternal nationalities go back to ancient times," thus Ismail Amat began his talk to the reporter. "Since the Han and Tang dynasties, the economic and cultural ties between the interior and Xinjiang and between the Han nationality and the Uygur, Kazak, Mongol, Hui, Kirgiz, and other minority nationalities have never been interrupted. The Han people's advanced technology helped promote Xinjiang's economic development, while the outstanding cultures of Xinjiang's miniority nationalities were absorbed by the

Han people, and together we created the brilliant history of the great motherland. However, in the long process of social development, the gap between Xijiang and the interior and especially the eastern coastal areas gradually widened, and Xinjiang fell behind. After the founding of New China, to eliminate the de facto inequality left over from the old society, the party and state in the 1950's and early 1960's organized large quantities of manpower and material resources to support Xinjiang, and earth-shaking changes took place in the region. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the shift of the work emphasis and the implementation of the policy of "opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy," the economic contacts between Xinjiang and the interior have become more frequent and extensive. What began as simple economic cooperation has now developed into a 'four-in-one' cooperative relationship."

"What is the 'four-in-one?" asked the reporter.

"The so-called 'four-in-one' means all-round cooperation in the four areas of funds, equipment, technology, and trained personnel."

Then Comrade Ismail Amat reviewed the past few years' experience in attracting investment from the outside and strengthening cooperation locally.

He said: "Xinjiang is richly endowed by nature with abundant coal, iron, petroleum, rare metal and nonmetal resources, and also abound in cotton, wool, pelts, hops and so forth. However, Xinjiang is a border region with long communication lines and a rather low technological and management level. After fully studying our own advantages and disadvantages, we gradually arrived at a principle for economic cooperation with other regions, that is, we must make attractive offers of preferential treatment to make it worthwhile for others to come to Xinjiang. In short, we must let the areas and enterprises which come to Xinjiang to invest, run factories and develop economic and technical cooperation to make more money."

"Wouldn't preferential terms to others mean losses to Xinjiang?"

"To tell the truth, we did worry about losses at first. However, in a world of constant developments, particularly with the research and development of new energy sources and new materials at home and abroad, it is no longer possible for us to remain conservative and go slow. According to forecast by some experts, in 50 to 100 years from now, coal, petroleum, and natural gas will lose their past glamor and greatly drop in value as a result of the development and utilization of solar, tidal, and atomic energy. Even though such predictions have not yet been proven by facts, we cannot afford not to be warned by them."

"Just 10 years ago, mica, which is plentiful in Xinjiang, was a commodity in great demand and short supply elsewhere. But, owing to the appearance of artificial mica in the market in recent years, some of our mica factories have been forced to close down or turn to other lines of production. Therefore, we have learned our lesson and come to understand the wisdom in "letting the water flow as fast as possible." This has made us hasten our pace in opening to the outside world and economic cooperation. The following are the main features of what we have done.

"1. The scope of cooperation has been expanding gradually from industry to capital construction, communications, agriculture and animal husbandry, science and technology, education, public health and other fields."

"2. Cooperation is not only limited to specific projects, but has developed into long-term links and support programs between provinces and regions and among prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties. In the past few years, Xinjiang has made agreements with fraternal provinces and municipalaties on more than 1,400 cooperation projects, and similar agreements were concluded among prectures, autonomous prefectures, cities and counties on more than 1,300 cooperation projects."

"3. Economic cooperation has accelerated the interflow of trained personnel. According to statistics, up to the present, Xinjiang has sent more than 1,000 specialists in various fields on observation and study tours to fraternal provinces and municipalities, and more than 900 minority nationality students and teachers have been sent to the interior for further training or advanced studies. More than 500 professional people have come to Xinjiang from fraternal provinces and municipalities to pass on skills and help in construction, and more than 120 college teachers have gone to the north and south of the Tian Shan to give lectures and pass on knowledge."

At this point, Ismail Amat said with a gesture: All this has made us understand deeply that the economic links of "east-west mutual help" have begun to tie the people of all our nationalities together more closely than ever, laying a more solid and reliable foundation for the idea that "the Han people cannot do without the minority nationalities, nor can the minority nationalities do without the Han people" and adding new substance and vitality to national unity. The flow of funds, technology, and trained personnel from the eastern coastal areas into the western minority nationality regions has enhanced the west's "blood-producing ability" and accelerated the west's development, progress, and prosperity. The west's abundant natural resources and vast market have also effectively supported the development of the eastern coastal areas. There are many success stories in this area. For example, Miquan County at the northern foot of the Tian Shan was formerly a place with a serious problem of alkali soil, and its per capita income was only about 100 yuan. In the past few years, the county has established long-term stable cooperation relations with 25 units in 9 interior provinces and municipalities, under which 7.9 million yuan of funds, 30 items of technology and more than 100 trained personnel have been brougnt to the county. As a result, the number of rural township enterprises here has quickly grown to over 300. In 1984, the total output value of the county's rural township enterprises increased sharply to 48 million yuan, a 59 percent increase over 1983. The total income of the county's rural township enterprises has greatly surpassed its total agricultural income. The development of rural township enterprises has also liberated a large number of rural workers from the land. One-third of the peasants are now engaged all the year round in production and business activities of the rural township enterprises, another one-third of the peasants are engaged in seasonal industrial processing work, and thus land has begun to be concentrated under skilled farm hands. Last year, the county's rural per capita income increased to 503 yuan, and the county joined the ranks of China's rich counties. At the same time, Miquan County has also supported the development of the units in economic cooperation with it with its own abundant natural resources and special farm and animal products.

Ismail Amat said in conclusion: If we persist in doing it, it will not take long for such economic cooperation to enable the east and the west to "fly side by side."

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

COMMANDER XIANG SHOUZHI ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW151040 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Dec 85 p 1

[By Zhu Zhengping and Wang Haozhong]

[Text] According to a report by this newspaper, the Nanjing Military Region should do a good job in taking the lead in fulfilling a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style. Party committees and organizations of units at and above the divisional level throughout the region that have carried out party rectification should proceed with make-up classes stressing rectification of the party's work style. These were the demands put forward by Xiang Shouzhi, secretary of the Nanjing Military Region CPC Committee and commander of the Nanjing Military Region, at the party rectification education preparation meeting which ended yesterday.

When discussing plans for party rectification make-up classes stressing rectification of the party's work style, commander Xiang Shouzhi pointed out that not long ago General Political Department Director Yu Qiuli demanded that the Nanjing Military Region take the lead in fulfilling a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style; therefore, the region should do a good job in taking such a lead. Xiang Shouzhi said: Currently, problems still exist in party work style, and there are relatively tremendous difficulties in correcting some of them. However, we should realize that the party work style is developing in a favorable direction, representing its intrinsic nature and symbolizing the main current and fundamental tendency. Our party's line is correct and its leadership is strong. As a result of 2 years of party rectification, some healthy tendencies have been corrected to various extents. In particular, the broad masses of party members have enhanced their consciousness, and the market for unhealthy tendencies has become smaller than before. We should be fully confident that, with the efforts of comrades in the whole party, a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style can be completely accomplished.

Comrade Xiang Shouzhi said: The key to fulfilling a fundamental turn for the better in party work style lies with party committees and organizations at and above divisional level taking the lead and leading cadres at all levels taking action in person. With their own problems corrected, leaders will have an inspirational and persuasive power. He demanded that, in rectifying the party's work style, party committees and organizations at and above the divisional [?level] should first correct those most primary unhealthy tendencies and those arousing the greatest dissatisfaction from the masses, for example, problems involving violations of the party line, principles, and policies; violations of the "guiding principles"; seeking personal profits through official powers; attacking and carrying out reprisals; committing fraudulent activities; and problems incurring serious losses to the interests of the state and the people. Any unhealthy tendencies should be resolutely corrected as soon as they are discovered, regardless of who is involved.

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CSO: 4005/343

PLA ENGAGES IN NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW242339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0802 GMT 23 Dec 85

[By reporter Liu Huinian]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--The People's Liberation Army has undertaken peaceful construction. Armymen have actively participated in national construction and made new, important contributions. The masses praise them, saying: Our armymen "are heroes when they defend the motherland and vanguards when they engage in peaceful construction."

According to the PLA General Political Department, over the past few years, the PLA has engaged in more than 10,000 state projects, including that of drawing water from the Luanhe for Tianjin and local large, medium-sized and small projects, offering more than 110 million workdays and using more than 2 million machines and vehicles.

The PLA has directly participated in the state's peaceful construction on an unprecedentedly large scale. This fully proves that the PLA subordinates itself to, and serve the needs of, the important task of national construction, and signifies that the PLA has undertaken peaceful construction. Today, all armymen and people in the country are devoting themselves to the four modernizations. Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, has repeatedly stressed, at meetings of high-ranking Army cadres that the Army must subordinate itself to the needs of national construction and try even harder to support and engage in national economic construction.

It is precisely under the guidance of this correct ideology that the PLA has rapidly transferred to peaceful construction. The scale at which the armymen engage in construction, the scope of projects, and the variety of ways to support construction are all unprecedented. In the past, most of our armymen helped local people do manual labor or did good turns. Today, organic units march to construction sites to directly help construct key state projects, including those of drawing water from the Luanhe for Tianjin, the Shengli Oilfield, the Huolinhe opencut coal mine and the extension of Zhanjiang Harbor in Guangdong. In constructing these projects, PLA units have shouldered herculean tasks. Many units have given manpower and material resources to help local governments deal with emergencies, develop production, build highways and power stations, open mines, afforest land, and beautify the environment. When Liaoning was stricken with extraordinarily heavy floods this year, our armymen fought shoulder to shoulder with the people to provide disaster relief, build roads and bridges, and safeguard and guarantee the normal production of the Liaohe oilfield, the Liaohe chemical fertilizer plant, and other key state enterprises. On grasslands in Nei Monggol, hydrological and geological units made efforts to locate water resources and sink wells for local herdsmen to help them develop animal husbandry. Many units stationed in Fujian and southwest China actively harnessed local rivers and built hydropower stations. In early 1983, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called for PLA units stationed in northwest China to work hard for 20 years to help local authorities afforest northwest China to benefit coming generations. The vast number of commanders and fighters surmounted numerous difficulties to plant grass and trees on the loess plateau, in the Gobi Desert and on the border defense front and make many barren lands green. They also actively participated in the construction of the key state afforestation project--the shelterbelts in northeast, north, and northwest China.

While engaged in construction of various projects, our armymen feared neither hardship nor fatigue and even sacrificed their lives. They bravely undertook heavy tasks and indomitably surmounted difficulties. To make more contributions to the state, they suffered great hardship, sweated a lot, and sometimes worked more than 10 hours a day. Sometimes one man had to do the work of several. The armymen who built the Tianshan Highway and the Ngari Plateau Highway in north Xizang had to conquer the extremely cold, oxygen-deficient, snow-clad mountains and suffer untold hardships. While engaged in the construction of strenuous, difficult, and perilous projects, many fighters pressed forward with indomitable will, and heroically sacrificed their precious lives.

PLA units brought into full play their technical predominance and vigorously supported national construction. The Air Force assigned aircraft to help various localities sow seeds in the local afforestation campaign, and to airlift construction material. The Navy dispatched technicians to help local authorities build docks, while the PLA engineer units helped the local authorities in demolition work. Military industrial production departments also vigorously turned out more products for civilian use, and transferred technology from military industry to local industries for development of the national economy.

In order to help localities solve problems in developing production, PLA units took the initiative in making room for the local industries, or shared military facilities with them in support of national construction. Many military airports, harbors, docks, special railway lines, barracks, warehouses, areas and PLA hospitals are already open to civilians to serve local construction work.

Moreover, PLA units carried out their work creatively in training competent people for construction and promoting socialist spiritual civilization in order to support the nation in doing construction work for peaceful purposes. While carrying out military training, PLA units have, in recent years, organized cadres and fighters to broaden their knowledge in culture and science, and master various production skills. Having accepted vocational and technical training of all types, many cadres and fighters have become "qualified people, useful in both military and civilian industries," who can "take up the gun to fight or take off their uniform to engage in construction." Statistics compiled by a department concerned shows that, since last year, the number of "qualified people who are useful in both military and civilian industries" among retired armymen assigned to various civilian jobs throughout the country has reached 500,000. These people have played a significant role in developing the four modernizations' program.

In order to develop spiritual and material civilization simultaneously, PLA units have actively developed various activities to promote socialist spiritual civilization in the new period, with the joint efforts of armymen and civilians. With the education of communist ideas as its main task, the tens of thousands of centers throughout the country built to promote socialist spiritual civilization with the joint efforts of armymen and civilians, have vigorously developed spiritual civilization, and brought about an improvement in the general mood of society. Activities to develop spiritual civilization with the joint efforts of the armymen and civilians, constitute a new, important contribution by the PLA to peaceful construction.

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CSO: 4005/343

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA SUPPORTS STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW221159 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Dec 85

[Text] Despite drastic personnel decrease this year because of the strength-reduction reorganization, the PLA has continued to take part in and support state economic construction with great enthusiasm. PLA units this year have on their own accord committed themselves to building nearly 100 key state and local construction projects, of which most are energy and communications projects urgently needed in China.

More than 10,000 commanders and fighters from Army units of the Jinan Military Region and Navy and Air Force units rapidly and satisfactorily accomplished their tasks in support of the second-stage construction of Shengli oilfield. PLA units also made gratifying achievements in building the Northern Xinjiang Railroad, the Lhasa-Gonggar, Fuzhou-Xiamen and Shanghai-Jiaxing Highways, (Byuquan) harbor in Yingkou, the (Xiangyang) tunnel in Chongqing, and the Tianjin gas project.

Considering overall national interest, many PLA units have vacated some military facilities, such as harbors, docks, airfields, warehouses, and hospitals, to support local people in production. So far, the Navy has opened 20 military docks and 12 airfields to civilian use or share them with the people. The Air Force shares 50 airfields with the civilians to support civil aviation. Scientific research units under the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission and the Second Artillery Corps are actively helping local people tackle technical problems, popularizing their scientific and technological achievements, and taking part in the development of scientific and technological market.

The PLA made new achievements in afforestation in 1985. In particular, PLA commanders and fighters stationed in the northwestern region have created one oasis after another on the loess plateau and in the Gobi Desert. They are praised by local people as a fresh force in greening the vast northwestern region.

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CSO: 4005/343

JIANGXI'S WANG BAOTIAN ON TRAINING MILITIA CADRES

OW121431 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Military District held a meeting to exchange experience in educating and training full-time militia cadres and to discuss how to do a good job in training militia cadres. Since the beginning of this year, the provincial military district has sponsored 27 training classes. A total of 3,540 militia cadres have completed training, accounting for 85.9 percent of the applicants who applied for training. Many of the full-time militia cadres studied methods in economic management and broadened their knowledge in science and technology, led militiamen in eliminating poverty and becoming well-to-do, and made positive contributions to promoting economic construction in old liberated areas of the province.

Commander Wang Baotian and Political Commissar Wang Guande of the provincial military district delivered speeches at the meeting. They emphasized: In building the militia reserve, we must conscientiously implement the relevant instructions and guidelines issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council. In training militia cadres, we must place emphasis on the training of full-time militia cadres. Training full-time militia cadres on a rotational basis is a requirement in promoting Jiangxi's economic construction and strengthening reserve forces for national defense. In educating and training full-time militia cadres, we must readjust our plans periodically in order to further improve our training.

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CSO: 4005/343

SHANDONG HOLDS CIVIL AIR DEFENSE WORK SESSION

SK180730 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] A provincial conference on civil air defense work was held in Zibo from 15 to 17 December. The conference called for linking peacetime with wartime in the new situation [word indistinct] to enhance the combat readiness and the social and economic results of the civil air defense work.

Ma Lianli, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech at the conference. After expounding on the importance of civil air defense work, he said that at present we should concentrate on reforming civil air defense work in order to enable the communication equipment used in the civil air defense projects to serve economic construction in peacetime and to effectively protect the people's life in wartime.

(Boshan) District of Zibo City has established underground markets jointly operated in air defense passages by the urban and rural areas. Zaozhuang City has grown mushrooms in air-raid shelters. By doing so, they have scored greater economic results as well as kept the air defense projects in good maintenance, and have created new experience in further perfecting the civil air defense projects and enhancing combat readiness and social results.

Comrade Ma Lianli set forth the tasks for civil air defense work in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. He emphatically pointed out: On the premise of being submitted to and serving the four modernizations, from now on we should accelerate the cultivation of skilled persons in the civil air defense field, enhance propaganda and education on air defense knowledge, arrange the construction of the civil air defense projects and the communications and warning systems, be keen to conducting reform, constantly bring forth new ideas, and strive for upgrading the combat readiness of the civil air defense projects.

Liu Yude, commander of the provincial military district, also delivered a speech at the conference.

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CSO: 4005/336

NANJING MILITARY REGION ON GOOD WORK STYLE

OW161111 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0009 GMT 15 Dec 85

[By reporter Jia Yanzhen]

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 15 December (XINHUA)--The party committee of the Nanjing Military Region has attached great importance in strengthening ideological building among its cadres. It has persistently called on its cadres to bring into full play the traditional work style of seeking truth from facts, speaking the truth to those at higher and lower levels, performing actual deeds, and eliminating ostentatious actions.

Not long ago, a leading comrade of the Central Military Commission came to inspect the Nanjing Military Region. The departments concerned planned to notify the PLA units to make preparations ahead of the schedule to "greet" the leading comrade. After hearing this news, the leading comrades of the military region seriously criticized this practice. They pointed out: The correct attitude in greeting the leadership at the higher level to inspect our region is to carry out our work well in ordinary times instead of making preparations on a crash basis. This type of formalist bad practice must not be allowed to prevail. In briefing the leading comrade of the military commission, the leading comrades of the military region made reports on the basis of facts. They neither exaggerated their achievements, nor tried to underestimate their problems, winning acclaim from the leading comrade of the Central Military Commission. The Nanjing Military Region held a sports meet between August and September this year. In order to win more medals and compete for places in the sports meet, some units tried to invite the local athletes to participate in the sports meet for them. A leading comrade of the military region sternly criticized this bad practice after he discovered it and ruled that all these local athletes should not participate in the sports meet.

In the course of streamlining and readjusting itself, a certain army under the command of the Nanjing Military Region has conscientiously rectified its party style. The leading comrade of the military commission spoke highly of this action taken by the army. In giving publicity to this advanced model, the military region issued a circular to various PLA units reporting on the army's meritorious deed in rectifying its party style and the two unhealthy trends which were also uncovered in this army previously. The cadres and fighters were greatly inspired by the practice of this unit in improving its party style. They had greatly enhanced their confidence. They unanimously said: This kind of model is realistic and convincing in carrying out propangda work and it will be easy for many people to learn from it.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HENAN ARMED POLICE RECOVERS ALL ASSIGNED VEHICLES

HK191550 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] The general detachment of the provincial armed police has earnestly implemented the circular issued by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on solving some serious problems related to the style of administrative organs, and has recovered all 29 cars assigned to all departments of the detachment. It has also cancelled the plan to buy four automobiles.

After the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular on solving some serious problems related to the style of administrative organs, the CPC Committee of the general detachment promptly held a meeting to check all the vehicles in its administrative organs. It recovered all the cars assigned to all departments and managed and used them in a unified way. The CPC Committee also made a decision prohibiting all units from buying new cars. The units which have contacted selling parties and we are going to buy cars must cancel their purchase plans. [sentence as received] Moreover, the CPC Committee of the general detachment has also reassigned to grass-roots armed police units the nine cars which were assigned to its administrative organs in excess of quotas so that the grass-roots units can use them while performing their duties.

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CSO: 4005/336

LANZHOU MILITARY REGION SUPPORTS ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

HK150720 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, in the course of carrying out the arduous tasks of streamlining and reorganization, the Lanzhou Military Region has vigorously supported economic construction in five provinces and regions in Northwest China.

By the beginning of December, some 230 large, medium, and small projects which the military region had undertaken to construct or had assisted the provinces and regions in constructing had all been completed ahead of schedule.

The Lanzhou Military Region CPC Committee regards support of economic construction in the northwest region as an important aspect of the political work of the army in the new period. Over the past year it has vigorously led the commanders and fighters of the whole region to plunge into the work of giving assistance in constructing the projects. It has supported local economic construction and public welfare facilities construction in many forms, such as contracting for construction by PLA units, army-people joint efforts to construct projects, and voluntarily giving assistance in construction. The military region has sent approximately 20,000 people and its motor vehicles have made the equivalent of 15,000 trips to do this work.

After it had completed its task of border defense construction, a certain division of the military region undertook to do rush repairs on an oilfield road. It learned that the oilfield had no road leading to a well, machinery and equipment could not be transported to the well and that the blowout could not be stopped and crude oil valued at some 400,000 yuan was wasted everyday. Despite fatigue, cadres and fighters fought continuously and built a simple road, 25 kilometers long, with some 64,000 cubic meters of earth and stones so that machinery and equipment could be transported to the spot very quickly. The blowout has been brought under control.

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BRIEFS

ARTILLERY SCHOOL GRADUATES RETURN--The graduates of the Artillery School in Nanjing who went to the front and took part in the anti-Vietnamese self-defense counterattack, having successfully fulfilled their duties as probationers, returned in triumph on 20 December. They are outstanding graduates of good military and political quality selected from among the cadets who graduated last July with an educational level above that of secondary technical school. They fought more than 4 months on the Laoshan front and took part in more than 1000 battles of various scales. Their bravery and good fighting skills have enhanced our national and military prowess. One of them won a 2nd-class merit citation, 14 others won 3rd-class merit citations, and all the rest were commended. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 85 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/336

TAIWAN

HONG KONG MAN JAILED FOR AIDING TAIWANESE SPY

HK040739 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Dec 85 p 12

[By Lindy Course]

[Excerpts] A Hong Kong man who helped a Taiwanese spy stay here illegally was jailed for eight months yesterday.

The 28-year-old defendant, whom the press was asked not to name, was recruited by Taiwanese intelligence when he was studying there, North Kowlon Court heard. On his return to Hong Kong, he was paid to help a Taiwanese Central Intelligence Agency spy, Mui Yichung, ramain here illegally, the court was told.

The defendant was said to have helped the man for "love of his country" although he was also paid a salary. He was charged with aiding and abetting an illegal immigrant to remain in Hong Kong.

At an earlier hearing two weeks ago, the court was told Mui entered Hong Kong, probably by boat, in April last year and in August contacted the defendant. The defendant provided him with subsistence money transferred from Taiwan to Hong Kong and then into the defendant's bank account.

The Crown's case was that the defendant went to study in Taiwan in 1975 and at some unknown date was approached by a friend who recruited him for the Taiwanese CIA.

In Febraury last year, when the defendant was in Taiwan, he met Mui and was given to understand that Mui was coming to Hong Kong and that he would be responsible for lookirg after him. When Mui did arrive, the defendant and he lived together at various addresses arranged by the defendant, firstly at Chung Yuen Centre, Queen's Road Central, then at Roxy Building, Yee Wo Street Causeway Bay, and finally at Ho Ning Building, Shatin.

The defendant's savings acount at the Chase Manhattan Bank showed credits of more than $380,000 during this year: February $69,500; April $80,000; May $16,000; July $84,900; September $76,050; October $60,000 and $3,800, the prosecution said.

In October, the defendant moved from Shatin to Tai Hang Tung estate where he lied on his own. He was arrested on 10 November and interviewed twice, when he made a full admission.

He pleaded not guilty at first but after the Crown completed its case, he changed his plea. The case was then adjourned until yesterday for reports before sentencing.

Magistrate Mr. J McInnes said this case of aiding and abetting an illegal immigrant was different from the usual ones which involved someone sneaking in from China. He said he accepted that Mui sneaked in from Taiwan for a subversive purpose and was satisfied the defendant knew he was a Taiwanese agent and helped him for gain.

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CSO: 4000/094

PREMIER YU ON DETERMINATION TO KEEP PRESS FREEDOM

OW300311 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Taipei, 29 November (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa said Friday that the Government of the Republic of China, while making efforts to promote Chinese culture and protect the people's rights, is also determined to maintain national security and freedom of the press.

Yu made the remark at a tea party for welcoming representatives of Chinese newspapers at home and abroad who recently gathered in Taipei to attend the 18th Annual Conference of the Chinese Language Press Institute.

In a modern society, the press plays the very important role of educating, leading, and communicating with the people, Yu said. In order to maintain social stability and prosperity, the mass media should make more efforts to study how to expand their functions, he said.

Yu told over 100 Chinese newspaper men and women that the mass media in the Taiwan area, especially newspapers, have made great progress in recent years. He also said that the main theme of the conference this year--Responsibilities of Newspapers in a Modern Society--is a subject that looks at the needs of current times.

On the occasion, Yu also expressed his gratitude to all Chinese newspaper professionals for their contributions to the society and adherence to their principles and ideals over the past years.

Chin Tsai-sheng, chairman of the institute's Executive Board of Directors, said that he and other representatives from abroad were very excited to see the rapid economic and cultural development in the free motherland. He said that the ROC's achievements should be attributed to the implementation of the Three Principles of the People and the cooperation between the government and people here.

Also present at the reception were ministers without portfolio K.T. Li, Ma Chi-Chuang and Kao Yu-shu.

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SCHOLARS GROUP VISITS U.S., DISCUSSES MAINLAND

OW101055 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A group of scholars from the Republic of China is currently touring the United States to exchange views with the American counterparts and U.S. friends on a topic that the people in Free China know best, namely, Communist China. It is a timely trip, because two significant developments have taken place on the Chinese mainland within the last couple of years. The first is the marked progress in the normalization talks between Peking and Moscow; the second is the launching of an urban economic restructuring on the Chinese mainland, and the apparent Teng's consolidation of power following last September's extraordinary party congress.

Right now, a Soviet vice foreign minister is visiting the Chinese mainland. He said, upon arriving in Peking last week, that the relations between the two sides are rapidly improving. This is by no means diplomatic port. The evidence is everywhere that Peking's equidistance diplomacy vis-a-vis the two superpowers has taken hold. Gone are the days when Red China termed the Soviet Union the No. 1 enemy and the United States the second. Under its independent foreign policy, Red China has no parallel strategic interests with either of the two superpowers, even though many Americans do cling to the Nixon-Kissinger concept about America's China policy. In Peking's view, both the United States and USSR are enemies of tomorrow, who ought to be played one against each other, and from whom maximum help is to be extracted by making use of their mutual distrust and hostility.

Domestic developments in Red China have also undergone a considerable change within the last few years. Teng Hsiao-ping's economic structural reform has resulted in the sharpening of conflicts between his reformist camp and the conservative camp headed by such men as Chen Yun, Li Hsien-nien, and Peng Chen. The conservatives have been provided with ample ammunition to denounce Teng's policies, because the reform has led to further deterioration of discipline among party cadres and spiritual pollution. The new development has contributed to the deepening of Peking's triple crisis of faith, confidence, and trust. No longer is Teng Eng regarded liberator among intellectuals, as evidenced in the growing campus unrest on the Chinese mainland. The Tengs are meeting a greater challenge now than at any time since the downfall of the Gang of Four, because those who are opposing them are the very ones who were their collaborators or supporters before.

With few exceptions, American scholars and journalists seem to be unaware of this. It is up to the scholars from Free China to tell the story as it is, and also enjoy the advantage of being Chinese who, as such, are expert on the subject.

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BRIEFS

COPYRIGHT PROTECTION--Taipei, 11 December (CNA)--In view of Spanish Government's consent to protect the copyrights of the Republic of China's [ROC] nationals, the ROC Government, based on the principle of reciprocity, has also decided to accept registration by Spanish nationals for copyrights protection here, the Interior Minister said Wednesday. The Ministry said that it suspended accepting registration for copyrights protection from foreign countries after the revised copyrights law went into force on 11 July this year. The reason for doing so was to [word indistinct] information from the nation's representative [words indistinct] concerning the situation of copyrights protection granted by foreign governments to Chinese nationals. And then, it said, the ministry will decide if it should take reciprocal actions. The decision to give protection to Spanish publications, the ministry said, was made on the basis of the stipulations of item one of Article 17 of the Copyrights Law. The ministry pointed out that so far, it has begun accepting registrations of copyrights filed by the people in the United States and Spain. Asked what the government will do to protect the copyright of publications from other countries, the Ministry said it will take proper actions after learning more about the copyrights protection for Chinese Nationals in those countries. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1435 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW] /12913

PRESIDENTIAL CHIEF OF STAFF APPOINTED--President Chiang Ching-kuo appointed General Wang Ching-hsu, director of the National Security Bureau, as presidential chief of staff. The general, formerly commander of the Taiwan Garrison Command, replaces General Ma An-lan. The latter will be given a new assignment yet to be announced. Appointment of the new director of the National Security Bureau is expected shortly. [Text] [Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 6 Dec 85 OW] /12913

THIRTY NINE MALAYSIANS EXPELLED--Taipei, 10 December (CNA)--The National Police Administration said Tuesday that 39 Malaysian passport holders, who entered the Republic of China [ROC] with tourist visas in late November and early December separately, left the ROC Tuesday afternoon under police orders for having disturbed social order and defied the nation's customs during their stay here. They left Chiang Kai-shek [CKS] International Airport at 3:30 p.m. aboard a Malaysia Airways flight. The self-claimed members of the New Testament Church, together with domestic New Testament believers, gathered at CKS International Airport 7 December to protest against the decision of airport authorities to prohibit the entry of a Malaysian who came with a 52-

member New Testament mission. According to the police, the non-welcome Malaysian has a criminal record in the ROC. The mission as a whole then refused to enter the nation and left for Hong Kong the same evening. The 39 Chinese Malaysians and domestic believers stayed at the airport for two days, during which they shouted obscenities and created problems, including beating policemen there. In early December, the Malaysian group wanted to enter a restricted mountainous area in Kaosiung County, southern Taiwan, but were barred by police. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1031 GMT 11 Dec 85 OW] /12913

ELEVEN CHARGED--Taipei, 10 December (AFP)--A court has charged 11 people for allegedly leading a demonstration in which they overturned cars and smashed windows after an opposition candidate lost in local elections. A court official said today the district court in Hsinchu, south of Taipei, yesterday indicted the 11 on charges of disturbing social order and threatening public functionaries. The protest took place in front of the Hsinchu town hall on 16 November, the night of local elections. Chen Wen-Huei, who allegedly instigated the protest, was still at large, three juvenile suspects have been freed on bail while seven others were in police custody, the official said. Mr Chen, 42, charged the ruling Kuomintang (KMT) with fiddling election returns after the party's candidate beat opposition contender Shih Hsing-Jun in the race for the Hsinchu mayor's post. Surrounded by a crowd of 1,000, the suspects threw stones against the city hall, breaking windows and overturned four parked cars, the official said. If convicted, they could be sentenced to jail terms from one to seven years. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 10 Dec 85 HK] /12913

EIGHT MEMBERS EXPELLED--The Kuomintang Central Standing Committee yesterday approved a proposal to deprive eight members of their membership because of their defying the ruling party by running in the 16 November local elections. The proposal was recommended by the Evaluation and Discipline Committee of the party. The expelled members are Miss Hsu Su-yeh, Wu Ming-po, Chan Wen-chuan, Lin Shan-ho, Yung Tzu-hao and Lu Feng-nien, all of whom ran for seats in the Taiwan Provincial Assembly, mayoralties or country magistracies. Hsieh Hung-chang and Ting Chien-erh had entered the Kaohsiung City Council election. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 6 Dec 85 p 11 OW] /12913

KUOMINTANG TO CONVENE PLENARY SESSION--The Central Standing Committee of the ruling Kuomintang decided to convene the 3d Plenary Session of its 12th Central Committee on 29 March next year. The party caucus will last two days, during which the party's Central Advisory Committee will also meet. A news release from the ruling party said: The agenda includes [word indistinct], reports on international situation, reviewing the party's past performance, and charting the future course of action. Speculations said that the 21 member Central Standing Committee, the party's decision-making organ, is likely to undergo a slight shake-up in the forthcoming conference. [Text] [Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 6 Dec 85 OW] /12913

OUTGOING PANAMANIAN ENVOY--Taipei, 9 December (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa received Jose Maria Serrano, outgoing Panamanian envoy to the Republic of China [ROC], at the Executive Yuan Monday. Serrano has completed his tenure here and will return to this country soon. During the meeting, Yu lauded

Serrano for his contributions to promoting friendship between the Republic of China and Panama. Yu also expressed the hope that Serrano will continue to promote Sino-Panamanian relations after he returns to his country. Serrano was accompanied by Huang Hsiu-jih, protocol chief of the Foreign Ministry, to say good-bye to the ROC premier. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1036 GMT 10 Dec 85 OW] /12913

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CHING PAO ON GOVERNMENT REFORM IN HONG KONG

HK130856 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 101, 10 Dec 85 pp 6-9

/Article by Ku Hsing-hui /0657 2502 6540/: "The Argument Over 'Big Changes' and 'Dovetailing'"/

/Text/ On 21 November, Director Xu Jiatun held a forum for the first time with the Hong Kong press to answer questions raised by the reporters.

Most of the questions concentrated on how representative government should dovetail with the basic law. Director Xu Jiatun replied that the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong depend wholly on acting according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration. We must resolutely, wholly and thoroughly act according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration. Any move away from the joint declaration will produce negative and even destructive results. At present, we should not ignore a certain trend of not doing things according to the joint declaration. Director Xu said that people should pay attention to such a trend in case there might be some unexpected changes in the territory.

Director Xu Discloses the Basic Situation

Commenting on the issue of the representative government, Director Xu reiterated the position which had been repeatedly declared by the Chinese Government: 1) Since the representative government is formulated by the British Government, the Chinese Government will not shoulder any responsibility for it; 2) The political structure of Hong Kong after 1997 will be decided by the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, which is formulated by the PRC's NPC. Twelve years from now, the question of the governmental system of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be the affair of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government will listen carefully to and absorb the opinions of the 5 million Hong Kong compatriots and foreign nationals who have lived in Hong Kong for a long time and will formulate the basic law strictly according to the contents of the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

Director Xu went on: There is a question of dovetailing the representative government with the basic law. There might be three possibilities: 1) The representative government can dovetail with the basic law, which is the most ideal and satisfactory situation; 2) The representative government partially dovetails with the partially runs contrary to the basic law which is not a good situation; and 3) The representative government almost runs completely contrary to the basic law, which would be very unfortunate for Hong Kong, Britain, and China. Since the system of representative government is being formulated by Britain, we believe that the British Government will sensibly and responsibly consider this question. There is a saying which goes "big changes within 12 years, no changes for 50 years." As far as our understanding of the saying is concerned, we would not like to see such a situation. Before and during the Sino-British negotiations, the opinions of the various circles in Hong Kong, including the opinions of the British Government, all hoped that the basic economic and social systems of Hong Kong would remain unchanged, so we have signed the joint declaration with the British Government according to the wishes of the Hong Kong people and the wishes of the British Government. We do not want to see that there are big changes within 12 years and no changes for 50 years.

The basic situation disclosed by Director Xu is that the idea that Hong Kong's social and economic systems should remain unchanged was put forward by the British Government during the Sino-British negotiations, and was later written in the agreement. The structure of the government system is one of the component parts of the social system. During the period of the Sino-British negotiations on the future of Hong Kong, that is, in September 1983, the British purposely made arrangements for the British Commonwealth legal conference to be held in Hong Kong. At the conference, J. C. Griffiths, attorney general of the Hong Kong Government, delivered a speech entitled "On the Relationship Between Hong Kong's Political System and Hong Kong's Prosperity." The speech was published in all major Hong Kong newspapers the next day. In order to attach great importance to this speech, the Hong Kong Government purposely published it as the first item in its 1983 yearbook.

A British Offical Talks About the Merits of the Hong Kong Government System

What are the merits of the Hong Kong Government system? The British official writes: "The people who are responsible for making policies in the government are not elected so that they can freely express the opinions of the whole society and do not have to speak for any political party. Because they do not have to campaign for their reappointment, the various government policies can always be implemented for a long time. This can rarely be seen in other countries and regions where the democratic government system is implemented." "The governor is appointed by the queen so that the governor occupies the highest position and has the biggest power in the government. The governor is the chief executive and has the final power of issuing orders. The Executive Council headed by the governor is a policymaking organ, which has the same role as that of a cabinet." "Most of the members of the Legislative Council are unofficial members and are personages from the local community. As far as legislation is concerned, the Legislative Council actually retains the veto power because although the governor can, in his capacity, approve or veto a bill, he must exercise his power after the bill is passed. Any bill must be approved by the Legislative Council before it is passed, including the financial arrangements in the allocation bill." "At no meeting of the Legislative Council has there ever been such fierce remarks as 'shame' and 'get out of office' and so on. This is due to Hong Kong's consultative system."

"In 1959, Murray Maclehose, the former governor of Hong Kong, made the following comment: 'owing to the actual situation in Hong Kong, there are no elected members in the Legislative Council. Because of this fact, when the members of the Legislative Council propose certain bills according to their observations, considerations and designs, they should not prefer the easy to the difficult, and only show concern for the interests of certain people, certain organizations, certain trades, certain areas and certain social strata, but should show concern for the interests of the whole society.' 'The Legislative Council's work concerning the government system aims at examining administrative efficiency and enabling the relevant departments to correct their mistakes. The Legislative Council fulfills this task through the accounts committee of the Hong Kong Government. The head of the accounts committee can demand heads of the various government organs to explain the financial situation of their departments. Finally, the accounts committee makes a report and submitted it to the Legislative Council for reading and examination and then publishes the relevant contents of the report to the public.' 'During enquiry time, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council can openly address enquiries to the high officials of the government on various issues concerning Hong Kong Society.' 'The present Hong Kong and Hong Kong system are neither ass nor horse, but are a unique and precious crystallization of wisdom.'"

The negotiation strategy of the British side is clear: they wanted to hand over sovereignty in exchange for administration. However, when they knew that they could not realize this purpose at the negotiation table, they began to speak highly of the original system of the Hong Kong Government, saying that the original system of the Hong Kong Government is the pillar of Hong Kong's prosperity. They demanded retaining the original system of the Hong Kong Government so as to retain the British officials and experts who are indispensable to such a system and retain British influence after 1997.

However, before the ink on the Sino-British Joint Declaration was dry, a drastic reform of the governmental system of Hong Kong started in Hong Kong, which aims not at "returning administrative power to China," but at "returning administrative power to the people." Here, the "people" means those who have been fostered and trusted by the British and who will be able to reflect British diplomatic and economic interests after 1997. The electoral system and situation of the electoral college of the representative government have shown this tendency.

Big Changes Have Occurred in Hong Kong's System of Government

When people observe the "reforms of the system of government" in Hong Kong, they may only notice that the appointment system in the Legislative Council is gradually being replaced with an election system and may merely consider whether the elections should be indirect or direct. Many observers have neglected a more important fact in such reforms. That is, the Hong Kong Government, which is now a local government responsible to London with the governor being directly appointed by London to govern the territory, will be changed into an independent political entity according to the reform plan. The authority of the Hong Kong Government will not come from London, but will come from some people who have voting rights in the Legislative Council elections and who are able to influence the results of the elections (not all the people of Hong Kong have this right, because the functional constituencies and the electoral college are subject to some controls). According to the reform plan, the future government of Hong Kong will merely be responsible to the elite of the local Chinese people, who are manipulated by other people and are deeply grateful to the British people for their promotion, and whose representatives account for 70 percent of the Legislative Council members. The future government of Hong Kong will not have to be responsible to the British Government, nor will it have to be responsible to the Chinese Government after 1997. Although Hong Kong will not be a country in name, but it will become a de facto "country within a country."

The second big change is: In the existing system of government in Hong Kong, the chief executive holds ultimate power and performs the function of the supreme policymaker; all heads of government departments are appointed by the governor and are responsible to the governor; the Legislative Council is merely a consultative institution which has the right to question the administration and to pass legislation. (In fact, the Legislative Council merely performs the function of a rubber stamp in the legislative process, because laws are mainly prepared by the Executive Council.) However, with the adoption of the "1985 Legislative Council powers and privileges act," some essential changes have occurred in Hong Kong's administrative structure. The Legislative Council is gradually being changed into a policymaking body. In the future, if the governor does not continue to be president of the Legislative Council and if the ministerial system or committee system is established, the power center will be shifted to the Legislative Council. Moreover, as revealed by some senior officials of the British Government of Hong Kong, in the future, all chiefs of government departments will be responsible to the Legislative Council committees, and these government department chiefs should first be nominated by the Legislative Council before they are appointed by the chief executive. Thus, the Hong Kong governor will, like the Britsh queen, merely play a rubber stamp role in appointing government officials.

At present, Britain has not completed these arrangements, but it has speeded up the pace of "reforms" and seems impatient to wait any longer. Senior officials of the Hong Kong Government stressed when talking with reporters: representative government will be reviewed in 1987, and the review will be focused on the relationship between the Legislative Council and the Executive Council, the functions of the governor, and the powers of the committees. Their remarks hinted that a decisive step will be taken to restructure the system of government in 1987.

The elite of the members of the Executive and Legislative Councils have revealed some ideas about the blueprint for reforms of the system of government in 1987. Lydia Dunn has talked about the plan for appointing ministers through the Legislative Council. According to her proposal, ministers who have policymaking power will be nominated among members of the Legislative Council, while chiefs of various government departments will just be responsible for implementing policies. C. Y. Chung has put forward another proposal: The governor will become a "symbolic leader," and the chief executive of the future special administration region "will have to be responsible to the Legislative Council rather than to the central government," "and chiefs of government departments will have no right to participate in making policy."

The Meaning of "Accountable" in English

If things continue to develop according to the reform plans, the fifth point of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the transfer of government from Britain to China may be completely cast aside, and the fourth point which provides that the British Government should be responsible for the administration of Hong Kong until 30 June 1997 may also be cast aside. According to the provision of the Joint declaration, Britain should hold political power until 1997 and must not try to "give up" its responsibilities in the midway of the transition period running up to 1997, still less should it transfer political power to other people in private under the pretext of "returning political power to local people."

How can the provisions of the joint declaration on the source of power, pattern of government, official appointments, and the object of the government's accountibility of the special administrative region be cast aside? People will never forget that China and Britain conducted painstaking and serious debates and discussions over questions concerning the social and economic system of Hong Kong, people's lifestyle in Hong Kong, and the future structure of government, and both sides reached mutual understanding and mutual compromises. Each of them gained what it wanted to gain from the negotiations and also conceded to the other side something. Now, neither side should merely implement the provisions which are in its favor and disregard the provisions which are in the other side's favor.

The third point of the Sino-British Joint Declaration represents China's sovereignty over the administration of Hong Kong. It stipulates that the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will not be a British person, and no British people will be principal officials of the government. The chief executive will be appointed by the central people's government on the basis of the results of elections or consultations to be held locally. This shows that Beijing respects the will of the people of Hong Kong and forms the principle of "let Hong Kong be governed by the Hong Kong people." The first chapter of the first annex separately deals with the government and the legislature of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. It provides that the executive authorities must abide by the law and be accountable to the legislature ("accountable" is used in the English version of the joint declaration as in the white paper issued by the British Government). When the joint declaration was intialed, the Executive Council's responsibility to the Legislature Council was of a consultative character. That is, the governor each year delivers an administrative report to the Legislative Council; when the governor and the Executive Council draft and promulgate new decrees and acts, they submit the bills to the legislative council for discussion and approval; the government's budget is also submitted to the Legislative Council for deliberation. Government officials are required to answer the questions posed by Legislative Council members in regard to their administrative work. Here, the meaning of "accountable" is clear. It means the "duty to give explanation and to seek advice." This term cannot be misrepresented by giving it a meaning of setting up the ministerial system or making the Legislative Council a policymaking and power center, which has the power to appoint and remove officials, or to stage a nonconfidence motion to overthrow the government.

In the future, the governor should not be elected in the Legislative Council. The future structure of government should be the same as the present structure of executive authorities under the direction of the chief executive, and the present division of work between the executive authorities and the legislature should remain unchanged. What should be changed are the system of appointment in the Legislative Council and the system of appointing the chief executive by the central government to Hong Kong. Therefore, the chief executive will be selected by election or through consultations held locally; and the legislature will be constituted by elections. Obviously, the two parts should not come from the same channel. Now, the blueprint drawn up by the officials of the British Government of Hong Kong and by the elite of the members of the two councils has obviously deviated from the provisions of the joint declaration.

What Consequences Will There Be If Things Do Not "Dovetail"?

The principle of the Sino-British Joint Declaration is to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability during the transition period. In September 1983, the Hong Kong Government described its system of administration which had existed for more than 100 years as a perfect system which "has a bearing on Hong Kong's prosperity." Why did it later suddenly decide to make such huge and drastic reforms before the basic law is formulated? Why does it now try to smash the existing system of government which "has a bearing on Hong Kong's prosperity"? Does this mean that the British have other intentions with regard to Hong Kong's prosperity? The joint declaration clearly provides that the social pattern of Hong Kong after 1997 will be formed according to the basic law promulgated by the NPC of China. If the system of representative government is different from the system of government specified by the basic law, what consequences will this situation cause? Will this cause another round of drastic changes which will eventually worry and trouble the 5 million people of Hong Kong? After 1997, the British people who are making arrangements for the system of representative government will have left, but a division may be left inside Hong Kong, and the people of Hong Kong may have been divided into two factions, one supporting the system of representative government and the other supporting the basic law. If that is the case, the situation in Hong Kong will not be any better than the situations in India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka when Britain terminated its colonial rule there. Historical experience shows that whenever the British withdrew from a colony, they certainly leave some hidden perils there, especially they would leave a situation of division or discord in the former colony, so that they may continue to manipulate the situation and to cash in on the chaotic situation. People now hope that Britain will not repeat their old trick in the handling of the Hong Kong affairs. If the British side does not consult the Chinese side in matters of power transfer and constitutional reforms and go its own way by deviating from the provisions of the joint declaration without regard to ensuring a well dovetailed coordination between the actual government pattern and the one prescribed by the basic law, how can it be regarded as willing to observe the joint commitment?

Issue To Be Resolved Before "Dovetailing"

If the system of representative government is really to dovetail with the basic law, first, we should resolve the issue of the relationship between the administrative organs under the leadership of the chief executive and the Legislative Council. If the Legislative Council is placed above the chief executive to deprive the chief executive of his decisionmaking power and to treat him only as a "British queen," this means to "separate" Hong Kong from the sovereignty of China and adopt a blockhouse policy. Therefore, it will be difficult to dovetail with the basic law. With the knowledge that the arrangement of the future political system after 1997 belongs to China's internal affairs, the British should not and cannot possibly act as a kitchen assistant taking the place of the chef.

Following the speech by Director Xu Jiatun on the system of representative government, members of the two councils also made speeches one after another, expressing that if China and Britain have different opinions on this sensitive issue, they can exchange views through diplomatic channels and should not openly discuss the issue. It is hoped that this is a sign of seeking cooperation and dialogue. In October, senior officials of the Hong Kong Government successively gave talks, openly saying that the system of representative government is within the jurisdiction of Britain during its transitional rule of Hong Kong and that it is not necessary to exchange views with China. "It is not necessary to exchange views" means to slam the door on dialogue. In fact, the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong contains clauses regarding conducting consultations through a Joint Liaison Group. As it is advantageous to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, residents in Hong Kong all wish that the Joint Liaison Group can play a role in facilitating dialogue.

Working Out the Draft of "Political System" Before 1987

Can the system of representative government dovetail with the basic law? This is one of the most outstanding questions during this transitional period of Hong Kong. Any responsible persons should put forth suggestions in favor of the transition and the prosperity and stability. Director Xu Jiatun frankly and sincerely pointed out the question and reminded all the people who are concerned about the future of Hong Kong to think so as to find a perfect dovetailing method. This is only favorable to the situation as a whole and is much more beneficial and constructive than the behavior of feigning compliance while acting in opposition. Therefore, it is a bad decision not to speak up, a second best decision to speak up later, and a best decision to call people's attention to it right now to facilitate the dovetailing.

As the stepping up of the system of representative government has become an objective thing, it was not sufficient for China just to say: "No comment. No commitment." Many people of the press circles and public figures have successively proposed to the Hong Kong XINHUA NEWS AGENCY: "Should we first work out the draft of the future Hong Kong political system while discussing the basic law, so as to let people of all circles have discussions and collect people's opinions? The work should start before 1987 when the draft outlines are published for discussion. Publishing the outlines does not mean making a final decision, as it still can be repeatedly discussed by all the people. By doing so, we can make the Basic Law play a leading role in developing Hong Kong's future political system to facilitate the dovetailing."

While answering the reporters' questions, the director of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY also held that an earlier announcement of the part of basic law concerning the political system could demonstrate concern and responsibility for stability and prosperity. However, he also held that since it should be not only faster but also better, if we can make it only better but not faster, it would be wise to proceed at an unhurried pace.

/Words indistinct/ of Hong Kong's future political system will be decided by the basic law rather than the system of representative government. The system of representative government was written by the British based on the original version of independence for its former colonies. Take the 1985 "Legislative Council Powers and Privileges Act" as an example, it is copied from the previous clauses of Kenya, its former colony in Africa, with quite a few outdated words lacking the sense of the times. The British have manufactured an outmoded car with a troublesome and risky past for the people of Hong Kong. Why didn't they design a new, modernized car suitable for the people of Hong Kong, in the light of the merits of the other places in the world, the negative experiences of British colonies and the reality in Hong Kong? Of course, the blueprint of this new car cannot be finalized in a very short period of time. However, it is entirely possible to draw up a draft for its design requirements and performance.

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CSO: 4005/335

CHING PAO 'BLUEPRINT' FOR BASIC LAW OF HONG KONG

HK131302 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 101, 10 Dec 85 pp 10-11

/Article by Ku Hsing-Hui /0657 2505 6540/: "Tentative Views for Discussion on the Blueprint for the Future Basic Law"/

/Text/ In order to ensure that the basic law will play a leading role in the future political system of Hong Kong, I think it is necessary to draw up a plan first for the "political system."

The main points of this plan should include: 1) Upholding national unity and territorial integrity as pointed out by the Sino-British Joint Declaration; 2) a high degree of autonomy for Hong Kong; 3) preserving high efficiency and other advantages of Hong Kong's administrative and economic work in the political system; and 4) preserving the lifestyle and freedom of the people of Hong Kong.

I would like to offer my tentative ideas about the future political system in this article so that there may be further discussions on this subject from various circles.

The Emergence and Function of the Chief Executive /xing zheng zhang guan 5887 2398 7022 1351/

The chief executive should be selected from among the people who enjoy high prestige in various circles in Hong Kong and who are in favor of "one country, two systems." They must be politically farsighted and must be good at maintaining good relations with the central government, at promoting Hong Kong's economy, and at giving play to the role of Hong Kong in China's modernization drive. The reason why China took the initiative in putting forth the principles of "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong," a "high degree of autonomy," and "no changes for 50 years" was simply because maintenance of Hong Kong's status quo would be favorable to China's four modernizations program. If this tentative idea fails to materialize and the chief executive of Hong Kong keeps on troubling the Beijing authorities, the prosperity of Hong Kong will be easily upset by this chief executive. Therefore, the post of chief executive should not be held by a radical figure who likes to talk big to impress people. It is necessary to set up a supreme executive advisory assembly /xing zheng gu wen yuan 5887 2398 7357 0795 7108/ to take in representatives of various industrial and commercial circles in Hong Kong. With the bourgeoisie as its main body, this supreme executive and advisory assembly will admit representatives of the middle and grassroots strata, with the aim of mitigating the confrontation between classes, clearing up misunderstandings, and facilitating dialogue and communication between them. There will be around 100 executive advisors to be selected by Hong Kong members of the basic law drafting committee. The assembly will be composed of representatives of specified bodies, representatives of unspecified bodies, and specially invited representatives. Any executive advisor can nominate a candidate for the chief executive and the nomination will be regarded as valid only if seconded by more than 20 other executive advisors. After candidates are nominated, the candidates must announce their platforms and the supreme executive advisory assembly is to solicit opinions among people of all strata. After 6 months' consultations, the chief executive will be selected through the process of democratic consultations or by vote. A candidate for the post of chief executive must be a legal Hong Kong citizen aged between 40 and 60, having completed higher education and being familiar with the politics and governmental structure of Hong Kong. The term of office of chief executive will be 8 years, and if he fails to perform his duties because of poor health, he must resign immediately. Nobody will be allowed to hold the office of chief executive for three successive terms. The nominated chief executive is subject to appointment by the central people's government. The chief executive's duties are to head Hong Kong's administrative institution, command the police force and, in case of emergency and with the authorization of the central authorities, command the troops stationed in Hong Kong. The chief executive, together with the Executive Council, takes charge of the formulation of policies. The supreme executive advisory committee is to be consulted before any policy is formulated. The chief executive is to appoint and remove officials at the secretarial level. He must act according to the law of Hong Kong and respect the Hong Kong people's legitimate rights and freedom. He must report on his work to the legislative institution every year and consult it in case of important issues. The chief executive is entitled to disband the Legislative Council if necessary, but such a decision is subject to prior ratification by the supreme exeucitve advisory assembly by a majority of votes and must be reported to the central people's government.

Officials of the governmental organizations at all levels are to work under the guidance of the chief executive. The civil service system currently in force will be preserved to implement the policies of the government of the special administrative region. Officials of governmental organizations are to reply to any inquiries addressed by members of the Legislative Council at meetings of the Council. The annual financial budget must be submitted to the Legislative Council for examination and ratification, no waste of public funds is allowed and the accounts of the government are subject to supervision by the Legislative Council. Executive organizations are required to consult, make investigations and studies, and set up various advisory committees formed of professionals and masses to solicit public opinions and to prevent faults and deviations. With regard to municipal works, the decisionmaking power will be delegated to lower levels. As part of the efforts to enhance the awareness and ability of the public to take part in district administration, district representatives elected by residents are to take part in the planning of municipal works. Executive organizations are to be open to the public regarding recruitment of staff. A staff recruitment committee including unofficial members will be set up to regularly recruit professionals from abroad to join the government in the hope of improving administrative standards and assimilating the advanced administrative experience of the West. There must be a system allowing civil servants at their posts to be given leave to receive regular training abroad. Executive organizations must attach importance to the improvement of local industrial, scientific, technological, and educational standards, and make every effort to promote foreign trade, financial services, and tourism every year. All mediocre officials are required to give open explanation of their performance to the Legislative Council. Those who fail to render acceptable explanations are liable to punishment; those who make serious mistakes will have to take the blame and resign; and those who should have resigned but refuse to do so will be removed by the order of the chief executive.

The Formation and Jurisdiction of the Legislative Council

The Legislative Council is to be composed of about 60 members, of whom 40 percent are to come forward by direct election, 30 percent are to be elected by functional constituencies, and the rest, being professionals specialized in certain fields, are to be elected by the supreme executive advisory assembly. The Legislative Council's duties are to supervise executive organizations in their work, to make inquiries, solicit public opinion, examine and approve financial budgets, and to revise laws. Special groups are to be set up under the Legislative Council to study specific issues, impeach governmental departments concerned, make constructive suggestions, vote to express lack of confidence in any governmental departments that the council is unsatisfied with, and make proposals on appointments and removals of heads of departments. The chief executive is entitled to retain department heads who have been impeached. In such a case he must given an explanation for his decision. Members of the Legislative Council should be appointed on a fulltime basis and be remunerated for their service. The term of office of Legislative Council members is 4 years and each person can hold the post for two successive terms at most. They should be aged between 25 and 65 years. All laws formulated by the legislative institution must be in keeping with the "Basic Law" and the legal procedures, otherwise they will be regarded as invalid.

JUDICIAL ORGAN

The court of the special administrative region exercises judicial power independently and is not to be interferred with by the local executive institution, the Legislative Council, and the central government. Judicial personnel are not liable to prosecution for any decision they make in conducting trials. Judges are to hold their posts until the age of 60 and cannot be dismissed before their terms of office expire unless they cannot continue to perform their duties because of poor health or they have misbehaved. In such cases, the chief executive is to remove the judges in question in accordance with the proposal made by a tribunal composed of at least three local judges appointed by the justice of the court of last instance. The appointments and removals of judges at the highest level are to be made by the chief executive with the approval of the legislative institution of the Hong Kong Special Administrative

Region and are to be reported to the NPC standing committee for the record. Judges are to be appointed by the chief executive according to the recommendation by an independent committee composed of local judges, personages of the legal circles, and well-known local figures.

According to this idea, in the main the executive, legislative, and judiciary power will continue to be separated. However, the executive chief is above the executive, legislative, and judiciary organs. The chief executive will to some extent be in a position like the "governor" now. He will be responsible to both the Hong Kong people and the central government. This system of the chief executive assuming responsibility which is characterized by some centralization of power will be the only way to give play to the high efficiency of Hong Kong Government, maintain Hong Kong's economic activities at low cost and preserve free competition. This will not only enable the chief executive to stand aloof in doing his work and avoid being reduced to an agent of big consortiums and prevent business from being monopolized by a small number of groups; but it will also prevent the phenomena of government leaders currying favor from, and providing liberal free lunches to voters, or currying favor with the rich by subsidizing them at the expense of the poor--phenomena that may emerge under the system of "each citizen voting to elect government leaders." It will also prevent the unpredictable political change that the system of "one vote for each citizen" may give rise to and thus be conducive to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. A complete efficient civilian official system will enable the executive officials to do their work efficiently and make it unnecessary for them to be in an awkward predicament, to cling to favoring one party, or to hesitate in the face of the conflicts between political parties. This system has been proved effective in the past and is a favorable factor for maintaining Hong Kong's economic prosperity.

At present, there are as many as over 320 consultative committees under the Hong Kong Government which are channels to solicit public opinions and make able and virtuous people in the community take part in the administration of public affairs. This is a good method to ensure that the operation of the state power in Hong Kong meets the demand of the society and to rationally distribute social resources. In the future, we should preserve and strengthen these committees and regard them as a form of the development of democracy.

It Is Inadvisable for Hong Kong to Have Political Parties

As the bourgeois politics in Hong Kong is not mature enough, it is for a time not possible for any strong, disciplined, and well organized political organization to emerge. Encouraging the politics of political parties will immediately cause a large number of small political organizations to mushroom. These organizations will be loosely organized, and lack cadres at basic, intermediate and top levels and mass foundation. What they rely on to influence the community is to utilize mass media to project the images of "daring to speak" and "upholding democracy" for their organizations and even for individuals. Therefore, they have to appear often and build up their public image. They compete with one another fiercely and will continuously seek opportunities and topics of debate. They will even pursue just the interests of their small groups in disregard of the interests of the whole in carrying out diverse struggles. They always criticize everything and publicly make impromptu speeches without making a great deal of investigation and study, as if they were gifted erudites. The best method for them to make propaganda to meet the demand of the masses and win over people's support is to rouse the lower-income masses of people to view with doubt and opposition Hong Kong's way of distributing the resources of its society. Ultimately, multiparty politics will cause an increase in welfare expenditure, a boundless expansion of government organizations, and an increase in redundant civil servants. A society with many small parties will after all be a society with frequent changes in political situation, in which high economic growth is difficult. In all the four dragons in Asia, namely, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong, there are societies of centralized government organs. Of them, Hong Kong is the area where the masses have been given the most opportunities of participation. If Hong Kong follows the Western parliamentary system and has many parties to compete with, pin down, and quarrel with one another, the government will time and again be overthrown by "votes of nonconfidence," and this will not be good for Hong Kong. By that time, Hong Kong's capitalists will all have been scared away. For after the turmoil, Hong Kong will have suffered injuries. If it is necessary for Beijing to spend money and make efforts to clear up the mess, then the capitalists will quicken their withdrawal because of uncertainty about the future.

As the year 1997 when "Hong Kong people will govern Hong Kong people" comes, there should be some changes in Hong Kong's political system. The basic goal of the changes is to maintain Hong Kong's economic prosperity under the system of "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong people." If Hong Kong is unable to earn more foreign exchange or maintain the trend of the simultaneous development of its financial and banking sector and industry, it will be very hard for Hong Kong to get preferential treatment from Beijing. "Resisting communists by democracy" is an unpractical and blind challenge. Only under the conditions that Hong Kong is on good terms with the mainland, and that Hong Kong and the mainland learn from each other's strong points to offset each other's weaknesses, trust each other, and cooperate with each other, will it be possible for Hong Kong to maintain its prosperity and stability, for businessmen to be able to make money, and for workers to be able to continuously increase their income and improve their living standard. Inciting Hong Kong people's antagonism and resistance to the mainland and inciting them to separate themselves from the parent country will not enable them to obtain anything significant. It is impossible for Hong Kong to have an armed force, and even an armed force will not help. Why should we do the things that will give rise to conflicts and quarrels and make Beijing encounter trouble every day? Quarrelling with Beijing every day will only cause Hong Kong people to come to grief. Will this bring prosperity and stability to Hong Kong people and make them live and work in peace and contentment? The most important thing for Hong Kong now is the freedom of living, entry and exit, and trade. But these are all allowed by the mainland. As long as the executive chief does not monopolize the power or encroach on the existing rights and interests of the residents, the Hong Kong people can already rest at ease. Now, there is already a clause in the Sino-British agreement which provides that a resident whose rights have been encroached on by any executive department can bring a suit against the offending department in court. The executive departments must obey the law. These important rights must be written into the basic law.

"Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong people" is a democratic right that Beijing will grant Hong Kong people. Hong Kong people must be aware of the limits in exercising this right, which are: 1. They should not harm or insult the central government in terms of the sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity. 2. They should not govern Hong Kong in such a way as to cause dangerous factors of turbulence, frequent changes, or the fall of the government. Beijing does not want to interfere in Hong Kong in order to avoid giving an unfavorable impression to the world. But Beijing is worried about the impact of losing its sovereignty over Hong Kong. Therefore, the chief executive will be a buffer to strike a balance between sovereignty and a high degree of autonomy. As a figure that embodies the sovereignty of the central government, the chief executive should not only be acceptable to both the central government and Hong Kong people, but should also be a person who cannot be dismissed at will by a vote of no confidence.

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